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OF
HOLT AND ATCHISON
COUNTIES
1882

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THE HISTORY OF Holt AND Atchison Counties, MISSOURI,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THESE COUNTIES, THEIR CITIES, TOWNS, ETC., ETC.,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THEIR CITIZENS, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN, HISTORY OF MISSOURI, MAP OF HOLT AND ATCHISON COUNTIES, ETC.

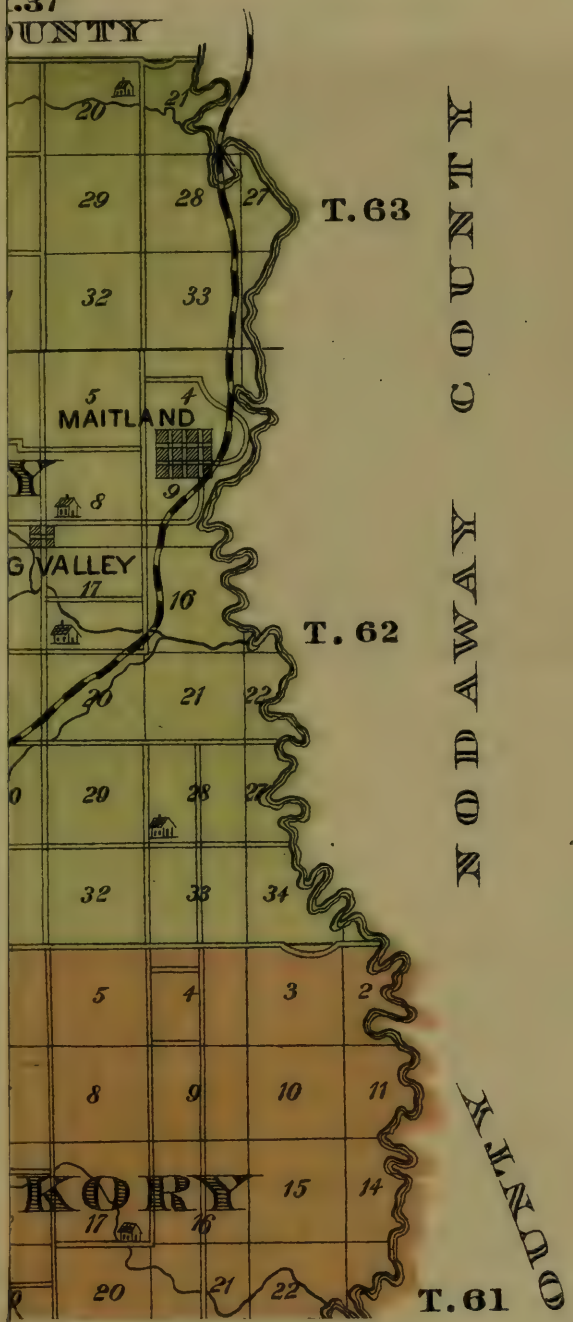
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LINCOLN

LIBERTY

CLAY

UNION

BENTON

BIGELOW

HICKORY

LEWIS

NODAWAY

FORBES

CORNING

CRAIG

MAITLAND

WHIG VALLEY

MOUND CITY

BIGELOW

NEW POINT

FOREST CITY

OREGON

RICHVILLE

FERRY

WHITE CLOUD

THE ISLAND

IOWA POINT

FORBES

LAKE

MISSOURI RIVER

STATE OF KANSAS

N



PREFACE.

What wonderful changes a few years have wrought in Northwest Missouri! Less than forty-five years ago not a single white man dwelt within the present limits of Holt and Atchison Counties. Their soil had, doubtless, occasionally been pressed by the reckless hunter and daring adventurer, but their beautiful rolling prairies, their charming timber-fringed streams and enchanting groves were the homes of the antelope, the elk, the buffalo and the red man. How all has been changed by the hand of progress! To-day the busy hum of industry everywhere resounds, and the voice of culture and refinement echo where once was heard the howl of the wild beast and war-whoop of the Indian. These have been years fraught with important events to the sons and daughters from the old firesides of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana and from the more distant homes beyond the Atlantic. The energy and bravery of these hardy pioneers and their descendants have made Holt and Atchison Counties what they are. Their labors have caused the wilderness to "bud and blossom as the rose," and, to preserve the story of this wonderful change and to hand it down to posterity as a link in the history of the great State of which Holt and Atchison Counties form integral parts, has been the object of this book. While the publishers do not arrogate to themselves a degree of accuracy beyond criticism, they hope to have attained a large measure of exactness in the compilation and arrangement of the almost innumerable incidents which are treated. These incidents have been gleaned from the memory and notes of the old settlers, and although an error may seemingly occur here and there, the reader must not hastily conclude that the history is in fault, but rather test his opinion with that of others familiar with the facts. Among those whom we specially mention as having greatly assisted us in the preparation of this work are

Hon. Thomas C. Dungan, Hon. L. R. Knowles, Hon. James Limbird, James Scott, Esq., Colonel Clarke Irvine and T. H. Parrish, of Holt County, and John D. Dopf, Cyrus N. VanPelt, Hon. J. P. Lewis, John W. Smith, M. L. Lee, R. W. Trimble. A. E. Wyatt, L. C. Christian, R. Lynn, John E. Spurlock, W. T. Buckham and D. A. Colvin, of Atchison County. It only remains for us to tender the people of Holt and Atchison Counties in general our thanks for the many courtesies extended to us and our representatives during the preparation of these annals; without their friendly aid, this history would have been left beneath the *debris* of time, unwritten and unpreserved.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequaled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field, whence he could the more effectively guard his newly acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the first intimation that they had had, that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy, as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his ministers, and addressed them as follows:

"I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet

possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day Napoleon sent for the minister who had agreed with him, and said to him: "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, 1803, eighteen days afterward, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay $11,250,000, and her citizens to be compensated for some illegal captures to the amount of $3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them

these benefits, was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: "Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: "I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with the uncertainties of free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost

boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but of its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world, were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress, which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength would so rapidly flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the plains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodland rang their axes,
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804 Congress, by an act, passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3d, 1805,

and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson governor, and Frederick Bates secretary. The Legislature of the Territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807 Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809, and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed governor in 1810, to succeed Gen. Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purpose of local government, were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States, was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

NAME—EXTENT—SURFACE—RIVERS—TIMBER—CLIMATE—PRAIRIES—SOILS—POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

NAME.

The name Missouri, is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast by the DesMoines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30′ and 40° 36′ north latitude, and between 12° 2′ and 18° 51′ west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the state east and west is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northwest corner along the Iowa line to its intersection with the DesMoines River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the state north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri the state is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion, between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers, is rolling and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No state in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and state in the Union; with the whole valley of the Ohio; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

"Ay, gather Europe's royal rivers all—
The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire's weight
On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm;
Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
To hide its terrors in a sea of gloom;
The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
The fount of fable and the source of song;
The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
The loving sky seems wedded with the wave;
The yellow Tiber, chok'd with Roman spoils,
A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold;
The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms;
And Thames that bears the riches of the world;

Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the state for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the state, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the state, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the state are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River, south, of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the state and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 275 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the state in all directions.

TIMBER.

Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almug trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, pawpaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic Coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder, except during the month of February, and it has many days of pleasant sunshine.

PRAIRIES.

Missouri is a prairie state, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber,

while the "rolling" prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forest or bottom lands being over stony declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a graceful, waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning, horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude they must be seen.

SOIL.

The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the state are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the state will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the state.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, 1880.

	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13 774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25 424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17.558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17.445	21,518	23,300
Carter	1,455	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,296	18,069	22,431

Cedar	9,474	9,912	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clinton	14 063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunkin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14 349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948

Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15 908	19,173	22 751
Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis*	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804

Males	1,127,424
Females	1,041,380
Native	1,957,564
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023,568
Colored†	145,236

*St. Louis city and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

†Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS—QUATERNARY FORMATION—TERTIARY—CRETACEOUS—CARBONIFEROUS—DEVONIAN—SILURIAN—AZOIC—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—COAL—IRON—LEAD—COPPER—ZINC—BUILDING STONE—MARBLE—GYPSUM—LIME—PAINTS—SPRINGS—WATER POWER.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

The Quaternary formations are the most recent and the most valuable to man; valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four million acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the lowlands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive."

"The Bluff formation," says Professor Swallow, "rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River, from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion County was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the state.

The Boulder formation is a heterogenous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. It some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the state are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal measures are full of fossils, which are always confined to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the state, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oolitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous Limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald County.

The St. Louis Limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis Counties.

The Lower Archimedes Limestone includes partly the lead-bearing rocks of Southwest Missouri.

The Encrinital Limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous Limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white.

In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion County to Greene County. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga Limestone and Oriskany Sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau Limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular Sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic Limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau Limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular Sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, perforated with pores.

The Lithographic Limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot-metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of Crystalline limestone.

Onondaga Limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherry limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany Sandstone is a light gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderburg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau Limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderburg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherry and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau Limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton Limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye Limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian Limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal Sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian Limestone, 250 feet; second Sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian Limestone, 350 feet; third Sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian Limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group. There are three formations which Professor Swallow refers to in this group. These formation are found in the bluff

above and below Louisiana, on the Grassy, a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton Limestone. The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish-gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye Limestone is the same color as the Trenton Limestone.

The first Magnesian Limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal Sandstone has a wide range in the state. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian Limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second Sandstone, usually of yellowish-brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft, sandstone, as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian Limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bry's Spring.

The third Sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian Limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates, which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no state in the Union surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the state are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. The southeast boundary of the state has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or

less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River between Kansas City and Sioux City, has systematic mining opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds on the line of the southwestern boundary of the state alone embrace more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made in the different portions of the state will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal to the state, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power which in its influence for good in the civilization of man is more than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals which increase the power and prosperity of a nation is iron. Of this ore Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and, like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the state, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Green, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent, and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal which is shown by analysis to contain from 65 to 69 per cent. of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent. of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has in its nude state a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in 21 or more counties of the state, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined; embracing about 100 counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state, at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Gene-

vieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and some other counties.

Copper and Zinc.—Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison, and Franklin Counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble.—There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the state, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the third Magnesian Limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the state, from the coal measures to the fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints.—Clays are found in nearly all parts of the state suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms there is scarcely a section of land

but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the state, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the state. The Choteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

TITLE TO MISSOURI LANDS—RIGHT OF DISCOVERY—TITLE OF FRANCE AND SPAIN—CESSION TO THE UNITED STATES—TERRITORIAL CHANGES—TREATIES WITH INDIANS—FIRST SETTLEMENT—STE. GENEVIEVE AND NEW BOURBON—ST. LOUIS—WHEN INCORPORATED—POTOSI—ST. CHARLES—PORTAGE DES SIOUX—NEW MADRID—ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY—PERRY—MISSISSIPPI—LOUTRE ISLANDS—"BOONE'S LICK"—COTE SANS DESSEIN—HOWARD COUNTY—SOME FIRST THINGS—COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights

that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so when they found this country in the possession of such a people, they claimed it in the name of the King of France by the *right of discovery.* It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763 the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving $11,250,000 and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of $3,750,00, making a total of $15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. In 1819 a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and in 1812 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836 the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the state. It will be seen then that the soil of Missouri belonged

First—To France with other territory.

Second—In 1768, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.

Third—October 1st, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

Fourth—April 30th, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

Fifth—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

Sixth—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.

Seventh—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

Eighth—June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

Ninth—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a state.

Tenth—In 1836 the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the state.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of these settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liguest, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclede, Liguest, Antoino Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV, of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and Wm. Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the advantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day, the great centre of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi, was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1773, received by grant from the Spanish government, a league of land now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on the condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was, for many years, known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made at or near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux* was located on the Mississipi, just below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid County, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois County, was settled in

1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starater and John Andrews each locating claims. The following year a settlement was made in the same county, just below the the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry County by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi County, opposite Cairo, Ill., was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land grant from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Herman, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles had we the time and space.

In 1807 Nathan and Daniel Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard County, where they manufactured salt, and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway County, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defense of the settlement.

In 1810 a colony of Kentuckians, numbering one hundred and fifty families, immigrated to Howard County, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did, by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village and thrifty

city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the state.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1776, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship (Catholic), was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (Missouri Gazette) in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.

The first bank established, (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis, 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built, (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

ORGANIZATION 1812—COUNCIL—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—WM. CLARK FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR—EDWARD HEMPSTEAD FIRST DELEGATE—SPANISH GRANTS—FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—SECOND ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—POPULATION OF TERRITORY—VOTE OF TERRITORY—RUFUS EASTON—ABSENT MEMBERS—THIRD ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

Congress organized Missouri as a territory July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives exercised the legislative power of the territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councillors to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the territory was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties in 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed

by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field-lots, which were held and enjoyed by them at the time of the cession of 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:

St. Charles.—John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis.—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve.—George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau.—George F. Bollinger and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid.—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected Speaker and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles.—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis.—August Choteau, Sr. and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neely and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid.—Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the Missouri Gazette, of that day, a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures, creating the office of sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census, permanently fixing the seats of justice, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve County into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet, of Ste. Genevieve county, was Speaker elect, Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McGready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the House are found in the Gazette.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles Counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die.*

The population of the territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least—the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Hammond 746, Mr. NcNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814, showing a large increase in the population of the territory, an apportionment was made increasing the number of representatives in the territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The president of the council was William Neely, of Cape Girardeau County.

It appears that James Maxwell, the absent member of the council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid County, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the territorial Legislature again began its

session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the Gazette. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles Counties, and included all that part of the state lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The next session of the territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the southern part of Arkansas. It 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign state. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a state would give fresh impetus to all these interests and hasten its settlement, the territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a state government.

CHAPTER VI.

APPLICATION OF MISSOURI TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION—"MISSOURI COMPROMISE"—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1820—CONSTITUTION PRESENTED TO CONGRESS—FURTHER RESISTANCE TO ADMISSION—MR. CLAY AND HIS COMMITTEE MAKE REPORT—SECOND COMPROMISE—MISSOURI ADMITTED.

With the application of the territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theatre of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of states. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted, as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a state, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the state.

February 15th, 1819.—After the House had resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill by adding to it the following proviso:

"*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussion which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future states. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted—79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate, he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the

author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment or proviso was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word "convicted," was adopted—87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 10th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word "convicted," which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed—22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost, and Congress adjourned. This was most unfortunate for the country. The people having been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the national councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. That body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri question" that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri question" by an amendment, which reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in all territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude, (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed,

in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and the bill, being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said state were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a state convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its president, and Wm. G. Pettis, secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:

Cape Girardeau.—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper.—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid.—Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles.—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve.—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis.—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Choteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the 6th of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the constitution as framed by the convention. The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the state, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the state. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the state for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the state. The debate which followed continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution, as follows:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that the great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussion should cease:

"With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic" * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons, (a number equal to the number of states then composing the Union,) to be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed, the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act

with the committee of twenty-three, and the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States; *Provided*, That the Legislature of said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into the Union shall be considered complete."

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a solemn public act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

FIRST ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS—SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SHERIFFS AND CORONERS—UNITED STATES SENATORS—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—SUPREME COURT JUDGES—COUNTIES ORGANIZED—CAPITAL MOVED TO ST. CHARLES—OFFICIAL RECORD OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to

be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other state officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event and according to the provisions of the constitution the election was held, and the General Assemby convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the territory) and Alexander McNair were candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the state 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott, who was at the time territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, Speaker, and John McArthur, Clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President *pro tem.*

Matthias McKirk, John D. Cook and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in detail the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed, the elections for Governors and other state officers, the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the territorial and state officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor, 1812-13; William Clark, 1813-20.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820-24; Frederick Bates, 1824-25; Abraham J. Williams vice Bates, 1825; John Miller vice Bates, 1826-28;

John Miller, 1828-32; Daniel Dunklin, 1832-36, resigned, appointed Surveyor General United States; Lilburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40; Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844; M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, 1856-57, resigned; Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson, Governor Gamble died 1864; Williard P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48-60; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Williard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edward O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravely, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Colman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Miner, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years; Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years; Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38; Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; Geo. C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Phillip E. Chappel, 1880, and present incumbent.

Attorneys General.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Roberts, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welsh, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry Clay Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; —— McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; Geo. B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker, 1880, and present incumbent.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Walsh, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott, appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assembly, in place of M. McKirk resigned, re-appointed 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851 for six years; Gamble resigned 1854; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble; William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned), elected August, 1857, for six years; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation; Barton Bates appointed 1862; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862; John D. S. Dryden, appointed 1862; Barton Bates, 1863-65; W. V. N. Bay, elected 1863; John D. S. Dryden, elected 1863; David Wagner, appointed 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace, appointed 1865; Nathaniel Holmes, appointed 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg, appointed 1866; James Baker, appointed 1868; David Wagner, elected 1868-70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70; Warren Currier, 1868-71; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place, who resigned; Ephraim B. Ewing, elected 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873, in place of Ewing, deceased; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned; Warwick Hough, elected 1874; William B. Napton, elected 1874-80; John E. Henry, 1876-86; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton in 1880; Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alex. Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; Jas. M. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robt. Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Chas. D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81; re-elected 1881; Geo. C. Vest, 1879.

Representatives to Congress.—Jno. Scott, 1820-26: Ed. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; Wm. H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; Jno. Miller, 1836-43; John Jameson.

1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; Jno. C. Edwards, 1840-42; Jas. M. Hughes, 1842-44; Jas. H. Relfe, 1842-46; Jas. B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Wm. McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; Jas. S. Green, 1846-50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; Wm. V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thos. H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; Jas. J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-1860; James Craig, 1856-60; Samuel H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robt. T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-69; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac C. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stannard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; Jno. M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Chas. H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. E. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair . . . . . January 29, 1841
Andrew . . . . . January 29, 1841
Atchison . . . . . January 14, 1845
Audrain . . . . . December 17, 1836
Barry . . . . . January 5, 1835
Barton . . . . . December 12, 1835
Bates . . . . . January 29, 1841
Benton. . . . . January 3, 1835
Bollinger . . . . . March 1, 1851
Boone . . . . . November 16, 1820
Buchanan . . . . . February 10, 1839
Butler . . . . . February 27, 1849
Caldwell . . . . . December 26, 1836
Callaway . . . . . November 25, 1820
Camden . . . . . January 29, 1841
Cape Girardeau . . . . . October 1, 1812
Carroll . . . . . January 3, 1833
Carter . . . . . March 10, 1859
Cass . . . . . September 14, 1835
Cedar . . . . . February 14 1845
Chariton . . . . . November 16, 1820
Christian . . . . . March 8, 1860
Clark . . . . . December 15, 1818
Clay . . . . . January 2, 1822
Clinton . . . . . January 15, 1833
Cole . . . . . November 16, 1820
Cooper . . . . . December 17, 1818
Crawford . . . . . January 23, 1829
Dade . . . . . January 29, 1841
Dallas . . . . . December 10, 1844
Daviess . . . . . December 29, 1836
DeKalb . . . . . February 25, 1845
Dent . . . . . February 10, 1851
Douglas . . . . . October 19, 1857
Dunklin . . . . . February 14, 1845
Franklin . . . . . December 11, 1818
Gasconade . . . . . November 25, 1820
Gentry . . . . . February 12, 1841
Greene . . . . . January 2, 1833
Grundy . . . . . January 2, 1843
Harrison . . . . . February 14, 1845
Henry . . . . . December 13, 1834
Hickory . . . . . February 14, 1845
Holt . . . . . February 15, 1841
Howard . . . . . January 23, 1816
Howell . . . . . March 2, 1857
Iron . . . . . February 17, 1857
Jackson . . . . . December 15, 1826
Jasper . . . . . January 29, 1841
Jefferson. . . . . December 8, 1818
Johnson . . . . . December 13, 1834
Knox . . . . . February 14, 1845
Laclede . . . . . February 24, 1849
Lafayette . . . . . November 16, 1820
Lawrence . . . . . February 25, 1845
Lewis . . . . . January 2, 1833
Lincoln . . . . . December 14, 1818
Linn . . . . . January 7, 1837
Livingston . . . . . January 6, 1837
McDonald . . . . . March 3, 1849
Macon . . . . . January 6, 1837
Madison . . . . . December 14, 1818
Maries . . . . . March 2, 1855
Marion . . . . . December 23, 1826
Mercer . . . . . February 14, 1845
Miller . . . . . February 6, 1837
Mississippi . . . . . February 14, 1845
Moniteau . . . . . February 14, 1845
Monroe . . . . . January 6, 1831
Montgomery . . . . . December 14, 1818
Morgan . . . . . January 5, 1833
New Madrid . . . . . October 1, 1812
Newton . . . . . December 31, 1838
Nodaway . . . . . February 14, 1845
Oregon . . . . . February 14, 1845
Osage . . . . . January 29 1841
Ozark . . . . . January 29, 1841
Pemiscot . . . . . February 19, 1861
Perry . . . . . November 16, 1820
Pettis . . . . . January 26, 1833
Phelps . . . . . November 13, 1857
Pike . . . . . December 14, 1818
Platte . . . . . December 31, 1838
Polk . . . . . March 13, 1835
Pulaski . . . . . December 15, 1818
Putnam . . . . . February 28, 1845
Ralls . . . . . November 16, 1820
Randolph . . . . . January 22, 1829
Ray . . . . . November 16, 1820
Reynolds . . . . . February 25, 1845
Ripley . . . . . January 5, 1833
St. Charles . . . . . October 1, 1812
St. Clair . . . . . January 29, 1841
St. Francois . . . . . December 19, 1821
Ste. Genevieve . . . . . October 1, 1812
St. Louis . . . . . October 1, 1812
Saline . . . . . November 25, 1820
Schuyler . . . . . February 14, 1845
Scotland . . . . . January 29, 1841
Scott . . . . . December 28, 1821
Shannon . . . . . January 29, 1841
Shelby . . . . . January 2, 1835

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.—*Continued.*

Stoddard	January 2, 1835	Warren	January 5, 1833
Stone	February 10, 1851	Washington	August 21, 1813
Sullivan	February 16, 1845	Wayne	December 11, 1818
Taney	January 16, 1837	Webster	March 3, 1855
Texas	February 14, 1835	Worth	February 8, 1861
Vernon	February 17, 1851	Wright	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

BLACK HAWK WAR—MORMON DIFFICULTIES—FLORIDA WAR—MEXICAN WAR.

On the 14th day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry, in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his state, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jaimison, of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman, of Boone County, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained until September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson County, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far west—upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time—was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion" and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here the Evening Star, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in the minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the country with their families by January 1st, on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson County, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell County a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West" and other Mormon settlements rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of DeWitt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an

Illinois merchant. DeWitt was in Carroll County, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town—Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Colonel Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle, upon being notified by this committee, became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from DeWitt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Howard, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier General; Ebenezer Price, Colonel; Singleton Vaughn, Lieutenant Colonel, and Sarchel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard County, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons that, if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Howard County, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons, without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell County. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways—the result of their own acts—but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the First Brigade of the Missouri state militia, under command of General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General John B. Clark, of Howard County, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked River, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to General Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone County for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hyrum.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers, for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone County by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard County, Lieutenant Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the Second regiment were raised and attached to the First. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Colonel Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Colonel Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissimmee

River, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued in which Colonel Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister states however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The Legion was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for voluoteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to the Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearny.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway Counties. Of this regiment A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis, was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties, commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating, all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress, and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls County, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lalfland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame."

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

FORT SUMTER FIRED UPON—CALL FOR 75,000 MEN—GOV. JACKSON REFUSES TO FURNISH A MAN—U. S. ARSENAL AT LIBERTY, MO., SEIZED—PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR JACKSON—GENERAL ORDER NO. 7—LEGISLATURE CONVENES—CAMP JACKSON ORGANIZED—STERLING PRICE APPOINTED MAJOR-GENERAL—FROST'S LETTER TO LYON—LYON'S LETTER TO FROST—SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON—PROCLAMATION OF GEN HARNEY—CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRICE AND HARNEY—HARNEY SUPERSEDED BY LYON—SECOND CONFERENCE—GOV. JACKSON BURNS THE BRIDGES BEHIND HIM—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. JACKSON—GEN. BLAIR TAKES POSSESSION OF JEFFERSON CITY—PROCLAMATION OF LYON—LYON AT SPRINGFIELD—STATE OFFICES DECLARED VACANT—GEN. FREMONT ASSUMES COMMAND—PROCLAMATION OF LIEUT. GOV. REYNOLDS—PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON AND GOV. JACKSON—DEATH OF GEN. LYON—SUCCEEDED BY STURGIS—PROCLAMATION OF M'CULLOCH AND GAMBLE—MARTIAL LAW DECLARED—SECOND PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON—PRESIDENT MODIFIES FREMONT'S ORDER—FREMONT RELIEVED BY HUNTER—PROCLAMATION OF PRICE—HUNTER'S ORDER OF ASSESSMENT—HUNTER DECLARES MARTIAL LAW—ORDER RELATING TO NEWSPAPERS—HALLECK SUCCEEDS HUNTER—HALLECK'S ORDER 81—SIMILAR ORDER BY HALLECK—BOONE COUNTY STANDARD CONFISCATED—EXECUTION OF PRISONERS AT MACON AND PALMYRA—GEN. EWING'S ORDER NO. 11—GEN. ROSECRANS TAKES COMMAND—MASSACRE AT CENTRALIA—DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON—GEN. DODGE SUCCEEDS GEN. ROSECRANS—LIST OF BATTLES.

"Lastly stood war—
With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,
* * * * * * *
Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?
And men that they are brethren? Why delight
In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties
Of nature, that should knit their souls together
In one bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter wss fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several states, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith the secretary of war sent a telegram to all the governors of the states, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the

seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri in May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentuous issues, which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the state in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order:

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(*General Order No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this state, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions, will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to quartermasters of districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

IV. The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and district inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of state forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballantine's foundry, at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the governor to

appoint one major-general; to authorize the governor, when in his opinion the security and welfare of the state required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the state; to provide for the organization, government and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the state to repel invasion and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the state, and the proceeds of the two mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed major-general of state guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA,
May 10, 1861.

Capt. N. Lyon, Commanding United States Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the state in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn, (and I think I am fully informed,) of any other part of the state forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Mayor Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the state, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the some proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant General, Captain Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through the orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861. General Lyon sent the following to General Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

General D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson:

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this state, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of state policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,
Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying, "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the national and state authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Governor Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property, etc."

June 15, 1861. Colonel F. P. Blair took possession of the state capital, Governor Jackson, General Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of General Lyon and Colonel John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of General Sigel and Governor Jackson.

July 6, 1861. General Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. General John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagemeet General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months, to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the state.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in General Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23–25, 1861. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(*General Order No. 10.*)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, (St. Louis city papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railway companies, and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of the Boone County Standard, for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the foces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY, MO., August 25, 1863.

("*General Order No. 11.*")

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the state. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth—Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 12-13, 1863. Battle of Arrow Creek.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Morceau River.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain William Anderson.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 15, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

October 27, 1864. Capt. Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved, and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the state, after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred, without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the civil war. It will be found,

however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State:

Potosi, May 14, 1861.
Booneville, June 17, 1861.
Carthage, July 5, 1861.
Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.
Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.
Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.
Wilson's Creek, August 9, 1861.
Athens, August 5, 1861.
Moreton, August 20, 1861
Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.
Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.
Norfolk, September 10, 1861.
Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.
Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.
Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.
Osceola, September 25, 1861.
Shanghai, October 13, 1861.
Lebanon, October 13, 1861.
Linn Creek, October 15, 1861.
Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.
Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.
Springfield, October 25, 1861.
Belmont, November 7, 1861.
Piketon, November 8, 1861.
Little Blue, November 10, 1861.
Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.
Zion Church, December 28, 1861.
Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.
New Madrid, February 28, 1862.
Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.
Neosho, April 22, 1862.
Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.
Chariton River, July 30, 1862.
Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.
Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.
Florida, July 22, 1862.
Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.
Kirksville, August 6, 1862.
Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.
Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.

Independence, August 11, 1862.
Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
Springfield, January 8, 1863.
Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
Arrow Rock, October 12 and 13, 1863.
Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
Harrison, September —, 1864
Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
Glasgow, October 15, 1864.
Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
Albany, October 27, 1864.
Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
Centralia, September 27, 1864.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

MISSOURI AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE—THE DIFFERENT CROPS—LIVE STOCK—HORSES—MULES—MILCH COWS—OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE—SHEEP—HOGS—COMPARISONS—MISSOURI ADAPTED TO LIVE STOCK—COTTON—BROOM-CORN AND OTHER PRODUCTS—FRUITS—BERRIES—GRAPES—RAILROADS—FIRST NEIGH OF THE "IRON HORSE" IN MISSOURI—NAMES OF RAILROADS—MANUFACTURES—GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation, and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well-regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life there is none more honorable, none more independent and none more conducive to health and happiness.

"In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any state in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the state, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No state or territory has a more complete or rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water, than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hillsides and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificiently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878.

Indian Corn	93,062,000 bushels
Wheat	2c,196 000 "
Rye	732,000 "
Oats	19,584 000 "
Buckwheat	46,400 "
Potatoes	5,415,000 "
Tobacco	23,023,000 pounds
Hay	1,620,000 tons

There were 3,522,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay; 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, $24,196,224; wheat, $13,531,320; rye, $300,120; oats, $3,325,120; buckwheat, $24,128; potatoes, $2,057,-700; tobacco, $1,151,150; hay, $10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, $7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is the live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules and milch cows in the different states for 1879:

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
Maine	81,700	. . .	169,100
New Hampshire	57,100	. . .	98,100
Vermont	77 400	. . .	217,800
Massachusetts	131,000	. . .	160,700
Rhode Island	16,200	. . .	22,000
Connecticut	53,500	. . .	116,500
New York	898,000	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia	208 700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee	329 700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	237,200
Ohio	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan	333,800	4,300	416 900
Indiana	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278 900
Iowa	770,700	43,400	676,200
Missouri	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	265,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127,600
California	173,000	25,700	459,600
Oregon	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories	250,000	25,700	423 600

It will be seen from the above table that Missouri is the *fifth* state in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading state in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and cattle Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other state produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. In 1879, Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other state produced excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879 by the different states is as follows:

STATES.	NO.	STATES.	NO.
Ohio	932,878	Missouri	965,839
Indiana	622,321	Wisconsin	472,108
Illinois	3,214,896	Kentucky	212,412
Iowa	569,763		

Average weight per head for each state:

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210.47	Missouri	213.32
Indiana	193.80	Wisconsin	220 81
Illinois	225.71	Kentucky	210.11
Iowa	211.98		

From the above, it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other state, except Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising state of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon her thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the state, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscott, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas and hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines are cultivated with great success, as are also the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879 was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the state. Her fertile prairies and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the state would be secured;

a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed and many others in contemplation. The state is already supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great centre of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of railroads which are operated in the state are the following:

Missouri Pacific—chartered May 10th, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the St. Joseph & Des Moines.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing state. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied trackways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about $100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up amounts to over $150,000,000 and the value of the products put upon the markets $250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than $40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the state are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Green, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city of the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about $38,194,000; carpentering, $18,763,000; meat packing, $16,769,000; tobacco, $12,496,000; iron and castings, $12,000,000; liquors, $11,245,000; clothing, 10,022,000; lumber, $8,652,000; bagging and bags, $6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the state and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful structure is built of tubular steel, the total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly $8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that opproximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MISSOURI—LINCOLN INSTITUTE—OFFICERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING—LOCATION—LIBRARIES—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—NO. OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—AMOUNT EXPENDED—VALUE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS—"THE PRESS."

The first constitution of Missouri provided that "one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820), the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public school system in its essential features was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools, the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were to some extent bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices they naturally thought that the training received in public schools could not be otherwise than defective, hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander and more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and the free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize, and to instruct.

"'Tis education forms the common mind;
* * * * * *
For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will,
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws.

All the states of the Union have in practical operation the public school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught, but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws since 1839 have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators of the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did the present admirable system of public instruction go into effect

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the state revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent, County Superintendent, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board and teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the executive officer of this board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of all the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Superintendents are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an

annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited, may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Superintendents.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any of the public schools of the state without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year belong to the first class, and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by

the general government, consisting of section sixteen in each Congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent.; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning, and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University, located at Columbia, Boone County. When the state was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of a "Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the state. These lands were put upon the market in 1832 and brought $75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old Bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of $100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commissioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of $117,921, some $18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the university is nearly $65,000. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly $400,000. This university, with its different departments, is opened to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the university, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College, and Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the state as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College	Fayette.

Westminster College.....Fulton.
Lewis College.....Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute.....Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....Hannibal.
Woodland College.....Independence.
Thayer College.....Kidder.
LaGrange College.....LaGrange.
William Jewell College.....Liberty.
Baptist College.....Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....St. Josoph.
College of Christian Brothers.....St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....St. Louis.
Washington University.....St. Louis.
Drury College.....Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College.....Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....St. Joseph.
Christian College.....Columbia.
Stephens' College.....Columbia.
Howard College.....Fayette.
Independence Female College.....Independence.
Central Female College.....Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....Palmyra.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies.....St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....Edinburgh.
Marionville College Institute.....Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy.....Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE..

Mo. Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Mo.).Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (Universy of Missouri).....Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department) .....Cape Girardeau
Westminster College (Theological School).....Fulton
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College) .....Liberty
Concordia College.....St. Louis

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri.....Columbia
Law School of the Washington University.....St. Louis

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri.....Columbia
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....St. Joseph
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....Kansas City
Hospital Medical College.....St. Joseph
Missouri Medical College.....St. Louis
Northwestern Medical College.....St. Joseph
St. Louis Medical College.....St. Louis
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....St. Louis
Mo. School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, St. Louis
Missouri Central College.....St. Louis
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....St. Louis

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NAME	LOCATION.	VOLUMES.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau	1,225
University of Missouri	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society	Columbia	1,200
Law College	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College	Fulton	5,000
Lewis College	Glasgow	3,000
Mercantile Library	Hannibal	2,219
Library Association	Independence	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson	1,000
State Library	Jefferson City	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,300
Law Library	Kansas City	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School	Kirksville	1,050
William Jewell College	Liberty	4,000
St. Paul's College	Palmyra	2,000
Missouri Schools of Mines and Metallurgy	Rolla	2,478
St. Charles Catholic Library	St. Charles	1,716
Carl Fuelling's Library	St. Joseph	6,000
Law Library	St. Joseph	2,000
Public School Library	St. Joseph	2,500

Woolworth & Colt's Circulating Library	St. Joseph	4,000
Academy of Science	St. Louis	2,744
Academy of Visitation	St. Louis	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers	St. Louis	22,000
Deutsche Institute	St. Louis	1,000
German Evang. Lutheran, Concordia College	St. Louis	4,800
Law Library Association	St. Louis	8,000
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis	1,000
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary (Young Ladies)	St. Louis	1,500
Odd Fellows Library	St. Louis	4,000
Public School Library	St. Louis	40,097
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library	St. Louis	45,000
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis University	St. Louis	17,000
St. Louis University Libraries	St. Louis	8,000
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis	2,000
Washington University	St. Louis	4,500
St. Louis Law School	St. Louis	3,000
Young Men's Sodality	St. Louis	1,327
Library Association	Sedalia	1,500
Public School Library	Sedalia	1,015
Drury College	Springfield	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and periodicals	481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane	St. Joseph.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored)	Jefferson City.
City Normal School	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School	Warrensburg.

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property	$1,321,399
Total receipts for public schools	4,207,617
Total expenditures	2,406,130

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers,	6,239;	average monthly pay.....	$36.36
Female teachers,	5,060;	average monthly pay.....	21.09

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:

> But mightiest of the mighty means,
> On which the arm of progress leans,
> Man's noblest mission to advance,
> His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
> His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
> Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

BAPTIST CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—CONGREGATIONAL—WHEN FOUNDED—ITS HISTORY—CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—UNITARIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—ITS HISTORY.

The first representatives of religious thought and training who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

> "A church in every grove that spread
> Its living root above their heads,"

constituted for a time, their only house of worship, and yet to them

> "No temple built with hands could vie
> In glory with its majesty."

In the course of time the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the state, and still a little later they were sown upon her hillsides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau County in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816 the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the state. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination was held in Howard County, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the "General Association of Missouri Baptists."

To this body is committed the state mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay County. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the state in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torringford, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Salmon Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational church was founded until 1852, when the First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal, in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria, in 1864, and after the close of the war fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the state. In 1866 Pilgrim Church, St. Louis was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868 to General Association In 1866 Hannibal, Kidder and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associa-

tions. This denomination in 1875 had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836, by Elder R. B. Fife. The first state Sunday school convention of the Christian Church was held in Mexico, in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions this denomination has three state institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, The Christian, which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the state and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820 the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, Western Illinois and Arkansas, and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at the time in Missouri. There are now in the state twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the Western Conference, which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1807, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808 two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816 there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810 there were four traveling

preachers, and in 1820 fifteen traveling preachers, with over two thousand members. In 1836 the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the state. In 1840 there were seventy-two traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850 the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850 the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875 the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church dates the beginning of their missionary efforts in the state as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816, at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817, at Bonhomme, Pike County. The first Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The first Presbytery was organized 1817, by the Synod of Tennessee, with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These were erected with a synod, comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synods together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870 the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members, with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874, when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The St. Louis Presbyterian, weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the state in 1818, when a parish was organized in the city of St. Louis. In 1828 an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary, and in 1825 he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836 there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Booneville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks.

Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans Home, a charitable institution was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern states, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the state, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770 Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818 there were in the state four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and semin-

ary were opened in Perry County about this period for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi river. In 1824 a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the state. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there are five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the state was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph, and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools.

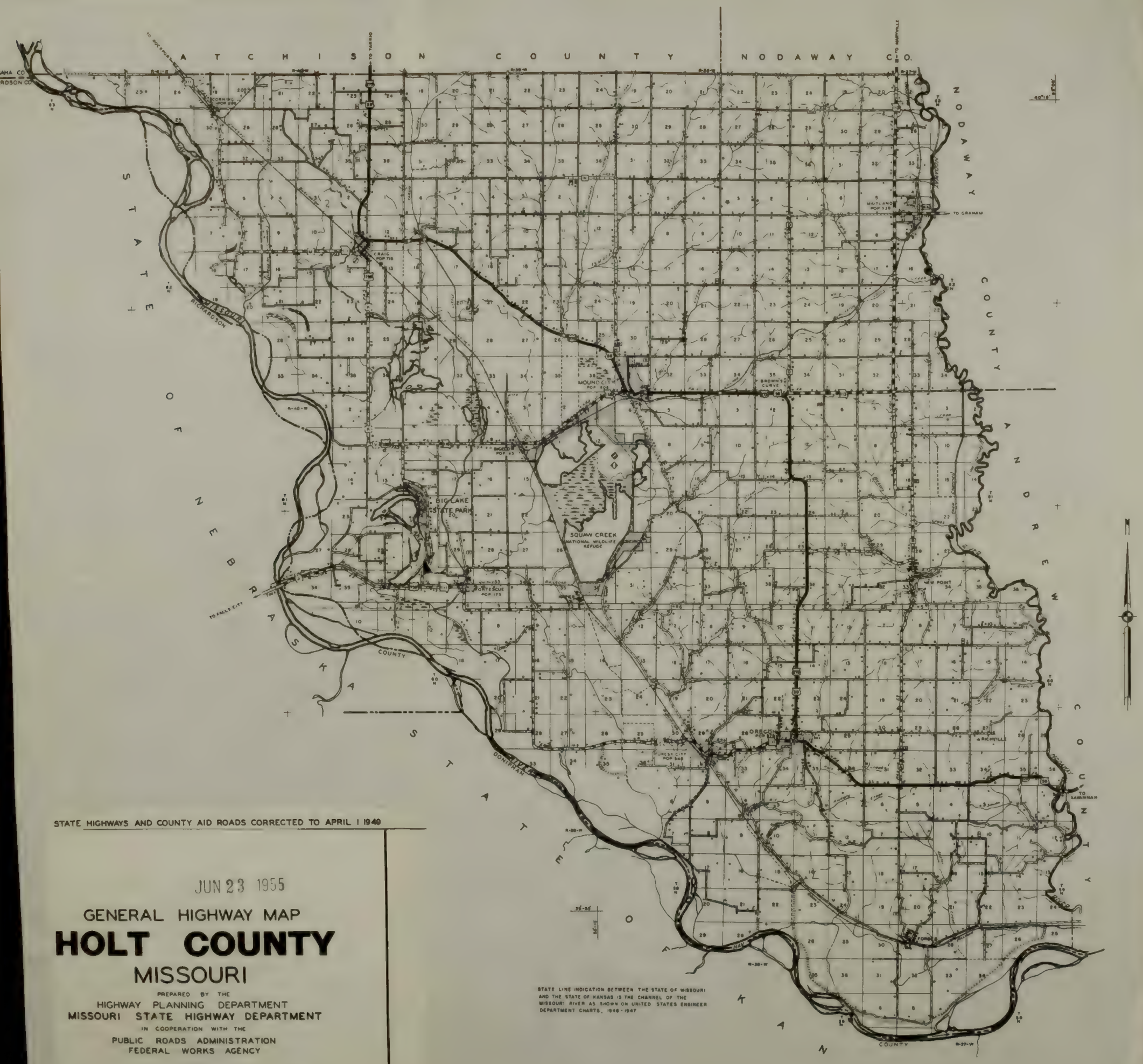
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College, (M. E. South).....Fayette
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church).....Warrenton
Christian University (Christian).....Canton
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran).....St. Louis
Lewis College (M. E. Church).....Glasgow
St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic).....Cape Girardeau
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist).....Liberty

The last is connected with William Jewell College.





STATE HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY AID ROADS CORRECTED TO APRIL 1 1949

JUN 23 1955

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

HOLT COUNTY

MISSOURI

PREPARED BY THE
HIGHWAY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

SCALE

1948

STATE LINE INDICATION BETWEEN THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND THE STATE OF KANSAS IS THE CHANNEL OF THE MISSOURI RIVER AS SHOWN ON UNITED STATES ENGINEER DEPARTMENT CHARTS, 1946-1947

HISTORY

OF

HOLT AND ATCHISON COUNTIES.

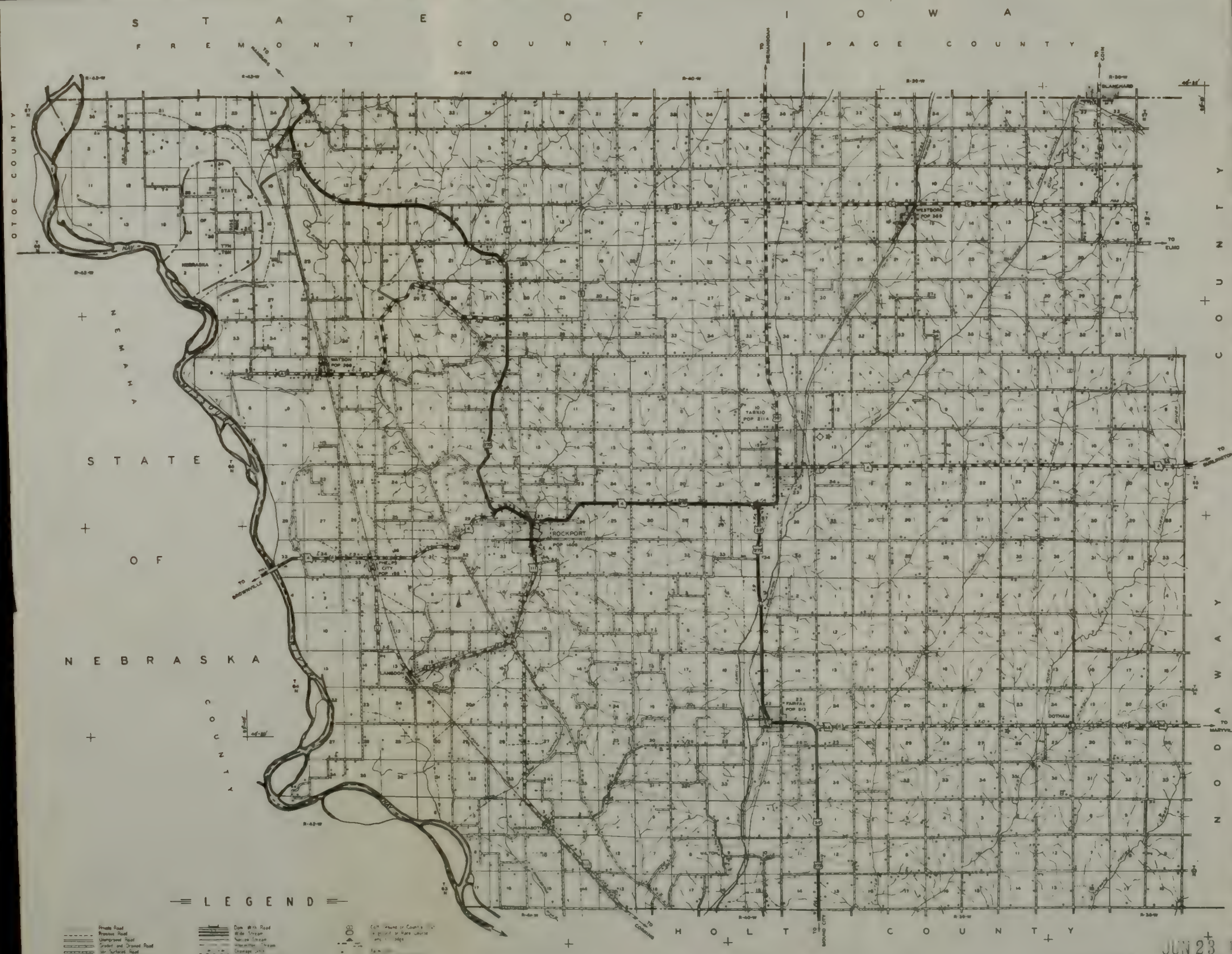
CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

Two score years have passed since the first white settlements were made within the bounds of that territory, now known as Holt and Atchison Counties, Missouri.

Previous to that time the uncivilized aborigines roamed the prairies wild and free, unfettered by the restraint of common or statutory law, and uncircumscribed by township boundaries. The transformation which has taken place, in the physiognomy of the country alone, is beyond the comprehension of the finite mind; luxuriant groves where were the wide stretching prairies; cultivated fields where was the primeval forest; orchards, vineyards and gardens where waved the tall prairie grass. So marked has been the change in the physical features of the country, that there has been a decided change in the climatology. The elements themselves, seem to have taken notice of this change, and have governed themselves accordingly. While the annual rainfall and the mean annual temperature remain about the same, in quantity, they are now entirely different in quality, and although imperceptible and independent of man's will, they have, nevertheless, come under the same civilizing power, which has changed the wilderness into a fruitful land.

The great change which has taken place in the development of the material resources of the country, is more noticeable, as man can more readily discern the changes which take place, by detail, in his own circumscribed field of activity, than he can those grand revolutions in the boundless domain of nature. The changes which have occurred in the social, moral and intellectual conditions are still more marked, mind being more swift to act on mind than on matter.



LEGEND

STATE HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY AID ROADS CORRECTED TO APRIL 1 1949

KEY MAP
SHOWING LOCATION OF COUNTY

JUN 23

GENERAL HIGHWAY

ATCHISON C

MISSOURI

PREPARED BY THE
HIGHWAY PLANNING DEPAR
MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY D
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRAT
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

SCALE

1948

These changes can best be estimated by the institution of a brief comparison :

Then the material resources of the country consisted simply in the streams of water, which quenched the thirst of the aborigine, wherein was found the fish which he ate, and upon which floated his frail canoe ; the forest where he procured his fuel, material for the construction of his rude weapons, and which sheltered the game which afforded him a meagre and uncertain sustenance. Such were the material resources, made available to the owner of the soil. The social condition of the people was scarcely more advanced than is that of certain orders of the lower animals, whose social attainments are comprehended in their ability to unite for mutual offense or defense. In intellect and morals, the original proprietors of the soil, were somewhat above the brute, but still on the lowest round of the ladder.

Now the material resources of the country include in their number the soil, with every useful and ornamental product known to the temperate zone ; the forest, with every species for manufacture known to the civilized world. The water in the streams, and the currents of air above us, are alike trained to do man's bidding, while from the depths of the earth, beneath our feet, is brought forth the hidden wealth, which was hoarded by the turmoil of ages. Cities with their thousands of people, a country with its thousands of inhabitants, while in city and country the lofty spires of churches and school houses are evidences of a moral, intelligent and reflecting people.

All this change has been brought about by the incoming of a new people—the pale face—from the far off east and south, and that, too, within the space of half a century. History furnishes no parallel to the rapid development of this western country; it has been a chain whose links were ever recurring surprises, and among the astonished, there are none more so than those whose throbbing brains have planned, and whose busy hands have executed the work.

Almost a century ago, a friend of America, although an Englishman, in language almost prophetic, wrote :

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama of the day ;
Time's noblest offering is the last."

The settlement of the New World, alluded to by the writer, has, as a whole, fully met the conditions of that prophecy, but not till the past half a century did the onward march of empire culminate in the settlement of Northwest Missouri. With the exception of a few mining towns in the gold regions of California, and the silver districts of Colorado, nothing has been like it before, and will not be exceeded in time

to come. This has not been by accident. All kinds of material development follow recognized and well established laws, and in nothing does this fact more reveal itself than in the settlement of a country. Whoever has made it his business to study the "Great Northwest," as it has unfolded itself in history, during the last three decades, has doubtless met with ever returning wonders. The story of its unparalleled growth and almost phenomenal development, has so often been repeated, that it has become a common place platitude; but a careful study of the country will suggest questions which have thus far not been answered, and cannot be. Why, for instance, have some sections filled up so rapidly, and certain cities sprung up, as if by magic, while others, seemingly no less favored by nature, are still in the first stages of development? These questions cannot in all cases be answered, but whoever has studied the matter carefully, cannot fail to have discovered a law of growth, which is as unvarying as any law of nature.

The two leading factors in the problem of municipal growth are, location and character of first settlers. The location of Holt and Atchison Counties was most favorable, and what is true of these counties is true of the entire state. More than half of the state is surrounded by two of the most renowned water courses of the world, and one can readily see that it possesses advantages enjoyed by no other state in the Union. These conditions, so favorable to the past and future development of the country, are beautifully illustrated by an ingenious little poem, entitled "Two Ancient Misses," written by a gentleman who has won a wide-spread reputation at the bar. We here quote it, as it well illustrates our point, and is of sufficient merit to be preserved:

"TWO ANCIENT MISSES.

"I know two ancient misses
Who ever onward go,
From a cold and rigid northern clime,
Through a land of wheat, and corn, and wine,
To the southern sea, where the fig and the lime,
And the golden orange grow.

"In graceful curves they wind about,
Upon their long and lonely route
Among the beauteous hills;
They never cease their onward step,
Though night and day they're dripping wet,
And oft with sleet and snow beset,
And sometimes with the chills.

"The one is a romping, dark brunette,
As fickle and gay as any coquette;
She glides along by the western plains,
And changes her bed each time it rains;
Witching as any dark-eyed houri,
This romping, wild brunette, Missouri.

"The other is placid, mild and fair,
With a gentle, sylph-like, quiet air,
And voice as sweet as soft guitar;
She moves along the vales and parks
Where naiads play Æolian harps—
Nor ever go by fits and starts—
No fickle coquette of the city,
But gentle, constant Mississippi

"I love the wild and dark brunette
Because she is a gay coquette;
Her, too, I love of quiet air,
Because she's gentle, true and fair;
Land of my birth! the east and west,
Embraced by these is doubly blest—
'Tis hard to tell which I love best.

In entering upon the work before us—the work of writing the history of Holt and Atchison Counties, we have not underestimated the difficulty and importance of the task. The chief difficulty lies in the fact, that the events to be treated of, while they have to do with the past, are so intimately interwoven with the present, that they are properly a part of it. The writer of history, as a general thing, deals wholly with the affairs of past generations, and his aim is to pause when he arrives at that realm bounded by the memory of men now living. The whole field of our investigation lies this side of that boundary line, as there are a few who will, doubless, peruse this work, who, from the first, have witnessed and taken part in the events we shall attempt to narrate.

While there are a few who came to Holt County as early as 1838, its permanent settlement did not properly begin until 1841, the date of its organization. The permanent settlement of Atchison County did not commence until 1845. Assuming the years 1841 and 1845, to be the beginning of the history proper of these two counties, there have elapsed, in the first instance, but forty-one years, and in the second, but thirty-seven. Some of the first settlers, who were here at the dates mentioned, still live within the limits of the counties. And such, while they have grown prematurely old in body, by reason of the hardships and privations incident to a life of more than ordinary activity and trial, have not grown old in spirit. Each one of such knows the history of the county, and, be it said, with due reverence for their hoary heads and bended forms, each one knows the history of his county better than any one else. Such readers are very uncharitable critics, and a work of this kind, absolutely accurate in all its details and particulars, were it within the scope of human possibility to make such a work, would undoubtedly be pronounced by many well meaning and honest persons faulty and untrustworthy. This results from the fact, that the periods above mentioned, though not long periods in the history of the world, constitute a

long time in the life of an individual. Events occurring forty years ago we think we know perfectly well, when the fact is we know them very imperfectly. This is proved and illustrated by the reluctancy and hesitation manifested invariably by old settlers, when called upon to give the details of some early transaction ; the old settler usually hesitates before giving a date, and after having finally settled down upon the year and the month when a certain event occurred, will probably hunt you up in less than a day, and request the privilege of correcting the date. In the meantime, you have found another old settler, who was an eye witness of the act in question, and the date he will give you does not correspond with the first date, nor with the corrected date, as given by the first old settler. There are some marked exceptions, but as a rule, the memory of the old settler is not trustworthy ; his ideas of the general outlines are usually comparatively correct, but no one who has the grace to put the proper estimate upon his mental faculties, when impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years, will trust it to the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details. The stranger who comes into the county with none of the information which those possess who have resided here for years, works at a great disadvantage in many respects. He does not at first know whom to consult, or where to find the custodians of important records. He possesses, however, one great advantage, which more than makes up for this ; he enters upon his work with an unbiased mind ; he has no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish ; his mind is not preoccupied and prejudged by reports which may have incidentally come into his possession while transacting the ordinary affairs of business; and when, in addition to this, he is a person whose business is to collect statements and weigh facts of history, he is much better qualified for the task, and to discriminate between statements, seemingly of equal weight, than those who either immediately or remotely are interested parties, and whose regular employment lies in other fields of industry. This is true, even though the former be a total stranger and the latter have become familiar with men and things by many years of intercourse and acquaintanceship. He is best judge and best juror who is totally unacquainted with both plaintiff and defendant, and he is best qualified to arbitrate between conflicting facts of history who comes to the task without that bias which is the price one must pay for acquaintanceship and familiarity. The best history of France was written by an Englishman, and the most authentic account of American institutions was written by a Frenchman, and it remained for an American to write the only authentic history of the Dutch Republic.

The American people are much given to reading, but the character of the matter read is such, that, with regard to a large proportion of them, it may truthfully be said that "truth is stranger than fiction." Espec-

ially is this the case in respect to those facts of local history belonging to their own immediate county or neighborhood. This is perhaps not so much the fault of the people, as a neglect on the part of the book publishers. Books, as a rule, are made to sell, and in order that a book may have a large sale, its matter must be of such a general character as to be applicable to general rather than special conditions—to the nation and state rather than to county and township. Thus it is, that no histories heretofore published pertain to matters relating to county and neighborhood affairs, for such books, in order to have a sale over a large section of country, must necessarily be very voluminous and contain much matter of no interest to the reader.

After having given a synopsis of the history of the state, which is as brief as could well be, we shall then enter upon the history of Holt County, giving its physical features, its geology, its organization, its pioneer times, settlement of the different townships, its political and financial history, its schools, churches, railroads, manufactures, public buildings, newspapers, enterprises, citizens, agriculture, and, in fact, everything that pertains to the history of the county. We shall then take up the history of Atchison County, treating of it in form and manner and as fully as we do that of Holt, and, if we mistake not, the history of these two counties, which are a part and parcel of the Platte Purchase, settled so nearly at the same time—the latter preceding that of the former but four years in the date of its organization—will be replete with interest, not only to the remaining few of the old pioneers now living, but to their descendants.

The compiler of a county history has a task which may seem to be comparatively easy, and the facts which come within the legitimate scope of the work may appear commonplace when compared with national events ; the narration of the peaceful events attending the conquests of industry as—

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,"

may seem tame when compared with accounts of battles and sieges. Nevertheless, the faithful gathering, and the truthful narration of facts, bearing upon the early settlement of these two counties, and the dangers, hardships and privations encountered by the early pioneers, engaged in advancing the standards of civilization, is a work of no small magnitude, and the facts thus narrated are such as may challenge the admiration and arouse the sympathy of the reader, albeit they have nothing to do with the feats of arms.

We shall conclude the history of each township with a biographical directory, the value of which will increase with years.

HISTORY OF HOLT COUNTY.

CHAPTER II.

PLATTE PURCHASE.

THE PLATTE COUNTRY—CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE THERETO—MEETING AT LIBERTY, MISSOURI—ITS OBJECT—MEMORIAL—EFFORTS OF BENTON AND LINN—TREATY WITH THE IOWAYS, SACS AND FOX INDIANS.

Holt and Atchison Counties being a portion of the territory originally included in the Platte Purchase, a short history, detailing how, when, and through whom, the purchase of this territory was accomplished, will doubtless be of interest to citizens of the counties.

For several years, prior to the acquisition of the Platte Purchase by the United States Government, the people of Missouri desired its annexation. By moving the Indians, and possessing this territory now constituting the counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison, some of the richest, best timbered, and best watered lands in the state, would be opened for settlement. The state would then have a natural boundary line (the Missouri River) between the whites and the Indians, and the people having already located in the counties contiguous to this territory on the east, could avail themselves of the transportation facilities afforded by the Missouri River, without being compelled to cross the Indian territory. In pursuance of these objects, the Hon. L. F. Linn, then a United States Senator, from Missouri, in January, 1835, addressed H. Ellsworth, Esq,, the following communication:

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1835.

SIR: It has long been desired by the people of Missouri to have annexed to the state that portion of territory lying between her western boundary and the great river, Missouri, for the purpose of preventing the location of an annoying Indian population, and for the purpose of having points on the river to receive their supplies and ship their productions, within a moderate distance from the homes of those inhabitants residing along that line of the frontier.

The location of the Pottawatomies, by the treaty of Chicago, on this territory, interposes a barrier to the attainment of these objects, so important to the welfare and tranquility of the inhabitants of the northern and western counties. Will you be so good as to furnish me your

opinion as to the propriety of ratifying that treaty, and the danger of collision between the two races, from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri.

Very respectfully,

H. ELLSWORTH, ESQ. L. F. LINN.

The following is the answer of Mr. Ellsworth:

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1835.

SIR: Yours of the 23d instant, requesting my opinion as to the propriety of ratifying the Chicago treaty, and the danger of collision that will probably arise from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri, at the northwest section of the state, was received this morning. In reply, I hasten to observe that the small strip of land lying between the Missouri River and the State of Missouri, is, compared with the country lying north of the state line, an unfavorable location for the Indian tribes.

In the fall of 1833, I held a council with the Ioways and the little band of Sacs and Foxes living on this strip, who complained of the great difficulty attending their present situation, on account of the contiguity and encroachments of white men in the state, and all the chiefs desired me to make a treaty for their removal to land lying north of the state line. Not being authorized to make this treaty, I did not attempt it, but have recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of the government.

I have understood that the Pottawatomies are willing to receive other land, in equal amount, for that lying south of the north line of Missouri extended. If this can be done I have no doubt it would be advantageous to all the parties concerned. The government would realize the value of land, but more especially the Pottawatomies would have an excellent location, one far less likely to be interrupted by the encroachment of white neighbors. The State of Missouri might hereafter be accommodated with a good natural boundary, several excellent water privileges, and additional landings on the navigable waters of Missouri for one hundred and forty miles. The ratification of the Chicago treaty will prevent the future disposal of this narrow strip to Missouri. Hence I conceive it highly important that the Pottawatomies should make an exchange of part of the lands embraced within the original treaty. It may be proper to state that, from the concurrent testimony of all persons residing on the Missouri, as well as from a personal view from the opposite side of the river, the location of the Pottawatomies north of the land in question, will give them a rich and fertile tract, equal to that of any tribe already migrated.

It ought to be noticed that the general expectation that the Chicago treaty would be modified, has emboldened many squatters to enter upon the lands in question, in hopes of fixing their future residence. I have, therefore, no hesitation in giving an opinion as to the expediency of altering the Chicago treaty, so as to confine the Pottawatomies north of the little strip now wanted by the State of Missouri.

Having given this opinion, permit me to say that I believe it practicable, with little expense or delay, to remove the Indians now on this strip of land, and to extinquish any remaining right in the red men for

hunting or other privileges, and this removal and extinguishment I would respectfully recommend before the state jurisdiction is extended to the waters of the Missouri.

Yours, most respectfully,

HENRY ELLSWORTH.

HON. L. F. LINN, Senator.

At the same time the Hon. L. F. Linn wrote to Maj. John Dougherty, Indian Agent, for information concerning the geography and topography of the country embraced in the "Platte Purchase," and in three days thereafter received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1835.

SIR: Your communication of the 23d instant, containing certain queries touching the slip of land lying between the western boundary line of the State of Missouri and the Missouri River has been received.

I assure you it will afford me great pleasure to furnish the answers called for, and in the order in which you have proposed the questions.

1st. The length of the strip of land referred to is, on its east line, one hundred miles long; the west line, following the meanders of the Missouri River, is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, to a point on said river due west from the northwest corner of the state, the average breadth being about fifteen miles.

2d. I feel no hesitation in stating (and this without the fear of contradiction) that the location of Indians upon this territory would be attended with the most ruinous effects; It would alike be injurious to the Indians and whites; take, for example, the Ioways, who now reside upon the upper end of this strip—they are a poor, drunken, miserable set of beings, dwindling away to nothing, quarreling among themselves, killing each other, and in constant broils with their white neighbors. Those evils would be greatly increased were the Indians located all the way down this strip of land, between the white settlements and the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas River, where it becomes narrow and the white population more dense.

3d. The inconvenience to our citizens would be incalculable, if those along the western line of the state were compelled to transport their productions to the mouth of the Kansas River for shipment; some of them residing within eight or ten miles of steamboats passing every day, would be obliged to haul everything for market over a new country one hundred miles.

4th. There is a great deficiency of water power and springs in the northern counties of the State of Missouri, whilst the strip of land you have reference to abounds with numerous flush running springs and creeks, with great falls, well calculated for mills or other water works.

5th. The country north of the State of Missouri, reaching from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, and extending north between four and five hundred miles, is well timbered, interspersed with fine rich prairies, and abounds with numerous large, bold running streams, coming in from the high lands between these two great rivers; in short, the whole country is well adapted to agricultural purposes, with a fine climate, and exceedingly healthy.

In reply to your 6th question, I deem it sufficient to refer to the answer under the second query. The peace and tranquility of both whites and Indians require that this long strip of land should be attached to the State of Missouri; and I cannot suppose that any gentlemen as well acquainted with its locality as I am, would entertain a different opinion, or dissent from the views herein expressed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JNO. DOUGHERTY,
Indian Agent.

HON. L. F. LINN, Senate U. S.

As early as 1834–5, two years before the removal of the Indians, the narrow strip of land between the western boundary of the state and the Missouri River began to be settled by white men. So numerous were these settlers that the United States Government sent a military force from Fort Leavenworth to remove them. What proportion of these daring frontiersmen had located in this territory we cannot determine, but the number must have been considerable, as will be seen from the following letter from Hon. L. F. Linn to Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State:

SAINT GENEVIÈVE, August 10, 1835.

SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy (perhaps imperfect, from having mislaid the original), of a letter dated May 14, to the Secretary of War, on a subject of much interest to the people of this state. To this communication no answer has been received. May I tax your kindness by asking that you will read the letter, and give the subject your friendly attention in any way you may deem advisable. I feel that there is a propriety in endeavoring to obtain your assistance, knowing the state you so long represented in Congress with such distinguished credit, has been greatly annoyed by an Indian population. I hear an order has come from the War Department to remove the families who have settled on the Indian lands lying between our western boundary and the Missouri River, by military force.

You know the independent and daring character of our frontier population, and, knowing you will easily believe that this step is not to be accomplished without violence and much distress, as the families are two or three hundred in number. The accompanying diagram will at a glance show you what we want, and at the same time the utter uselessness of this portion of country for Indian purposes.

The long absence of Governor Cass, and multiplicity of business since his return, may have caused him to lose sight of my letter. His order has caused much sensation in the northern part of the state, and for the present ought to be suspended. Yours truly,

L. F. LINN.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

In the summer of 1835, there was held a regimental militia muster at Dale's farm, three miles from the town of Liberty, in Clay County. After the morning parade, and during the recess for dinner, a mass meeting of the citizens present was addressed, among others, by General

Andrew S. Hughes, who came to Clay from Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1828, and who soon afterward was appointed Indian agent by President John Quincy Adams. At this meeting he proposed the acquisition of the Platte Country, and the measure met with such hearty approval that a committee was at once appointed to make an effort to accomplish it. The committee was composed of William T. Wood, now judge of the Lexington Circuit; David R. Atchison, ex-United States Senator; A. W. Doniphan, a distinguished lawyer and hero of the Mexican War; Peter H. Burnett, afterward one of the supreme judges of California, and Edward M. Samuel, afterward president of the Commercial Bank in St. Louis—all of them at that time residents of Clay County. Subsequently an able memorial to Congress was drafted by Judge Wood, embracing the facts and considerations in behalf of the measure, which, after being signed by the committee, was forwarded to the senators and representatives at Washington from Missouri.

Following the prayer of this memorial, in 1836, a bill was introduced in Congress by Thomas H. Benton, and zealously supported by his colleague, Senator Linn, which provided for the extension of the then existing boundary of the state, so as to include the triangle between the existing line and the Missouri River, then a part of the Indian Territory, now comprising the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte. The difficulties encountered were three fold: 1. To make still larger a state which was already one of the largest in the Union. 2. To remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned to them in perpetuity. 3. To alter the Missouri Compromise line in relation to slave territory, and thereby convert free soil into slave soil. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the two first mentioned serious and the last formidable, the act was passed and the treaties negotiated, and in 1837, the Indians removed west of the Missouri River, thus adding to the state a large body of the richest land in the world.

During the fall of 1835, after the meeting held at the regimental muster above referred to, General Andrew S. Hughes wrote to Hon. L. F. Linn in reference to a treaty with the Ioways and Sacs of his agency. His letter is as follows:

IOWAY SUB-AGENCY, September 3, 1835.

SIR: I have written a hasty scrawl to you. It might be well to publish your letter to show to the people what you are doing. I send this to St. Genevieve, not exactly knowing where to find you. I give you liberty to do just as you may think proper with my letter.

All letters addressed to me, I wish directed to the "Elm Grove Post Office, Clay County, Missouri. This is most convenient to me. When I hear from you I will write again. I desire to see you before you go east.

A treaty can be made with the Ioways of my agency and Sacs, without expense to the government, or any other unnecessary pomp and parade, as has heretofore been the case. Colonel Dodge could make treaty with the Indians as a part of his official duty. They are near his post, and I should have no objections to render any assistance that might be asked of me. Believe me, your sincere friend,

ANDREW S. HUGHES.

TO HON. LEWIS F. LINN.

The treaty which was negotiated with the Sacs and Fox Indians, whereby Missouri extended her western boundary line, is as follows:

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

made and concluded at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, between William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned, chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioway tribe, and the band of Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri (residing west of the State of Missouri) in behalf of their respective tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. By the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, held the 15th of July, 1830, with the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, Ioways, Omahaws, Missourias, Ottoes and Sioux, the country ceded to the United States by that treaty is to be "assigned and allotted, under the President of the United States, to the tribes living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes." And whereas, it is further represented to us, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways and Sacs and Fox band aforesaid, to be desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River should be attached to and become a part of the said state, and the Indian title thereto should be extinguished; but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed, until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure.

Now we, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways and Missouri bands of Sacs and Foxes, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question, that they can never be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to collision with the citizens of the United States; and further, believing that the extension of the state line in the direction indicated, would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and the Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby, for ourselves and on behalf of our respective tribes (having full power and authority to this effect) forever cede, relinquish and quit-claim to the United States, all our right, title and interest, of whatever nature, in and to the land lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, aforesaid or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said

lands ; fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States toward the Ioways and band of Sacs and Foxes of the Missourias, and as an evidence of the same entertained for the good will manifested by said tribes to the citizens and Government of the United States, as evinced in the preceding cession or relinquishment, the undersigned, William Clark, agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay as a present to the said Ioways and band of Sacs and Foxes $7,500 in money, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge.

ARTICLE 2. As the said tribes of Ioways and Sacs and Foxes have applied for a small piece of land south of the Missouri for a permanent home, on which they can settle, and request the assistance of the Government of the United States to place them on the land, in a situation at least equal to that they now enjoy on the lands ceded by them, Therefore, I, William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, do further agree on behalf of the United States, to assign to the Ioway tribes and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemaha River, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemaha, making four hundred sections, to be divided between the said Ioways and the Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacs and Foxes, the upper half to the Ioways.

ARTICLE 3. The Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, further agree that they will move and settle on the lands assigned them in the above article as soon as arrangements can be made, and the undersigned, William Clark, in behalf of the United States, agrees that, as soon as the above tribes have selected a site for their villages, and places for their fields, and moved to them, to erect for the Ioways five comfortable houses ; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of ground ; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States deems proper ; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years ; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home ; to furnish them with one ferryboat ; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls, and one hundred stock hogs, when they require them ; to furnish them with a mill, and assist in removing them, to the extent of five hundred dollars.

And to erect for the Sacs and Foxes, three comfortable houses ; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of land ; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States shall deem proper ; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years ; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home ; to furnish them with one ferryboat ; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls; one hundred stock hogs, when they require them ; to furnish them with a mill, and to assist in removing them to the extent of four hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Done and signed and sealed at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, this seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

IOWAYS:

MO-HOS-CA (or White Cloud),
NAU-CHE-NING (or No Heart),
WA-CHE-MO-NE (or the Orator),
MAN-O-MONE (or Pumpkin),
NE-O-MO-NE (or Raining Cloud),
WAU-THAW-CA-BE-CHU (one that eats rats.)
NE-WAN-THAW-CHU (Hair Shedder),
CHA-TAU-THE-NE (Big Bull),
CONGU (or Plumb),
CHA-TA-THAW (Buffalo Bull),
MAN-HAW-KA (or Bunch of Arrows.)

SACS AND FOXES:

CA-HA-QUA (Red Fox),
PE-CAW-MA (Deer),
KE-SQUI-IN-A (Deer),
QUA-CO-OUSI-SI (Wolf),
AS-KE-PA-KE-KA-AS-A (Green Lake),
CAN-CA-CAR-MACK (Bald Headed Eagle),
PE-SHAW-CA (Bear),
NE-BOSH-CA-NA (Wolf),
NE-SAW-AN-QUA (Bear),
SE-QUIL-I-A (Deer),
WA-PE-SA (Swan),
NO-CHA-TAW-WA-TA-SA (Star),
SE-A-SA-HO (Sturgeon),
PE-A-CHIM-A-CAR-MACK, Jr., (Bald Headed Eagle).

WITNESSES:

S. W. KEARNY, Jr.,
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
A. S. HUGHES,
GEORGE R. H. CLARK,
WILLIAM DUNCAN,
JOSEPH V. HAMILTON,
H. ROBIDOU, Jr.,
WILLIAM BOWMAN,
JEFFRY DORION,
PETER CONSTINE,
JACQUES METTE,
LOUIS M. DAVIDSON.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF HOLT COUNTY.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—AREA—TOPOGRAPHY—TIMBER—PRAIRIE—SOIL—STREAMS—COAL GRINDSTONES — LIMESTONE — MINERAL RESOURCES — CEMENT WORKS — GOLD MINES.

Holt County is located in the Northwestern portion of the state, and is separated from Iowa by Atchison County. It is nearly the same parallel as Philadelphia and Sacramento, and about the same meridian as Lake of the Woods and Galveston.

BOUNDARY—AREA.

It is bounded on the north by Atchison and Nodaway Counties, on the east by Nodaway and Andrew Counties, on the south by Kansas, and on the west by Kansas and Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River, and has an area of 434 square miles. It has ten municipal, four full congressional, and nineteen fractional congressional townships.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Missouri River bottoms occupy considerably more than one-third of the area of the county, and above township sixty, they are at least ten miles in width. Southward they are narrower, converging gradually towards the southern boundary line of the county. The bluffs attain a height of from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred feet, with occasional intervals of low hills. After leaving the Missouri bluffs, about two miles, the country becomes less hilly, and soon passes into a beautiful rolling country. From the mouth of the Nodaway River, for ten miles north, the adjacent hills are high and the surface of the land is broken.

The hills in the northeast part of the county are low and gently undulating. Near Squaw Creek, Davis Creek and Tarkio, the hills have gradual slopes, with often marshy bases, leading into the adjacent narrow bottoms. By the burrowing of gophers, the bottoms of Squaw Creek and a few other streams are rendered dangerous for horses to pass over, and their banks are so steep and marshy as to render them almost impassable, as far up as their sources.

TIMBER.

South of Oregon the country consists mostly of timbered land. Near the streams in the northern part of the county, but few trees are seen, and they are generally either of small growth or shrubs. On the banks is sometimes a fringe of willow, white maple, American elm, box elder, greenbrier, grape and *cormus*. On the bottoms, black walnut, honey locust, coralberry, chokeberry, red and American elm, wahoo, sumach, *cormus* and gooseberry occur.

The following is a list of trees and shrubs in Holt County: Crab-apple, white ash, prickly ash, blackberry, bladdernut, buckeye, box-elder, buttonbush, blackberry, chokecherry, coffeetree, cottonwood, *Amorpha canescens*, *Am. fruticosa*, coralberry, *cormus sericea*, *cormus esperifolia* gooseberry, hackberry, hazel, shellbark hickory, thick shellbark hickory, pignut hickory, ironwood, honey locust, white maple, mulberry, linden, chinquepin oak, sarsaparilla, burr oak, rock-chestnut oak, scarlet oak, red oak, pin oak, pawpaw, American plum, rose, *rosa lucida*, redbud, sycamore, sumach, poison oak, thorn, black walnut, redroot and wahoo. The Missouri bottoms afford an excellent supply of good timber.

PRAIRIE.

About one-third of the county is prairie—fully one-half of the Missouri bottom is prairie. The main prairie districts of the county are to be found, as a general thing, in Benton, Union, Liberty, Clay, Nodaway and Lincoln, and present an undulating surface, rather rolling, but admirably adapted to tillage, and being productive in the highest degree.

SOIL.

Poor land is scarcely known in Holt County; the broken hills near the rivers are sometimes poor, and on the prairie between Squaw Creek and the Tarkio the soil is rather thin. Between Big and Little Tarkio, in township sixty-three, the soil is rich, and lies well for cultivation, excepting a broken strip, three-quarters of a mile in width, lying along the bluffs. A rich belt, one-quarter of a mile to one mile in width, of gently sloping land connects the bluffs and extends from the north line of township sixty-two, to the north line of township fifty-nine. The "bluff" washed from the hills above is the principal ingredient in this soil. This land slopes off gently, and is capable of producing fine crops, and the steep hillsides, which have often thirty to forty degrees ascent, produce crops of corn and wheat.

South of Oregon, and lying between the Missouri bluffs and Nodaway River, the soil is based on the bluff and disintegrated limestone.

The very broken country does not exceed a mile in width, while beyond the rich, hilly, black-oak land extends for several miles. Then we have rich prairies and thicket land. The southern portion is suitable for most crops. The upland prairies, toward the north and northeast of the county, are high, rolling and rich, with fertile, beautiful valleys between the hills. The bluff knobs, seem to have been left by Nature for vineyards.

STREAMS.

The streams and water courses are numerous, veining the surface of the county, in almost every direction, and furnishing an ample supply of water in ordinary seasons for all purposes.

Big Tarkio rises in Montgomery County, Iowa, a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles, enters Holt County within a few miles of the northwestern corner, and flows through the Great Bottom and empties into the Missouri River near its intersection with Oiler's Base Line.

Little Tarkio rises in the central part of Atchison County, enters Holt County, about eight miles east of the northwest corner of the county, and enters the Missouri bottom, about one mile east of Craig, thence meandering through the bottom, enters what is now known as the slough, about half a mile north of Forest City. This stream formerly emptied into the Missouri River, about fifteen miles below its present mouth, but the changes made by that treacherous stream cut it off opposite Forest City twenty years ago.

Squaw Creek rises in the southern part of Atchison County, and flowing in a southwesterly direction, enters the Missouri bottom two miles north of Mound City, and thence continuing in a more southerly course, it flows into the Little Tarkio, near Bigelow. Its principal tributaries are Ross Branch, Hog Branch, Donan's Branch and Porter's Branch.

Davis Creek rises in the northeastern part of the county, flows southwest and empties into Squaw Creek. Pierson's Branch, Kinsey Creek, Luckhardt's Branch, Mill Creek, Easter Branch, Hardin's Branch, Nicholl's Creek, Hickory Creek, Hog Creek, Higley Creek and Rolling Fork, are all small water courses, running in different directions through the county, constituting a great net-work in that system of drainage which renders Holt County one of the best watered and best farming districts in the state.

The Nodaway River is the largest stream touching the county, excepting the Missouri. The Nodaway rises in Iowa, and flows along the eastern border of the county, affording the finest water power in Northwest Missouri. In fact, many of the streams above mentioned, furnished excellent mill sites, which have been utilized from the days

of the pioneer to the present time (1882). The Nodaway was, when first discovered, considered a navigable stream. During the year 1871, a steamboat, of light draft, ascended several miles above its mouth, but its course is too tortuous and narrow to admit of successful navigation.

LAKES.

There are in the county a number of lakes, among which are Impassable Lake, Tarkio, Wallace and Lovelady Lakes, which generally abound in fish and water-fowl.

COAL.

Mr. A. Kunkell, on Mill Creek, near Oregon, says that he found a four foot vein of good coal at the depth of 665 feet. Whether it can be found at this depth in paying quantities is extremely problematical. Professor G. C. Broadhead, who made a geological survey of the county in 1872, says, in his report of that survey, "that the first workable seam of coal in the county is 1,170 feet below the surface." He intimates that the seam of Lexington coal could be reached at this depth.

GRINDSTONES.

The sandstone quarry, at Forest City, although rather soft, affords a useful material for making grindstones; it is a tolerably coarse-grained drab, or gray, sandstone, somewhat micaceous; is easily quarried and works free. It is used for cappings, and door and window facings, and makes beautiful mantles and jambs.

QUARRIES OF LIMESTONE.

There are very many good quarries near Forest City, and for six miles southeast; also on Mill Creek, Brockman's Branch and Nicholl's Creek. The texture of the stone is often fine grained. No. 84, occurring about five miles southeast of Forest City, and on Brockman's Branch, would look well polished.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

of Lewis Township are, as yet, in a crude and undeveloped state. There is, however, no doubt in the minds of those who have, with any degree of intelligence, investigated the matter, that the rugged hills of the bluff region abound in valuable, if not precious deposits of mineral. Daniel Kunkel claims to have discovered, about 1874-5, at a depth of 600 feet, a vein of excellent coal, in his mill near Oregon. About the year 1875 an interest in this character of enterprise was developed on the part of cer-

tain progressive citizens of Holt County, and a result of this effort is thus graphically described in the St. Joseph *Morning Herald* of August or September, 1875, by a correspondent of that able journal, whose descriptive letters, in those days, rendered the paper as interesting as a first-class magazine : " There yet remained another object of interest, and source of revenue to the neighborhood, and determined to do the sights of this part of Holt, we started up the bluff along the railroad track for the purpose of examining the Cement Works that have been recently established about two and a-half miles south by west of Oregon. Following our indefatigable guide, we again mounted the rocky woodland bluff, and toiled onward to the newly discovered quarries, whence is excavated the peculiar petrous formation from which a valuable quality of cement is prepared. Having inspected the quarry and its surroundings, we again started on our tour of exploration. One remarkable feature of our expedition was that, go in what direction we might, we never were more than two and a-half or three miles from Oregon. We at last reached the works. The building is a spacious and lofty frame structure, erected some six years ago, at a cost of about $5,000, for the purpose of an elevator, and was fitted up in good style, with powerful engine, etc. But either for want of the necessary means, enterprise, or some other requisite, the Oregon Elevator Company, as it was styled, failed, and the building remained idle till about a year ago, when it was sold, at sheriff's sale, and became, with all its fixtures, the property of James B. Payne, one of the present parties in the cement factory. The machinery includes, with other appliances, a run of burrs, and was, for some time, used for grinding corn. The new enterprise inaugurated here by Messrs. Rhodes & Payne, promises to be a complete success, and is regarded by the skeptics in the county as a more tangible source of remuneration than the gold mine. William Baskins, of Oregon, is general agent for this cement, and is now prepared to fill all orders. The kiln is capable of burning rock enough in one day to furnish fifty barrels of cement, and the mill can be readily made to grind the same amount in twelve hours. Mr. Rhodes is a practical plasterer, and has been prospecting for the past two years for cement rock. It appears that he has discovered two qualities of this mineral, both of which he has manufactured. One of them produces a darker colored cement than the other. Their several properties have not yet been fully tested, but the lighter colored product is said by competent judges to surpass in quality the St. Louis, and to be little inferior to the celebrated Louisville Cement. There are seven and a-half acres of ground attached to the works."

This cement continued to be made here for some time, and found a ready market, but the company being financially unable to compete with wealthy eastern manufacturers who had determined to break down, at all hazards, this young enterprise, the same was ultimately suspended.

GOLD MINES.

During the summer of 1875, a considerable interest, if not excitement, was caused in Holt County, in consequence of the alleged discovery of gold in the neighborhood of Oregon. That gold, in a very limited quantity, was found in this locality, is believed by many disinterested parties, who are men of intelligence in the community. Others, however, who were never present at the mines, or who failed to see any gold taken out while there, denounce the whole thing as a preposterous humbug.

The same interesting correspondent thus refers to the gold discovery of that region :

"Blundering and stumbling amid rocks and the fallen debris of forest monarchs, that had lived their day in a forgotten generation, we gained, at last, the summit of a bluff range, far below the steep declivity of which the murmur of a swollen stream warned us of our proximity to the auriferous region. Guided by the sound, we soon gained the brink of this water course, which proved to be Swank Branch. Following the course of this stream, a few minutes walk brought us in full view of the gloomy portal leading to the mysterious cavern, which is said to contain the rich deposits of gold for which this, till recently, wild and unoccupied locality is becoming renowned.

"Approaching, we discovered the arch of the tunnel to be low, less than six feet to the summit, narrow and, as we afterwards discovered, this mine is unsupported through its entire length of 230 feet by anything save the strength developed in the cohesive properties of the soil.

"The aspect of the locality was singularly weird and solitary, and no sound save the tramp of our footsteps on the debris of the mine contributed to break the loneliness of the scene. A smothered and rumbling echo from the mouth of the mine alone responded to our shout; and, concluding the place deserted, we wandered off in a westerly direction, around the base of the bluff, when a small house appeared in view, from the inmates of which we learned, on approaching, that work had been abandoned in the tunnel we had observed, and that the hands were engaged in the new mine above. We accordingly returned, passed beyond the entrance of the long tunnel, and arrived at the second, which presented from its more elevated arch a rather more inviting appearance, and revealing in the dim and distant perspective the feeble glimmer of a light. Guided by this beacon, we descended a gradual slope, ninety-five feet into the bowels of the bluff. The temperature without was exceedingly warm, and by the time we had reached the extremity of this tunnel, the atmosphere was oppressively damp and chilly, and, as there was nothing to look at but the end of a hole, with one man digging dirt that did not seem to our inexperienced eyes to have anything

in it but dirt, and another wheeling it out, we beat a hasty retreat into daylight and sunshine. Returning to the residence of Mr. Levi Crouser, one of the proprietors of the mines, we were favored by that gentleman with an opportunity of viewing several rich and beautiful specimens of quartz and wire gold, taken from the first mine.

"These, we were informed by Mr. Crouser, were pronounced by Dr. Hays, of Boston, the celebrated assayist, to be the richest specimens that had come under his observation. Mr. C. also showed us several minerals said to be ruby and sapphire of unusual richness. We were also shown a remarkable fossil, evidently the tooth and gum of some strange animal. The first tunnel, on which work is at present suspended, slopes with a gradual descent two hundred and thirty feet to the bed rock. About the middle of this subterranean gallery, a singular pit was encountered, the aperture or rather the apertures, for there are several of them, ramifying from the main orifice at various angles, and to, as yet, unsounded depths. This is unmistakably the crater of a volcano, extinct probably thousands, perhaps millions of years before Crouser & Co. began to bore for gold or anything else."

"The location of the mine is near the waters of Swank Branch, a tributary of Tarkio Creek, and is about two and a half miles due south of Oregon. It is owned by a joint stock company, consisting of Levi Crouser, John H. McIntyre and J. Ham.

"The first discovery was made by Mr. McIntyre, in digging a well near the site of the mine, about two years ago. They immediately began to prospect; and the success which has since crowned their efforts seems to be highly encouraging. There are at present five men employed in the mine."

Such was the report in the fall of 1875. No one, it seems, so far, has grown rich from the yield of the mines, which have passed into the hands of their present (1882) owner, Ira B. Stocking, at one time a jeweler and watchmaker of Oregon.

CHAPTER IV.

HOLT COUNTY ORGANIZED.

ACT ORGANIZING HOLT COUNTY—TERRITORY OF NEATAWAH—HON. D. R. HOLT—FIRST COUNTY COURT—ITS PROCEEDINGS—ORDERS—FERRIES—TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED—FIRST ELECTION—REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS ON COUNTY SEAT—SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS — REVENUE — FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—ITS PROCEEDINGS—FIRST GRAND JURY—INDICTMENTS—FIRST INSTRUMENTS RECORDED—EARLY MARRIAGES.

The original act organizing the county of Holt reads as follows:

"That portion of territory included within the following described limits, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, at a point where the range line dividing ranges thirty-six and thirty-seven would intersect the same; thence north with said range line to the middle of the main channel of the Nodaway River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, to the northern boundary line of the state; thence west with said boundary line, to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be called Holt, in honor of David R. Holt, Esq., late representative from Platte County, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

This act was approved February 15, 1841. On January 29, 1841, some seventeen days previously to the passage of the act we have given above, the legislature had erected the same territory into the county of Nodaway, hence the words "any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

The present boundaries of Holt County are as follows:

'Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, at a point where the line dividing ranges thirty-six and thirty-seven, extended, would intersect the same; thence south with said range line to the middle of the main channel of the Nodaway River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, to the line of Atchison County; thence west with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the main channel thereof, to the beginning."

Holt County, when first formed, embraced Atchison County; that part of Nodaway lying west of Nodaway River, and extended north ten miles into the state of Iowa—Missouri claiming jurisdiction over a strip of country ten miles wide along the southern line of Iowa—the dispute concerning the boundary line, not at that date having been settled.

In January, 1841, all that part of Holt County lying north of a line, running from a point on the Missouri River, opposite the house of H. Wallace (now known as the G. Schulte place), to the main crossing of the Big Tarkio, about a mile above Craig, thence northeasterly to the state line, was cut off by the legislature, and named Allen County, but left under the jurisdiction of Holt County Court, in the same manner as the territory of Neatawah had been attached to Buchanan County. February 14, 1845, Allen County was abolished, Atchison and Nodaway were organized, and Holt County was thus reduced to its present limits.

The first act naming and defining the boundaries of Nodaway County, approved January 29, 1841, directed the circuit and county courts of that county to be held at the dwelling house of William Thorp, until the permanent seat of justice could be established, or until the county court otherwise ordered. That act also named Travis Finley, of Clay County, Edward Smith, of Clinton County, and John A. Williams, of Daviess County, commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice, and after the passage of the act organizing the same territory into Holt County (the name simply being changed from Nodaway to Holt), the parties named as commissioners in the act organizing Nodaway County, proceeded in due course of time to select the permanent seat of justice.

TERRITORY OF NEATAWAH.

This territory contained about 3,200 square miles, and extended ten miles north of the present state line, between Iowa and Missouri; embracing the counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway, so that the Buchanan County Court held jurisdiction over a country almost as large as the combined states of Rhode Island and Delaware. The territory of Neatawah was abolished in 1841.

HON. DAVID R. HOLT.

Shakespeare intimates that there is nothing in a name, but a name sometimes means a great deal. In many instances it indicates, in a measure, the character of the people who settle the county, and who have given to it its distinctive characteristics. Names are sometimes given by accident. In this instance, however, the county did not receive its name by accident, but the christening took place, after mature deliberation and by general consent. In order that our readers may know something of the man after whom the county was named, we will here present of him a brief biographical sketch :

Hon. David Rice Holt was born in Virginia in about the year 1805. He was both a minister of the gospel and a physician, and had attained an enviable standing in each. He was a minister of the Presbyterian

Church (Old School), in which he was reared. He moved from Virginia to Saline County, Missouri, between 1830 and 1834. Soon after the Platte Purchase was opened for settlement Dr. Holt came to Platte County, where he located on wild and unsurveyed land. Soon after his arrival in Platte the county was organized. The first election for a member of the Legislature occurred in August, 1840. Under the most favorable circumstances, new counties generally, require much local legislation, and especially was this the case in Platte County. Hence the people of that county, fully realizing their wants, and wishing to send a man of superior legislative ability, instinctively turned to Dr. Holt as the only proper person for the emergency. The Constitution of Missouri at that time prohibited ministers of the gospel from serving as members of the Legislature. This rendered the position of the doctor extremely unpleasant. Upon the one hand, he disliked to refuse the importunities of his countrymen, who thought him to be the only person in their midst who could bring order out of confusion ; and upon the other, he regretted the idea of severing his connection with the pulpit. He finally, however, yielded to their solicitations, and was elected to the Legislature without opposition, in 1841. Although the doctor had no legislative experience, he was at once selected as one of the three members of a committee, from the Upper and Lower House, whose duty it was to settle the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer before the meeting of the Legislature. The session had scarcely commenced before the doctor was taken sick, and after lingering some two weeks it became apparent to him and his friends that he could not live. His wife was written to, and although she left her home promptly, horseback,—about the only possible mode of travel in those days—she did not reach Jefferson City until the day of his death.

He was buried on the 20th of December, 1840, in the State Cemetery, with appropriate honors, and Gen. A. W. Doniphan, who was at the same time a member of the Legislature and a friend of the doctor, announced his death to the Assembly. He married a Miss White, a sister of Captain John H. White, who once represented, respectively, the counties of Platte and Andrew. She was an accomplished and beautiful woman. The doctor was nearly or quite six feet in height ; perfectly erect ; cast in the mould of admirable proportions, and active in his movements. He was a ripe scholar, a graceful and fluent speaker, possessed a clear, bright face, sparkling and brilliant eyes—especially when speaking in the pulpit or on the rostrum. He was fair and manly in debate, his bearing was courteous, and his social qualities were of the highest order. His attainments were great and varied. He devoted much time to his two professions, yet never lost his taste for the ancient or modern classics and general literature. He was deeply versed on all subjects in the range of polite erudition and scholarship, and a man of untiring energy and of indomitable will.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

March 24, 1841, the first County Court of Holt County convened at the house of William Thorp, on the northwest quarter section 12, township 59, range 33, now (1882) in Lewis Township, adjoining the west line of Forbes Township, and owned by the heirs of James Stephenson.

Harrison G. Noland, James Crowley and Joshua Adkins then and there produced from his Excellency, Thomas Reynolds, Governor of the State of Missouri, their several commissions appointing them Justices of the Holt County Court, together with the oath of office therein endorsed, which were ordered to be certified for record. These commissions were dated "City of Jefferson, February 16, 1841." The record of the proceedings of that day sets forth that the oath of office was subscribed and sworn to by these parties, before William Thorp, Jr., Justice of the Peace.

The first order of the court passed, on its organization, was the appointment of Harrison G. Noland president of the same. At this meeting Bayless B. Grigsby was appointed clerk pro tem, and, before its adjournment, clerk until the legal termination of said office. His securities were William Thorp, Jr., and G. B. Thorp. The second order was the enrollment of John W. Kelley, as attorney, to practice in said court.

On the same day, it was "ordered that Joshua Horn and Josiah Shelton be granted a grocer's license, to be kept at their residence, for six months next ensuing, by paying a state tax thereon of ten dollars." The court, on that day, further ordered that R. M. Barkhurst be granted a license to keep a ferry across the Nodaway River, at the rapids thereof, for the space of twelve months, without paying tax thereon, at the following rates, to wit: For crossing a man, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for crossing a man and horse, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for crossing a two-horse wagon and team, empty, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for crossing a two-horse wagon and team, loaded, 75 cents; for crossing a six-horse wagon and team, empty, 50 cents; for crossing a six-horse wagon and team, loaded, $1; for crossing loose horses and cattle, each, 3 cents; for crossing hogs and sheep, each head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

It was then and there further "ordered that Green B. Thorp be and is hereby appointed assessor for Holt County for the year 1841." It is further recorded that the said G. B. Thorp forthwith entered into bond with Wm. Thorp, as his security, in the penal sum of $500, conditioned according to law, which bond was approved by the court. It was finally "ordered that the sheriff advertise at three of the most public places in the county, that the County Court of Holt County will meet at William Thorp's, on the second Thursday in April next. Whereupon the first session of the county court adjourned till the above specified day and date.

B. B. GRISBY, Clerk.

H. G. NOLAND,
JOSHUA ADKINS,
JAMES CROWLEY."

At the special adjourned term of the Holt County Court, begun and held at the house of William Thorp, in Holt County, Missouri, on the second Thursday of April, 1841 (judges and clerk as above), it was ordered that the county be divided into three municipal townships, to wit:

Nodaway Township.—Beginning at the mouth of Nodaway River, and thence up said river to the point of intersection with range line dividing ranges thirty-seven and thirty-eight; thence south with said range line to the Missouri River; thence to the point of beginning with the Missouri.

It will be thus seen that Nodaway Township included, originally, a strip of territory not more than six miles in width near its base or southern limits, and tapering more or less gradually, narrowed to a point where the Nodaway River touches the range line of thirty-seven and thirty-eight, in Atchison County, fifteen or sixteen miles north of the present (1882) northern boundary of Holt County, and thus embracing a strip of country now included within the limits of Nodaway County.

Lewis Township—Beginning at the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River where the range line between thirty-seven and thirty-eight intersects said river; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence west to the High Bridge Creek; thence down said creek to the Missouri River, thence down the Missouri River to the point of beginning.

Nishnebotna Township, also organized at this term of court, included a strip of territory between the Nishnebotna and Missouri Rivers from the mouth of the former to the northern limits of the state, and consequently comprised no part of the territory embraced within the present area of Holt County, which area at the original organization of the county, included only the townships of Lewis and Nodaway. Out of these two, with various modifications, from time to time, have been erected the present (1882) townships, ten in number, of Lincoln, Union, Liberty, Clay, Bigelow, Benton, Hickory, Nodaway, Forbes and Lewis, which latter for the convenience of election purposes, is divided into two precincts, known as East and West Lewis.

The following extraordinary enactment of this potent and astute court at this, its second term, will doubtless be read with astonishment:

"Ordered, that the act concerning groceries, etc., passed by the legislature in the year 1829, *shall not extend to nor be in force in Nodaway County.*"

It would seem that these wise judges were not only state rights men, but believed in the application of the cardinal principles of their political creed to county organizations. At this term Robert H. Russell was appointed allotting justice for Lewis Township.

FIRST ELECTION.

In May, 1841, occurred the first election of justices of the peace in Holt County, with the following result: In Lewis Township: John Gibson and Gallatin Adkins; John Lewis was, at the same time, elected constable of Lewis Township.

Abraham Brown and James C. Templeton were elected justices for Nodaway Township.

John R. Jackson and Jacob McKissock were elected justices, and James Handley, constable for Nishnebotna Township, then a part of Holt, but, as before stated, included in what is now Atchison County.

June 14, 1841, the county court, which had heretofore assembled at William Thorp's, convened at the residence of Gilbert Ray, two and a half miles east of the site of the present town of Oregon. At this term Joseph Brenard was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Nishnebotna River, at his residence thereon, for the space of twelve months, by paying a tax of two dollars. At this term of court was rendered by the county seat commissioners, as fully set forth under the caption of "Oregon," their report on the same. At the same term, David Templeton was appointed County Surveyor of Holt County, to hold office till the legal termination of the same; and William P. Stephenson was appointed administrator of the estate of Blank Stephenson, deceased. This was the first appointment of the kind in the county.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS ON COUNTY SEAT.

"JUNE 23D, 1841.

"In pursuance of an act passed by the last Missouri Legislature, appointing the undersigned as commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice for Holt County, and in pursuance also of an order of the county court of Holt County, made at the May Term, 1841, designating the 7th day of June then next ensuing, and requiring the undersigned to assemble on that day, at the house of Mrs. Jackson, to make said location; and, whereas, John A. Williams, one of the undersigned, assembled at said place and time, and no other commissioners having appeared, he, the said John A. Williams, adjourned until the 21st day of June (this instant), when the undersigned commissioners convened, and having been first duly sworn according to law, proceeded to discharge the duties devolving on them, according to the act of the legislature, and the requisitions of the order of the county court. After having made an examination for a suitable site whereon to locate a permanent seat of justice for said county, we have selected the following quarter section of land, for said county seat, lying in range 38, township 60, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 27, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 26, which said seat of justice is to be known and called "Finley." Given under our hands this 23d day of June, 1841.

"JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
"EDWARD SMITH,
"TRAVIS FINLEY."

It appears that the action of the commissioners above referred to, in locating the quarter for the town site on two separate sections, was in violation of an established precedent, if not statutory provision restricting the same to one section, and in consequence involved the county in no little embarrassment. The east eighty included a portion of a quarter section preempted by Roland Burnett, and the west eighty of another section by Larkin Packwood.

At the September term of the county court, which was convened at the residence of Gilbert Ray, September 15, 1841, it was "Ordered by the court that the commissioner for the seat of justice for this county, proceed to lay off said seat of justice into lots, eighty feet in front and one hundred and fifty feet in length, and squares containing eight lots, with an avenue sixty feet wide, and one alley fourteen feet in width, making four streets, two north and south and two east and west, one of which on each side of the public square, each eighty feet wide ; all other streets to be sixty feet wide ; the stake stuck by the judges to be the center of of the public square. Provided, that he divide into lots, avenues and alleys, from the said public square east, only one square, south two, west two, and north two squares, and that he make to this court, at its next session, a report of his proceedings, making a plat of the town."

" Ordered, that the commissioner advertise in ten most public places in Holt, five in Andrew, and five in Buchanan County, a sale of lots in the county seat of Holt County, on the 21st day of October, 1841, on the following terms : One-tenth in hand, and the balance in three semi-annual installments."

At the October term following, it was ordered by the county court "that the commissioner be authorized and required to make the public square of said county seat at or near the stake now stuck." The commissioner referred to was John Thorp, who had resigned the office of deputy clerk of the Holt County Court, at the July, 1841, term of the same, and accepted the position of county seat commissioner.

It appears that, previously to the above mentioned order of sale, the county court, at its July term, had ordered the first sale of lots in the county seat, to take place September 1, 1841.

At the August term, 1841, of the county court, James Kimsey was nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joshua Adkins, the first official to resign an office in the county.

At the September term, 1841, county court met at the residence of G. Ray, Judges Noland, Crowley and Kimsey on the bench. The latter produced his commission from his Excellency, Thomas Reynolds, Governor of the State, and was duly sworn. At this term the following orders were made and recorded :

" It is considered by the court that *five hundred dollars* is necessary to be raised for defraying the expenses of the county for the present

year, and that on all subjects of taxation the county tax shall exceed the state tax one hundred per cent., and on all licenses, ferries excepted, the county tax shall exceed that of the state one hundred per cent.; on ferries the county and state tax shall be the same."

"Ordered, that R. M. Barkhurst be required to enter into bond as Collector of Holt County, in the sum of one thousand dollars."

"Ordered, that Gilbert Ray be appointed Treasurer of Holt County."

The following rather original order closed the proceedings of this term of the court:

"Ordered that, whereas it is the opinion of this court, that as the county is poor and thinly settled, it is not the interest of this county that the grand jurors thereof should be paid. It is therefore ordered that no compensation shall be paid to the grand jurors of this county."

At the October term of 1841, held at the residence of Gilbert Ray, the Collector of Holt County made the following settlement, to wit:

Received on ferry license	$ 2 00
For County	2 00
Merchants' license, state tax	26 12½
County tax	52 25
Total	$82 37½

RICHARD M. BARKHURST, Collector.

Court then adjourned to meet at the house of Larkin Packwood, October 21, 1841.

At the January term, 1842, R. M. Barkhurst presented his delinquent list for taxes during the year 1841, which amounted to $15.50 state tax, and $31.02 to the county. At the February term, 1842, it was ordered "that the Courts of Record be hereafter held at Rachel Jackson's in this county."

At the same term, "Gilbert Ray, Treasurer, comes into court and makes settlement for the preceding year, and has a balance of twenty-five cents on hand. He is therefore charged with the same." The Sheriff also comes into court and makes settlement for county tax on the tax book for 1841, and is charged with the sum of two hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-three and three-quarters cents.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the circuit court, within and for the County of Holt, was held at the house of William Thorp, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1841. The record in reference thereto, is as follows:

"MARCH TERM, 1841.

"At a circuit court, held for the County of Holt, in the State of Missouri, at the house of William Thorp, in said county, on Thursday, the

4th day of March, 1841, was present, the Hon. David R. Atchison, who presented a commission from His Excellency, Thomas Reynolds, Governor of this State, appointing him judge of the twelfth judicial circuit, which commission, together with the testimonials thereon endorsed, are ordered to be recorded, which are in the following words and figures, to wit:

THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that it having been certified to me, that the Senate of Missouri has advised and consented to the nomination of David R. Atchison, as Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, now, therefore, in the name and on behalf of the State of Missouri, I, Thomas Reynolds, Governor thereof, do hereby commission him judge of the aforesaid circuit, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office, according to law. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Missouri, to be affixed at Jefferson City, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth, and of this state the twenty-first.

By the Governor,

JAMES L. MINOR, Sec'y of State. THOMAS REYNOLDS."

ENDORSED.—I, David R. Atchison, do solemnly swear, that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this state, and faithfully demean myself in the office of Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in the State of Missouri.

DAVID R. ATCHISON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a justice of the peace, in and for Clay County, in the State of Missouri, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ABRAHAM SHAFER, J. P.

General Andrew S. Hughes was appointed clerk pro tem. and William Thorp was appointed sheriff. Peter H. Burnett had received the appointment of prosecuting attorney from the governor.

The names of the first grand jurors were: Joshua Adkins, Isaac Massic, Gilbert Ray, George Drane, Harman G. Noland, Green B. Thorp, B. B. Grigsby, R. H. Russell, Thomas Crowley, Roland Burnett, John Gibson, John Russell, John Starrill, James Kimsey, Henry Holder, John Morgan and David Jones. Harman G. Noland was foreman. Of this body, R. H. Russell, now (1882) judge of the probate court of Holt County, and Roland Burnett, both residents of the town of Oregon, alone survive.

The first bills of indictment were the following:

"The State of Missouri against Joseph Roberts for trading with Indians," The same against Henry Casner for robbery.

The first case that was called and tried in court (on motion), was the State of Missouri against Jonas Casner, who was under a recognizance to keep the peace. The grand jurors having no further business before them, were discharged from further service.

On the 6th of March, 1841, Andrew S. Hughes resigned his office of clerk pro tem. of the Circuit Court, which resignation was accepted; and, thereupon, Bayless B. Grigsby was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt County, to hold his office till his successor should be elected and qualified. The said B. B. Grigsby then took the oath required by law and entered and acknowledged two several bonds, with Harman G. Noland, Rowland Burnett and John Gibson as securities. One of these was in the penalty of $5,000 conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as Circuit Clerk of Holt County, and the other in the penalty of $1,500 conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as Recorder of Holt County. Both of these being inspected by the court, were approved, and ordered to be certified for record in the office of the Secretary of State.

June 24, 1841, Circuit Court met at the house of Gilbert Ray, such being the place designated by Holt County Court for holding courts of record till the place should by law be changed. D. R. Atchison, Judge; R. M. Barkhurst, Sheriff, and Bayless B. Grigsby, Clerk. The commissioners report having selected a location for county seat, which they name Finley.

At this term of court, on motion of Peter H. Burnett, prosecuting attorney for Holt County, Prince L. Hudgens, James B. Gardenhire, Benjamin Hays, Edwin Toole, James S. Thomas, Solomon S. Leonard, Lansford M. Hastings, Frederick Greenough, James Baldwin, John M. Young, Christopher P. Brown, Elias P. West, and Theodore D. Wheaton, were ordered enrolled as attorneys of the Holt Circuit Court.

Richard M. Barkhurst's bond as sheriff of Holt County, conditioned in the sum of $5,000, for the faithful performance of the duties of said office, with Gilbert Ray, James C. Templeton, John Robinson, and Abraham Brown as securities, approved.

The first case that came up for trial was the State vs. Joseph Roberts on indictment found by the grand jury at the (first) March term for trading with the Indians. The sheriff who, it appears, failed to find the defendant, feeling himself under the necessity of using some Latin term and not clearly comprehending the meaning of any, perhaps intending to convey the idea *non est*, made a return in the case of "nolle prosequi."

In the case of the State vs. Henry Casner, the court awarded an alias capias to Carroll County.

The clerk of the court was ordered, at this term, to certify to the Secretary of State that there were four townships in the county and that there was not, within the limits of the same, a single volume of the

laws of Missouri. It must be borne in mind that the limits of the county, at this period, included, besides its present area, the whole extent of what is now Atchison County.

The second grand jury empaneled served at the June term of 1841, and consisted of John M. Briggs, Job Carter, Elias Davidson, Smith McIntyre, Benjamin Davidson, William Stephenson, John Blair, Jeremiah Baldwin, Holdin, Nathan Robinson, Riley H. Roland, Zedekiah Davis, Benjamin Marlow, Thomas Keeny, Abijah Duncan, Jacob Davis, and James Miller. John M. Briggs was chosen foreman. The following indictments were found by this body: The State vs. Joseph Roberts for trading with an Indian; the State vs. David Templeton charged with assault with intent to kill. (Templeton was tried at the October term following and acquitted.) State vs. Seriah Stevens and Perry Curtis, for forgery; State vs. George Comegy, for peddling without license, also State vs. James and William for same offense; and State vs. Charles Bennett, for selling goods without license. This, the second grand jury, seems to have been a little more fortunate than its predecessor, for we find an order of court granting them, for their services, fifty dollars and twenty cents.

The first petit jury in Holt County were empanneled at the October term of the Circuit Court, which met, pursuant to adjournment, at the house of Gilbert Ray, three and a half miles east of the present town of Oregon, on a farm now owned by Mrs. Springer.

The jury consisted of George Borchers, the pioneer merchant, Samuel G. Vest, William H. Cunningham, John Sweare, Jessie Carroll, John Olfrey, Jacob Tarwater, Abraham Keeney, Silas Pearce, Francis Cassada, Wm. P. Braden and Thomas Ferguson. The first case tried by this jury was that of the State vs. Josiah Roberts for trading with the Indians. The trial resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

FIRST RECORDS.

The first instrument recorded is a chattel mortgage, and is as follows:

This indenture, made and entered into by and between Tolbert Bass, of the county of Holt and State of Missouri, of the first part, and Henry Holder, of the county and state aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Tolbert Bass, of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents, to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained, sold and conveyed, and doth bargain, sell and convey, by these presents, unto the said Henry Holder, of the second part, the following property, to wit: One roan mare and colt; one yoke of oxen and wagon, and one cow and calf, to hold, have and to hold the same, to the said Henry Holder, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and to his and their own proper use and behoof, forever. But the above

is made and entered into, and this conveyance is to have effect upon this condition: That if the said Tolbert Bass, his executors and administrators or assigns, shall and do, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Henry Holder, his executors, administrators or assigns, the full sum of thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents, on or before the 25th day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-two, agreeable to an obligation of the said Tolbert Bass, for the sum of thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents, dated 21st October, 1841, then and in such case these presents, and every matter and thing herein mentioned and contained shall cease, determine and be utterly void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as witness my hand and seal, this 20th day of October, 1841. TOLBERT BASS.

Attest: B. B. GRIGSBY.

Filed October 20, 1841. B. B. GRIGSBY, Recorder.

The second instrument is a lease.

This indenture made the 24th day of December, 1841, between Jonathan Keeney, of the County of Holt, and State of Missouri, of the one part, and Lazarus Philips and Jeremiah Philips, of the same county and state, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Jonathan Keeney, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hath devised, granted and leased unto the said L. and J. Philips, the farm and the improvements thereon, on which the said J. Keeney now resides, together with the distillery and all the appurtenances attached thereto, two wagons and three yoke of oxen, two plows and three hoes, and fifty head of hogs. The said J. Keeney also agrees to aid and assist, as a hand on the farm, and to have the washing done for the said L. and J. Philips. The said Keeney has given possession of the above farm, improvements, distillery and appurtenances, wagons, &c., above specified, to the said L. and J. Philips, which they are to have the peaceable and quiet possession of, and all the profits and increase of the farm, distillery and stock. They are also to have and to hold until the first day of March, 1843. The said L. and J. Philips, for the above consideration, bind themselves, their heirs and administrators, to pay on the first day of March, 1843, to the said Jonathan Keeney, his heirs, executors and administrators, the sum of three thousand dollars, good and lawful money of the State of Missouri. They also bind themselves to keep and hold in their possession, all of the above specified property, nor are they to part with any portion of it, without the consent of all the parties hereto bound. They are also bound to furnish for the maintenance of the said J. Keeney and his family, whatever is necessary for their support, out of the proceeds arising from the farm and stock above described. The said L. and J. Philips bind themselves to make a good and substantial fence, commencing at the northeast corner of said Keeney's cornfield, and running east with the bluff, until it strikes the Tarkio. They are also to put up two tobacco houses, each eighteen by twenty feet square, and they are to make other necessary fencing, such as lots for the keeping of stock in, &c. The said L. and J. Philips bind and obligate themselves to be faithful, diligent and attentive to the stock, farm and distillery, and to give due attention to preserve them from injury. It is further agreed and stipulated between the parties, that at the expiration of the above lease, to wit: On the first day of March, 1843, if the above named L. and J. Philips shall well and

truly pay unto the said Jonathan Keeney the above named sum of three thousand dollars, then all the above described property, together with the profits and increase that shall have arisen therefrom, are to become and be the property of them, the said L. and J. Philips. But if the said L. and J. Philips should make default, and fail to make the above payment at the time they therein bind themselves to do, then the farm, improvements, distillery and its appurtenances, and the other property above described, reverts and becomes the property of Jonathan Keeney, together with the one-half of all the profits and proceeds which may have arisen from it during the above period, and the other and remaining half of the profits and increase, shall become and be the property of L. and J. Philips. The said Jonathan Keeney has received, and hereby acknowledges the receipt of eighteen dollars in hand, paid him, by the said L. and J. Philips, which is to be deducted out of the amount of the above three thousand dollars, when the same becomes due.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

JONATHAN KEENEY,
LAZARUS PHILIPS,
JEREMIAH PHILIPS.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in presence of us.

JOHN W. KELLEY,
ROBERT NOCHETT.

Filed the 5th day of January, 1842.

B. B. GRIGSBY, Clerk.
By H. LINVILLE, D. P.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Cupid, the God of Love, whose universal sway over the hearts and affections of mankind, has been commensurate with the history of our race, early manifested his presence among the pioneers of Holt County, as will be seen from the following verbatim copies of a few of the earlier marriages.

JOHN A. BENSON TO MISS KIMSEY.—This is to certify that on the 18th day of April, 1841, the rites of matrimony were solemnized by the undersigned, between John A. Benson and —— Kimsey, both of the County of Holt, and State of Missouri. G. B. THORP,

July 7, 1841. An ordained minister.

CERTIFICATE:

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF HOLT. }

I, Bayless B. Grigsby, Recorder of the County of Holt, aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing marriage was duly recorded by me on the 7th day of July, 1841. BAYLESS B. GRIGSBY, Recorder.

This is to certify that on the 25th day of July, 1841, John M. Briggs and Elizabeth Follen were joined together in the holy state of matrimony by the undersigned, an ordained minister of the gospel. Given under my hand this 9th day of August, 1841. G. B. THORP.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF HOLT. }

Lawfully married by me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace, of Nishnebotna Township, Mr. William Barret, to Miss Mary Jane Jones, daughter of David Jones. JACOB McKISSICK, J. P.

November 17th, 1841.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF HOLT. }

November, the 25th day, 1841.

This day William Grissum and Jane Ellen Roberts were married, according to law, by me, John Stewart, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county.

To the Circuit Clerk of Holt County, Missouri:

This is to certify that on the ninth day of December, 1841, in the presence of R. H. Barkhurst and I. Kelley, esquire, I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Cain Owen and Mary Nichols, all of Holt County, Mo. Given under my hand this 9th day of December, 1841.

THOMAS B. RUBLE,
Ordained elder in the M. E. Church.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF HOLT. }

Mrs. Permelia Walton was married to Absalom Taylor, on the 19th day of December, 1841, both of the County of Holt. Solemnized according to law by JOHN STEWART, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF HOLT. }

Know all men by these presents that I, John Gibson, within and for the county aforesaid, have this day joined together in the holy state of matrimony, Crittenden A. Root and Phebe Ann Baldwin, of the county and state aforesaid. Given under my hand this 18th day of January, 1842. JOHN GIBSON, Justice of the Peace.

HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Married on the 19th of February, A. D. 1842, William Hicks and Elizabeth Clark, by J. W. TAYLOR, Minister.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF HOLT. }

Know all men by these presents that I, John Gibson, J. P., within and for the county aforesaid, have this day joined together in the holy state of matrimony Manson B. Noland and Sewrena Barnes, of the county and state aforesaid. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1842. JOHN GIBSON, J. P.

For the year 1841 there were recorded seven marriages. The marriages for 1881 numbered about one hundred.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Scarcely had the Indian left the haunts, whither he had roamed for so many years—the undisputed possessor of that territory now known as Holt County—before the adventurous pioneer, came crowding upon his receding footsteps. Its wide undulating prairies, over which the red man had chased the buffalo, the elk and the deer, were now right speedily to be turned by the plowshare to the sun-light of Heaven, and the numerous streams, wherein he slaked his thirst, and whence he procured a portion of his sustenance, were to be utilized in the propulsion of myriad wheels and buzzing saws. Its forests, which had echoed only to the savage warhoops, or to the roar of wild beasts, were soon to resound with the stroke of the woodman's ax, and the din of civilization. Its hills and valleys, where stood the fragile wigwam, were soon to be dotted over with the more enduring and stately habitations of man. Its physiognomical features, which had been cast in the mold of ceaseless ages, were soon to take on a more comely appearance, at the hands of a people with new thoughts and grander purposes of living. The aborigine had run his course ; the time had come, in the wisdom of the powers that be, when he must take up his line of march toward the setting sun, where it is hoped he found a hunting ground, no less genial and no less happy. That portion of the Platte Purchase, which was the most accessible to the emigrant, was the first to be settled. Nor did it require a long series of years to do this, for the tide of immigration which began to pour itself into Platte County in the spring of 1837, increased with such momentum, that, before the lapse of the year 1838, it had in a great measure, overspread the county of Platte, had passed through the counties of Buchanan and Andrew, and was rapidly rolling onward in its course, through Holt, Atchison and Nodaway. There never had been anything like it in the history of the country. The information which had been obtained of the Platte Purchase had traveled eastward with the rapidity of the steamboat. The richness of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the number and importance of its water courses, had all been presented in glowing colors to the inhabitants who resided east of the Mississippi ; its fame going beyond the Ohio, and even crossing the Alleghanies. The enthusiasm inspired by these reports was but a little less than that enkindled in the minds of

men, upon the receipt of the news of the discovery of gold in California. All who could and were so inclined, were eager to test the truth of what they had heard, and the result was that thousands of emigrants left their homes in the east, during the spring and fall of 1837 and 1838, destined for the Platte Purchase, hoping and believing that the land to which they were coming would be to them a Canaan, wherein they could with perfect confidence cast their lots for the remainder of life.

True, a few were disappointed, and returned again to their former homes, or sought newer fields beyond the Rocky Mountains, but the great majority of those who came hither and planted their vine and fig-tree at an early day remained, many of whom are still living, and are now (1882) enjoying the fruits of their early struggles and privations.

Whence came the early settlers of Holt County? When did they come? Who were they? These are questions which naturally suggest themselves to all who are anxious to learn the beginning of their country's history, for no country can have a history without first having a settlement. With the date, therefore, of its first settlement, begins its history. The student searching for the origin of things, is never satisfied with the result of his investigation until he has prosecuted his explorations *abinitio.* In this way, he is made acquainted with what would otherwise be to him the secret causes which produced or had wrought out certain conditions or results.

The character of the first settlers, have much to do with the subsequent growth and development of the country, hence we perceive the significance and bearing of the *beginning.*

Among the older states, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, were, perhaps, more largely represented in the early settlement of the Platte Purchase than all others combined, and many of its present inhabitants, although natives of other states, trace their ancestry back to the states above named. In the settlement of Holt County, however, the first pioneers were from the state of Indiana, whence they came in the early spring of 1838. These were Peter and Blank Stephenson, from Parke County, Indiana. These men settled about five miles southeast of the present town of Oregon, on section 7, in township 59, range 37. In the spring of 1838 Judge R. H. Russell, John Sterrett, John Russell and James Kee, left Indiana for the Platte Purchase. Judge Russell proceeded by steamboat to Clay County, Missouri, where he remained, cultivating a crop of corn until the month of August, when he was joined by the others, who had come overland. The whole party then came to Holt County and settled in the same neighborhood where Blank and Peter Stephenson lived. Judge Russell, who is still living in Oregon, says that the Stephensons had put in a small crop of corn, and when he arrived in Holt County, and stopped at Stephenson's cabin, they gave him roasting ears.

The first postmaster in the county was Judge R. H. Russell. The post office was at Thorp's Mill, and was kept in Judge Russell's house. Thorp's Mill was called after one John Thorp, who built the first mill on Mill Creek, about two miles southeast of Oregon.

John Baldwin came also from Parke County, Indiana, in the fall of 1839, and settled on section 18, township 55, range 37. George McIntyre came in the fall of 1839, and located on section 5, same congressional township. Smith McIntyre came at the same time and settled on the same section. John M. Briggs, the Widow Jackson and family, were other early settlers of this part of the county, in 1840.

Roland Burnett, (brother of Peter H. Burnett. once prosecuting attorney of this judicial circuit, and now one of the most eminent and most wealthy citizens of California), Harmon G. Noland, John Gibson, and others, settled in the vicinity of Oregon in 1839. Burnett established a claim on what afterwards became the town site of Oregon, but it was subsequently decided that the county possessed the title, and Mr. Burnett moved to the farm north of town.

The Blairs and Baldwins were the earliest settlers of Benton Township. John M. Blair, with his sons, Uriah and James, reached Holt County April 12th, 1839, and locating near the bluff line south of Mound City, on section 20, township 61, range 38. The Blairs came from Indiana, about 1827, went to Pike County, Illinois, subsequently to Iowa, and came to Holt County, as stated above, in 1839. John M. Blair died in the summer of 1849, on Carson River, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, while *en route* to California, with an expedition from Holt County. James and Uriah Blair are still citizens of the county. Jeremiah Baldwin, his brother, Daniel Baldwin, and his son, Lambert Baldwin, settled, in the fall of 1839, in the neighborhood of the Blairs. John Hughes and son, also named John, were settled, in 1839, in the neighborhood of the Blairs and Baldwins, and additional settlements were made in the same locality in 1840. The Sharps, W. A. and Abraham, settled Sharp's Grove, in the locality of Craig, in 1841, and about the same time Robert and John Nickols gave their name to Nickol's Grove, in the eastern part of the county. German settlers were the first to begin the improvement of the extreme northwestern part. John H. Roselius was the pioneer, and Henry Dankers, Henry Peters and Andrew Buck, followed soon after. The descendants of these men are generally living in that part of the county, and are among our most influential citizens.

Whig Valley, where the political sentiments of the inhabitants seem to have been so marked as to leave a record in the name of the locality, was first settled by Theodore Higley, who gave the name of that once great party to the beautiful and fertile valley which he settled.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM—GOVERNMENT SURVEYS—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Before proceeding any further, we deem it proper to give some explanations of the county and township system and government surveys, as so much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual states into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the state and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, relative to Township Organizations," he says: "The county system originating with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of a community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the state, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by General George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the state by

the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use under the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavy populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themseles, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.

"They might, also, (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a general court or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony."

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, effi-

ciency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the immigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other Western States.

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Missouri or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi River. But as the new country began to be opened, and as eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western bank, the territory, and state, and county and township organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less improved, according as deemed necessary by the experience, and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage and advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi River. As each new county was formed it was made to include under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the actual settlers electoral privileges and an equal share of the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the state were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Holt County may be obtained from the language already used in defining different localities and pieces of land, we insert herewith the plan of Government surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's Property Map of Jackson County, Missouri :

Previous to the formation of our present Government, the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783, these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary war, when these colonies were acknowledged "Independent States," all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

Virginia claimed all the northwest territory, including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the various states to form a

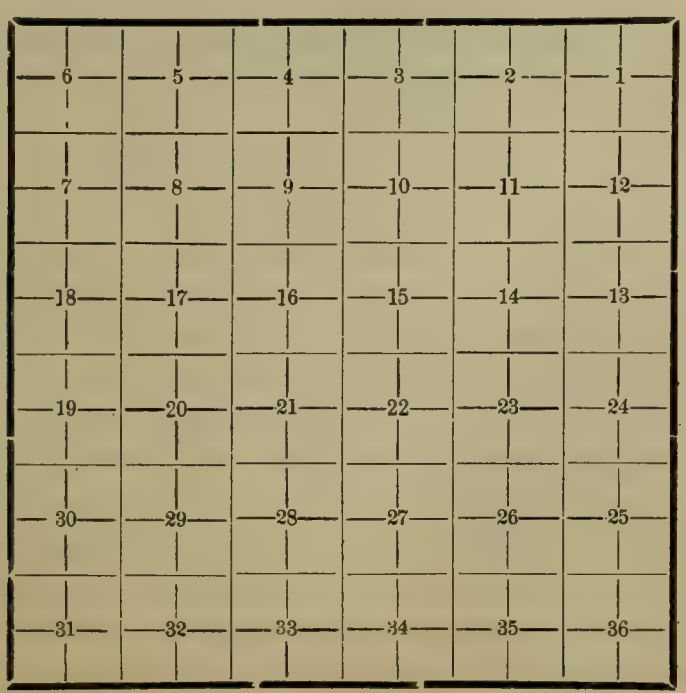
Union, Virginia ceded the northwest territory to the United States Government. This took place in 1784; then all this northwest territory became Government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi River and north and west of the states having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France, and had ben ceded by France to England in 1768. In the year 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky Mountains.

While the public domain was the property of the colonies, it was disposed of as follow: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the register of lands, when, by paying into the state or colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made lawsuits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid these difficulties, and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode or system of land surveys, a description of which we give as follows:

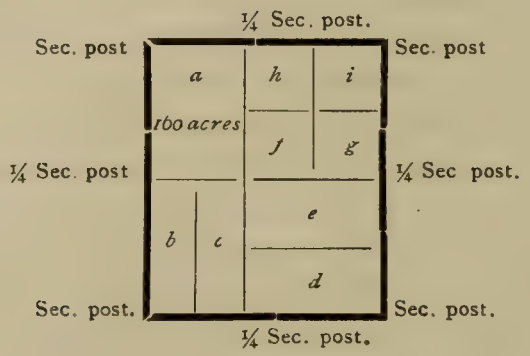
In an unsurveyed region a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone to perpetuate the position. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *Principal Meridian.* This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed, at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of wood or stone, or mounds of earth. These posts are said *to establish* the line, and are called section and quarter-section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half-mile posts, as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *Base Line*, and like the principal meridian, may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west, parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south, parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are "townships north," those on the south are "townships south." The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to that township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same

manner, counting from the principal meridian east or west, as the case may be.

The township and range lines thus divide the county into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a Congressional township. All north and south lines north of the equator approach each other as they extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore, north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the latitude of Missouri or Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9 chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the state, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The last and west township line on which these corrections are made are called correction lines, or standard parallels. The surveys of the State of Missouri were made from the fifth principal meridian, which runs through the state, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers, according to their positions. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in a Congressional township:



Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains 640 acres, the quarter 160, the eighth 80, and the sixteenth 40. In the following diagram of a section the position designated by *a* is known as the northwest quarter; *i* is the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; *d* would be the south half of the southeast quarter, and would contain 80 acres.



Congressional townships, as we have seen, are six mile squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships—the congressional, usually designated by numbers and in squares; the municipal or civil township, by name and in various forms.

By the measurement thus made by the Government the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west; how far, then, are Kansas City and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is forty townships east—240 miles—and five townships south—thirty miles; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypothenuse being the required distance.

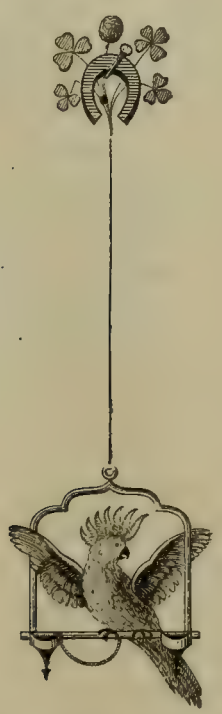
ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The "townships," as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances, is widely distinguished from that of "town," though many persons persist in confounding the two. "In the United States, many of the states are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county." A "town" is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to "country."

The most important features connected with this system of township surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and business man; still there are some points connected with the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system required that the north and south lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point; also, that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line of each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors which are, on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base; on the south line of townships when lying south of the principal base, from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same width where it closes on to the next correction line north; and it is further provided that in all cases where the exterior lines of the township shall exceed or shall not extend six miles, the excess of deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess of deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth, and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain thirty-feet long, of fifty links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day, also eleven tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape measure, and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through the woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with two chips or notches, one on each side; these are called sight or line trees. Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line; but if some distance from the line the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to

be permanent marks, not only recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their own age by the rings of growth around the blaze which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years; and the same are recognized in courts of law as evidence of the date of the survey. They cannot be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise, without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spots, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for section corner; mounds of earth are made where there are no stones nor timber. At the corners the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners."



CHAPTER VII.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—MINERAL RESOURCES—JACKSON'S POINT—FIRST SCHOOL—FIRST PREACHER—MOUND CITY—PUBLIC SCHOOL—MASONIC FRATERNITY—CHURCHES—MILLS—NEWSPAPERS—PROFESSIONAL—R. R. FACILITIES—BANK—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Benton Township, which originally extended northward to the south boundary of Atchison County, was reduced to its present limits by the organization, on the 17th day of June, 1874, of Lincoln Township, which forms its entire northern boundary in a distance of eight miles. On the east it is bounded by Clay and Hickory Townships, on the south by Lewis and Bigelow Townships, and on the west by Bigelow and Union Townships. It constitutes one of the larger municipal divisions of the county, including in its area fifty entire sections.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Benton Township affords considerable diversity of surface. The bluff range entering the same in the northeast corner of section 21, township 62, range 39, (which section is in the northwest corner of the township), extends in a southeasterly direction through Mound City, and onward, in nearly the same course, to the northeast corner of section 20, township 61, range 38, where it bends in a southwesterly direction to the dividing line between Bigelow and Benton Townships, between section 36 of the former and section 31 of the latter. From a point at the foot of the bluff, where stands the town of Mound City, extends the wide expanse of level, bottom land, stretching westward to a distance of ten miles, nine of which run through Bigelow Township to the Missouri River. An area amounting to about sixteen square miles of the territory of Benton Township is included in this bottom. To the eastward, beyond these bluffs, extends the high, rolling prairie, diversified, in the neighborhood of the streams which vein its surface, with groves of valuable timber. In common with the general face of the county, Benton Township, both in its upland and lowland districts, is well watered. Kimsey Creek enters its borders from Hickory Township (which here bounds it on the east), in section 15, and flows in a nearly due southerly direction, entering Lewis Township in section 4 of

the same. Hugh's Creek rises in the south part of section 10, and flowing in a southwesterly and northwesterly direction through six sections, spreads out from section 18, over the Missouri River bottom. Its average width is eight or ten links. This stream runs near John Blair's residence, in section 20, township 61, range 38. The said John Blair settled there in 1839, and, in 1849, started to California and died on the way. George Blair, (long since dead), lived on the northeast quarter of section 20.

The south fork of Davis Creek heads in section 26, near the southwest corner of Clay Township, and flowing in a southwesterly and westerly direction, unites at Mound City with the main stream of the same, near the northwest corner of section 6, township 61, range 38. The north fork of Davis Creek heads near the north line of section 10, township 62, range 38, in Liberty Township, and flowing in a southwesterly direction through four sections of Benton Township, unites, at Mound City, with the south fork of Davis Creek, which here becomes the main stream of that affluent, flowing thence one and a-half miles westward into Squaw Creek.

Little Tarkio enters Benton Township in section 21, township 62, range 39, at the northeast corner of the southwest 80 of said section, a farm now (1882) owned by William McKell. It flows through four or five sections of the township, generally in an easterly and southerly direction, and enters Bigelow Township in section 3, township 61, range 39. The Little Tarkio, in its course through this township, is about 100 links wide.

Squaw Creek, with its west branch, enters Benton Township, in section 23, township 62, range 39, and flows in a southerly and westerly direction through portions of five sections, entering Bigelow Township in section 2, township 61, range 39.

There formerly existed in section 1, in the western part of Benton Township, and in sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 2, of Bigelow Township, adjoining, a body of water known as Shallow Lake. It was formed by Davis Creek, which now flows into Squaw Creek in section 1, township 61, range 39, as above stated. The water of this lake has, long since, been absorbed. There stood, many years ago, on the southwest quarter of section 18, township 61, of range 38, where was formerly a small lake, a steam saw mill. Both the lake and mill have passed out of existence.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white man to make his home within the limits of what is now Benton Township was John N. Blair, originally from Indiana. He settled the farm in section 20, township 61, range 38, where he arrived April 12, 1839. In the same year came George Blair to the same locality.

The Blairs on leaving Indiana, moved to Pike County, Illinois, in 1827; in 1836, to Iowa; thence back to Pike County, Illinois; and, in the spring of 1839, to the Platte Purchase settling as above stated. It is claimed that John N. Blair erected on this farm in Benton Township the first frame house built in the county. John N. Blair died on Carson River, at the foot of the Sierra, Nevada Mountains, while on his way to California, in 1849. George Blair, as before stated, also died years ago.

James and Uriah Blair, sons of John N. Blair, still (1882) reside on the place originally settled by their father below the present town of Mound City, and are recognized as representative citizens of the county.

In the fall of 1839 came, also from Indiana, Jeremiah and Daniel Baldwin, who settled in the neighborhood of the Blairs. John R. Baldwin, a son of the pioneer Daniel, is still living in the township, as is also Daniel Baldwin, Jr., a son of Jeremiah Baldwin. John Hughes, from Illinois, arrived in the fall of 1839, and settled the farm now (1882) owned by Washington Hutton, in section 28, township 61, range, 38, four and a half miles south and two miles east of Mound City.

William Holloway, John Holloway and Henry Holloway, from Indiana, in 1840, also settled in the same locality. In the same year, John Hughes, Sr., the father of John Hughes, above mentioned, settled the Kimsey Farm. In the spring of 1840, Judge John Kimsey came from Clay County, Missouri, and purchased the improvements of John Hughes, Jr. He continued to live on the place till 1846, when he moved to Oregon.

Judge Kimsey, who was at one time on the county bench, was the second blacksmith who worked at his trade in Holt County, and the first of his calling to locate within the present limits of Benton Township. His shop, in 1840, stood in the southeast quarter section 21, township 61, range 38, two miles east and four miles south of Mound City. He also worked at Jackson's Point. The original Kimsey Farm is in southeast quarter section 21, and southwest quarter section 22, and is now (1882) owned by Samuel Glick. It lies within one-fourth of a mile of Kimsey Creek, which derived its name from John Kimsey, a son of the judge. In 1840, J. Bawn settled the place afterwards owned by Mosher, to whom he sold the land. —— South, who went to Oregon in 1846, settled, in 1840, the place now (1882) owned by the Widow Beeler. In the same year, John Benson settled the farm afterwards owned by Strother Moore, a noted stock dealer. This farm is three-fourths of a mile south of Mound City. He (Benson) was killed in California, in 1844. Claiborne F. Parmer settled, in 1841, on a place now owned by Jonathan Andes. In 1840, William Mobly, a native of the State of Maine, who afterwards moved to Oregon, where he died, settled half a mile north of the site of Mound City. In the same year, settled in the

neighborhood John Clinger, who subsequently moved to California ; and also the widow Ellison.

A noted character, by the name of William Walker, also arrived in 1840, and made his home not a great distance from the present site of Mound City. He was popularly known as "Hog Walker," from his success in acquiring property in swine. It is narrated of this enterprising settler, who counted his hogs by the dozen, that he was in the habit of fencing in any sow with a litter of pigs he happened to find in the wild bottoms. These he took care to mark, and they, of course, became his property. He, at one time, is said to have claimed seventy dozen hogs and pigs.

About the same period, a similarly enterprising settler by the name of John Walker, located in the neighborhood. He soon achieved the distinction of "Cow Walker," a cognomen by which he was universally distinguished in the country. It is said that Cow Walker, who was always on the hunt of a stray cow, was dreaded by the herders in the bottoms who often had charge of thousands of cattle which, in those days, were wintered on the rushes which there grew luxuriantly.

Among other early settlers of the township were Jacob Mosher, who came in 1842, and died thirty years after. Andrew Mackoy, from Ohio, and Washam came in 1843. Andrew Meyer, now (1882) a representative citizen of the township, came in 1843. William Gady, in the same year, made a claim adjoining the site of Mound City, but subsequently abandoned it. Henry Swimiller came in 1846.

Among the noted settlers of Benton Township, was Levi Dodge, now (1882) a prominent citizen of the town of Mound City. Mr. Dodge, who is a native of the State of Maine, moved thence to Ohio, in an early day, thence to Clinton County, Missouri, and, in the fall of 1850, to what is now Benton Township, Holt County, Missouri, where he settled on section 26, township 62, range 39, a farm now owned by John Shrautz.

In 1853, the settlers to the eastward of the Nodaway River, and those in the territory of Benton Township, in Holt County, were as ignorant of each other as though a sea rolled between them. The first settler to make tracks across this territory was Levi Dodge, in the summer of 1853. The course which he marked across these prairies and streams afterwards became the regular beaten road.

The farm north of Mound City, now (1882) owned by Ed. Gillis, was settled in 1848 by William Marshall, who afterwards sold it to a man by the name of Brown.

David Worsham, about 1841, located on Davis Creek, southeast of Mound City. This stream was so named from a man by the name of Davis, who was the first settler on its banks.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

of Benton Township are, as yet, scarcely determined, and, though no very positive evidence exists of the presence of valuable deposits of coal, it is confidently believed by many that this mineral underlies a considerable portion of this section of the county.

In 1871, Henry Kunkel, in prospecting for mineral on the north branch of Davis Creek encountered, at a distance of forty-one feet below the level, a stream of water which flowed out above the surface of the ground in the manner of an artesian well. An investigation of the component elements of the water of this fountain proved it highly valuable as a remedial agent in many diseases. The well subsequently became a place of popular resort, and has since continued to enjoy an uninterrupted prosperity.

The following is an analysis made by Professor Charles Williams, of Rolla, Missouri, of one gallon of this water :

Chloride of Sodium	0,684,290 grains
Sulphate of Soda	5,207,067 grains
Sulphate of Potassa	0,925,686 grains
Sulphate of Lime	0,459,595 grains
Carbonate of Lime	6,912,480 grains
Carbonate of Magnesia	2,646,414 grains
Carbonate Protoxide Iron	0,575,015 grains
Carbonate Protoxide Manganese	0,009,433 grains
Aluminia	0,268,163 grains
Silicic Acid	0,766,390 grains
Organic Matter	3,452,425 grains
Total Solids	24,907,138
Total Solids found by Evaporator	21,950,895

The fountain is on the southwest forty of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 62, range 38, one and a half miles northeast of Mound City, and is the property of John W. Ogle, who built the hotel and made the other improvements on the premises.

To the Pool of Siloam, in the Town of Mound City, reference will be found under that head.

About 1875, General George Hall, of St. Joseph, erected machinery at the edge of the bluff at Mound City and undertook to bore for coal, or any other solid or fluid mineral he might chance to encounter. As soon as he reached the level of the Missouri, however, the water flowed in faster than his engine could pump it out, and the enterprise was abandoned. The idea of the existence of coal at this point has since been generally ridiculed.

JACKSON'S POINT.

In 1840 a man by the name of Thomas Ferguson settled at the mouth of the south fork of Davis Creek, where the same debouches into

the north fork of that stream, on the northeast quarter of section 6, township 61, range 38. He built, at the foot of the bluff at this point, a double log cabin, in which he entertained the traveling public. Ferguson had purchased this claim from a man by the name of Davis, after whom Davis Creek was named. About 1844 or 1845 he (Ferguson) sold the place to Andrew P. Jackson. This was, for years after, called Jackson's Point, and was, at one period, one of the widest known localities of the Platte Purchase. Jackson's Point was a stage station on the great line of coaches which, in that early day, carried the mail between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs at that period, called Cainsville. This line was originally started by a company of Mormons, who afterwards sold out to Frost, the great overland mail contractor. This was, up to the period of the building of the Kansas City Railroad, the regular mail route between these two points. The first post-office established within the limits of what is now Benton Township was located here and called Jackson's Point Post Office. This was in a very early day (about 1844). A. P. Jackson was the first postmaster. In 1855 this post-office was moved across Davis Creek, to the single store which then stood on the site of what is now Mound City. This was kept by a man by the name of Galen Crow, and the name of the post-office was changed to North Point.

To return, however, to Jackson Point. Aside from the Jackson House, which was spacious, and, for that day, well kept, the Point was a noted camping place during the period of the Mormon and California emigration, as the neighborhood abounded in excellent wood and water. The road, for miles above and below, were, from day's end to day's end, white with the wagon sheets of the westward bound emigrant trains.

In 1853, Jackson sold out to Galen Crow and moved to California. Ten years after H. S. Busick became, by purchase, the owner of the property. In 1870, he sold the place to Jacob Grosbeck, the present (1882) proprietor. The building which is still a prominent landmark near the foot of the bluff, a few hundred yards south of the limits of Mound City, is a large, well appearing double two-story frame building with a brick rear extension. The whole was built as early as 1844. The frame portion of the house was almost entirely reconstructed by Mr. Grosbeck, the present proprietor.

FIRST SCHOOL.

It seems to be a question as to who was the first teacher to pursue his calling in Benton Township. By some of the old settlers it is claimed that an eastern man by the name of Latty, as early as 1842, taught a school one-fourth of a mile east of the present public school building which stands on land now owned by 'Squire Young. The primitive school house was a log cabin fourteen feet square. By others

it is maintained that the first school in the township was not taught until 1844, and that the original teacher was Professor John Collins, a noted instructed of youth in that early day. His school house was one and a half miles northwest of Mound City, at the foot of the bluff, on a farm first settled by the pioneer Edward Dodge, the father of Levi Dodge, the proprietor of the Pool of Siloam in Mound City.

FIRST PREACHER.

The first to preach the gospel in Benton Township was the Rev. E. Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He preached his first sermon in this township, at the residence of J. N. Blair below Mound City. This was very soon after the arrival of the first settlers. Marvin was then a very young man, just starting in the work of the ministry. He afterwards achieved a national reputation as Bishop Marvin.

Rev. Dr. G. B. Thorp, of the Hard Shell Baptist Church, was the second minister of the gospel to preach within the limits of Benton Township. He was also among the earliest to practice medicine in that locality.

No section of Holt County has settled up and improved more rapidly than has Benton Township in the past few years. A majority of the farmers are men of intelligence and progressive spirit. Excellent and well kept roads traverse its surface in all directions, and the general character of recent farm improvements is above the average. In common with other portions of the county, excellent and well appointed school buildings appear in every district.

The raising of cattle and of swine, as well as the culture of bees engage the attention of many. Of the former, Edward Gillis, two miles and a half north of Mound City, has a fine herd of twenty thoroughbred short horn cattle and sixty or seventy head of high grades. He was the first to introduce the former character of cattle into this township.

MOUND CITY.

As early as 1852 there stood on the east boundary of the present town of Mound City a log cabin in which was run a blacksmith shop by E. Porter Forbes. This was the first house to stand on the site of the town, which was laid out five years after. Mr. Forbes, who now (1882) resides on the southeast quarter of section 19, township 72, range 38, two and a-half miles north of Mound City, thus enjoys the distinction of being the original blacksmith of the place.

The town of Mound City, which is located in the southern part of section 31, township 62, range 38, and in the northern part of section 6, township 61, range 38, on the waters of Davis Creek, at the base and on

the slope of the bluff range which traverses the county from northwest to southeast, is the only trading point in the township, and is an enterprising and rapidly progressing business centre.

In 1855 Galen Crow put up a building in which he opened a stock of goods. This stood on what was the corner of several lots when the town was laid out, and occupied a portion of the lot on which stands the rear of Hamsher's building, in the second story of which is the present (1882) Masonic Hall, on the northeast corner of State and Main Streets. Crow, who had purchased Jackson's Point, then moved the postoffice across the creek to his recently established store and called the postoffice North Point. The postoffice continued to be so called until April 1, 1872, when its name was changed to Mound City. Soon after starting his store at this place Galen Crow sold out to Gaines & Strickler.

On the 18th of February, 1857, the property having previously passed into the hands of William A. Jones, a merchant of Oregon, a town which was laid out on the north side of Davis Creek, embracing a portion of the present town of Mound City, was incorporated by the General Assembly under the name of Mound City. The company included William Jones, Galen Crow, Ira Peter, George E. Glass, John Burnett, B. F. Ruffner, C. J. Holly and James Foster. Galen Crow was elected president of the company, and George E. Glass secretary. On the 22d of May, 1857, the town company met for the first time and organized under their charter. About this time Gaines & Strickler closed out their business, and Galen Crow put up another store building. This was on the west side of State Street, a few doors north of Main, on a lot on which now (1882) stands the furniture store of William Dean. Here, in partnership with D. Jones, he sold goods under the firm name of Crow & Jones.

At the first public sale of lots in Mound City, which occurred May 25, 1857, forty-two were sold, at prices ranging from $180, paid by F. Ruffner, for lot 1, in block 3, to $22, the price paid by George P. Terhune for lot 6, in block 42.

The first residence erected on the town site, after it was laid out, was a small frame building on State Street, afterwards enlarged, and now (1882) owned and occupied by Captain W. W. Frazer. This was in 1857. In August, of the same year, was erected the first school building in the town. This was a small frame. It stands on lot 12, in block 40, on the northwest corner Fifth and Mill Streets. The building was afterwards converted into a dwelling, and is now (1882) owned and occupied as such by George Bennett, druggist. In the same fall, the town company contributed a bonus of several hundred dollars, and induced Absolom Hoover to erect, in the east part of the town site, a steam saw mill. This was the first mill put up within the present limits of Benton Town-

ship, and was operated several successive years, till it was moved to the bottom. The last meeting of the stockholders of the town of Mound City occurred May 4th, 1860.

At the period of the breaking out of the civil war, the place did not contain above a dozen houses, and there seemed then little prospect of its ever becoming what it is to-day (1882), the commercial as well as the geographical center of Holt County.

Galen Crow, the founder of the town, was afterwards sheriff of the county and representative from the same to the state legislature. At the breaking out of the civil war, he followed Governor Claib Jackson, as a member of the lower house, to Arkansas, and is now a resident of Austin, Texas. He was a man who ranked high in the estimation of the people, as an accurate business man and upright citizen.

The town of Mound City almost lost its existence during the period of the civil war, and was not revived till several years after. In 1870, when John H. Glenn, of Whig Valley, secured a controlling interest in the town, the business of the same included two small general stores, one of which was kept by A. N. Glenn and Major Dill, and the other by Hurd Brothers. There was also, at that time, a blacksmith shop in the place, kept by a man by the name of McChristian. H. Hershbeger also had a harness shop. This included the entire business of the town at that period. There was no house of public entertainment in the place till 1872, when the Landsdown House, on Savannah, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, was opened by Stephen Landsdown. The building is a two story frame, with a Mansard roof. Its remote location from the business center rendered it unpopular, and the purpose for which it was designed was subsequently abandoned.

Mound City languished till the spring of 1873, when a sudden impetus seemed to be given to the enterprise of the place, and the "boom," so to speak, has been ever since steadily kept up. In that year W. T. Hiatt, who also ran a transfer between Bigelow and Mound City, started the first livery stable in the town, and Davis & Crannell opened the first exclusive hardware store. The style of this firm soon after became Crannell, Bates & Co. The first man who ever sold drugs in Mound City, was Dr. B. Meek, a graduate of St. Louis Medical College, and the oldest established physician in the place, having been located there since 1857. He opened his drug store in 1858, and continued to sell until the breaking out of the civil war. The first to sell lumber in the town were J. H. Glenn & Co., who commenced in 1871. R. C. Glenn & Co., put up, on State Street, in 1875, a spacious two story brick building in which they have since continued to sell drugs. This was the first cast-iron front put up in the county. There was no store exclusively devoted to the sale of family groceries till Creswell & Gordon opened their house in 1881.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mound City was without a regular graded school till 1874, when a handsome two-story brick building was erected on Nebraska Street on a commanding elevation overlooking the business quarter of the town, and a wide expanse of surrounding country. The structure included two rooms below and one above, besides the halls, and was completed at a cost of $4,000. In the fall of 1881, the school edifice was enlarged by a two-story front addition ninety-three by thirty-two feet, affording five new class rooms, besides halls, cloak rooms, etc., above and below. These additions when entirely completed will cost over five thousand dollars. The first board of directors of this school were W. W. Frazer, Milton Herron, George Gillis, M. Houston, Wingate King and James Johnson. The school opened in September, 1874, with Nelson Carr, Principal, assisted by Miss Mary L. Austin. September, 1875, the teachers were E. A. Welty, Principal, assisted by Miss Fanny Soper and Mrs. I. M. Bacon.

September, 1876, L. M. May was Principal, assisted by Mrs. I. M. Bacon and Miss Jose Wilkinson.

September, 1877, Professor Samuel P. Ruley was Principal, assisted by Miss Jose Wilkinson.

September, 1878, the teachers were Samuel P. Ruley, Principal, assisted by Miss Sallie C. Bennett and Mrs. I. M. Bacon.

September, 1879, W. R. Burton was Principal, assisted by Miss Sallie C. Bennett and Mrs. I. M. Bacon.

September, 1880, Professor W. F. Drake was Principal, and Miss Sallie C. Bennett and Mrs. I. M. Bacon assistants.

September, 1881, the teachers were Professor W. F. Drake, Miss Sallie C. Bennett, Mrs. I. M. Bacon and Miss Lomira Herron.

The present (1882) board of directors include G. H. Carpenter, President ; W. M. Hamsher, Secretary ; M. M. Smith, Treasurer. The other members are J. B. Denney, John F. Davis and W. T. Hiatt.

The enrollment of the school includes two hundred and seventy-nine pupils.

MASONIC.

Mound City Lodge, No. 294, A. F. and A. M. was set to work U. D. from the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, January 25, 1868, with D. P. Ballard, W. M.; John Schrautz, S. W.; Samuel See, J. W.; Dr. B. Meek, Treasurer ; William Hoblitzell, Secretary ; N. Browning, S. D.; James Wilson, J. D., and M. D. Merrett, S. and Tyler.

October 15, 1868, a charter was granted by Grand Master John D. Vincil, with the above mentioned officers. On the 26th of December following the first election under this charter was held, with the follow-

MOUND CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

ing result: D. P. Ballard, W. M.; Henry S. Buzick, S. W.; John Schrautz, J. W.; Dr. B. Meek, Treasurer; William Hoblitzell, Secretary; N. Browning, S. D.; G. M. Dodge, J. D.; Mark Strickler, S. and Tyler.

December, 1869, the election resulted as follows: D. P. Ballard, W. M.; N. Browning, S. W.; Ed Gillis, J. W., William Hoblitzell, Treasurer; John Schrautz, Secretary; G. M. Dodge, S. D.; M. Houston, J. D.; M. Strickler, S. and Tyler.

December 31, 1870, the following were elected: Napoleon Browning, W. M.; Ed. Gillis, S. W.; G. M. Dodge, J. W.; John W. Bridgeman, Sr., Treasurer; John Schrautz, Secretary; D. P. Ballard, S. D.; Hamilton Dill, J. D.; T. H. Heard, S. and Tyler.

December, 1871, the following officers were chosen: N. Browning, W. M.; William Hoblitzell, S. W.; J. D. Jones, J. W.; J. W. Bridgeman, Sr., Treasurer; Dr. J. M. Tracy, Secretary; G. M. Dodge, S. D.; James Wilson, J. D.; M. Strickler, Steward and Tyler.

December, 1872, the election was as follows: G. M. Dodge, W. M.; George H. Trook, S. W.; J. M. Tracy, J. W.; John Schrautz, Treasurer; Edward Gillis, Secretary; William Andes, S. D.; J. F. Bridgeman, J. D.; J. L. Nicholson, Steward and Tyler.

December, 1873, the following were elected: N. Browning, W. M.: William Andes, S. W.; J. F. Bridgeman, J. W.; John Schrautz, Treasurer; Edward Gillis, Secretary; G. M. Dodge, S. D.; G. Erwin, J. D.; George H. Trook, Steward and Tyler.

December 26, 1874, the following were elected: Samuel P. Jewell, W. M.; Edward Gillis, S. W.; N. Browning, J. W.; John W. Bridgeman, Treasurer; George H. Trook, Secretary; G. M. Dodge, S. D.; W. H. R. Dean, J. D.; George L. Nicholson, Tyler.

December, 1875, the following were chosen: N. Browning, W. M.; Edward Gillis, S. W.; G. M. Dodge, J. W.; Eli Meek, Treasurer; W. M. Hamsher, Secretary; W. C. Andes, S. D.; A. Crannell, J. D.; George L. Nicholson, Tyler; F. T. Nichols and George H. Trook, Senior and Junior Stewards.

December 27, 1876, were elected: J. S. Hart, W. M.; Ed. Gillis, S. W.; W. M. Hamsher, J. W.; John Schrautz, Treasurer; E. D. McCoy, Secretary; A. Crannell, S. D.; George L. Nicholson, J. D.; Albert Clark, Tyler; Levi Gillis and H. Dill, Stewards.

December 27, 1877, the following were elected: M. M. Smith, W. M.; J. S. Hart, S. W.; E. A. Welty, J. W.; John Schrautz, Treasurer; Edward Gillis, Secretary; Charles Corsaut, S. D.; P. S. Durham, J. D.; G. M. Dodge and H. Dill, Stewards; M. S. Strickler, Tyler.

In December, 1878, were elected: M. M. Smith, W. M.; E. A. Welty, S. W.; C. K. Corsaut, J. W.; George H. Carpenter, Treasurer; Peter Welty, Secretary; J. S. Hart, S. D.; P. S. Durham, J. D.; M. Strickler, Tyler; George H. Trook and William Hoblitzell, Stewards.

In December, 1879, the following were chosen: M. M. Smith, W. M.; Alvin Bates, S. W.; J. B. Denny, J. W.; George H. Carpenter, Treasurer; J. S. Hart, Secretary; G. M. Dodge, S. D.; P. S. Durham, J. D.; M. D. Merritt, Tyler.

In December, 1880, were elected Alvin Bates, W. M.; William Hamsher, S. W.; P. P. Welty, J. W.; George H. Carpenter, Treasurer; Lee Durham, Secretary; C. K. Corsaut, S. D.; C. S. Armstrong, J. D.; M. D. Merritt, Tyler; J. S. Hart and M. M. Smith, Stewards.

In December, 1881, the election resulted as follows: J. S. Hart, W. M.; W. M. Hamsher, S. W.; C. S. Armstrong, J. W.; George H. Carpenter, Treasurer; M. M. Smith, Secretary; Peter Welty, S. D.; P. S. Durham, J. D.; G. M. Dodge and J. B. Denny, Stewards; M. D. Merritt, Tyler.

Keystone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 46, was set to work in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, by C. A. Rowley, D. D. H. P., November 23, 1867, with the following officers: H. Murphey, H. P.; H. C. Busick, J. G. Cowan, Scribe; Daniel Zook, Secretary; George Weber, C. H.; W. H. Williams, P. S.; A. Gillfillin, R. A. C.; J. B. Curry, G. M. 3d V.; Dr. C. S. Meek, G. M. 2d V.; Henry Meyer, G. M. 1st V.

This Chapter was again organized on the 10th of March, 1870, by virtue of a charter granted October 7, 1869. The first officers under this charter were J. S. Hart, H. P.; J. T. Sedwick, K.; E. VanBuskirk, S.; M. M. Smith, P. S.; J. N. Masters, C. H.; E. L. Allen, Treasurer; Daniel Zook, Secretary; H. Murphey, R. A. C.; Samuel C. Masters, G. M. 3d V.; C. A. David, G. M. 2d V.; A. Gillfillin, G. M. 1st V.; James Curry, Guard.

The above were elected October 24, 1869, and the Chapter was set to work March 10, 1870, by John F. Houston, M. E. G. H. P., with the following officers: J. S. Hart, H. P.; H. Murphey, K.; E. Van Buskirk, S.; J. N. Masters, C. H.; M. M. Smith, P. S.; E. L. Allen, R. A. C.; A. Gillfillin, G. M. 3d V.; Daniel Zook, Secretary; J. G. Cowan, Treasurer; F. S. Rostock, Guard.

December 26, 1871, the following were elected: M. M. Smith, H. P.; H. Murphey, K.; E. Van Buskirk, S.; T. C. Dungan, P. S.; S. P. Jewell, C. H.; Levi Oren, Treasurer; Daniel Zook, Secretary; E. L. Allen, R. A. C.; R. N. Howell, G. M. 3rd V.; John Wallace, G. M. 2nd V.; Charles David, G. M. 1st V.

December 1872, the same officers were again chosen.

December 1873 were chosen, M. M. Smith, H. P.; R. N. Howell, K.; John Wallace, S.; J. N. Masters, C. H.; T. C. Dungan, P. S.; E. L. Allen, R. A. C.; Daniel Zook, Treasurer; A. Roecker, Secretary; Levi Oren, G. M. 3rd V.; E. Van Buskirk, G. M. 2nd N.; R. Montgomery, G. M. 1st V.; F. S. Rostock, Guard. The above were installed and set to work by Past High Priest Joseph S. Browne, of St. Joseph.

December 8, 1874, were elected the following: M. M. Smith, H. P.; R. N. Howell, K.; John Wallace, S.; J. N. Masters, C. H.; T. C. Dungan, P. S.; E. L. Allen, R. A. C.; John Dyche, G. M. 3rd V.; Robert Montgomery, G. M. 2nd V.; E. Van Buskirk, G. M. 1st V.; Daniel Zook, Treasurer; Albert Roecker, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Guard.

December 14, 1875 the following were elected: M. M. Smith, H. P.; R. N. Howell, K.; John Wallace, S.; J. N. Masters, C. H.; T. C. Dungan, P. S.; E. L. Allen, R. A. C.; W. B. Orr, G. M. 3rd V.; E. Van Buskirk, G. M. 2nd V.; Robert Montgomery, G. M. 1st V.; Levi Oren, Treasurer; E. A. Brown, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Guard.

December 12, 1876 the following were chosen: W. H. Williams, H. P.; G. M. Dodge, K.; W. B. Orr, Scribe; J. N. Masters, C. H.; T. C. Dungan, P. S.; E. L. Allen, R. A. C.; Levi Oren, G. M. 3rd V.; E. Van Buskirk, G. M. 2nd V.; Robert Montgomery, G. M. 1st N.; Albert Roecker, Treasurer; W. G. McIntyre, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Guard.

December 11, 1877 the following were the officers chosen: T. C. Dungan, H. P.; M. M. Smith, K.; G. M. Dodge, S; J. N. Masters, C. H.; W. G. McIntyre, P. S.; E. L. Allen, R. A. C.; Levi Oren, G. M. 3rd V.; E. Van Buskirk, G. M. 2nd V.; B. F. Fleming, G. M. 1st V.; Albert Roecker, Treasurer; Robert Montgomery, Secretary; John Wallace, Guard.

In 1878 there was no election held.

December 9, 1879 the officers chosen were M. M. Smith, H. P.; E. VanBuskirk, K.; E. Annibal, S; J. S. Hart, C. H.; G. M. Dodge, P. S.; W. G. McIntyre, R. A. C.; B. F. Fleming, G. M. 3rd V.; J. F. Bridgeman, G. M. 2nd V.; J. N. Masters, G. M. 1st V.; E. A. Brown, Treasurer; E. Gillis, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Guard.

In 1880, the above officers were all re-elected.

February 8, 1881, the Chapter was moved to Mound City, where it has since continued to occupy the hall of Mound City Lodge No. 294, over W. M. Hamsher's store, on the northeast corner of State and Main Streets.

December, 1881, occurred the first election of officers of the Chapter in Mound City. The following was the result: M. M. Smith, H. P.; Robert Montgomery, K.; E. Annibal, S.; J. S. Hart, C. H.; G. M. Dodge, P. S.; Ed. Gilles, R. A. C.; B. F. Fleming, G. M. 3d V.; J. F. Bridgeman, G. M. 2d V.; E. VanBuskirk, G. M. 1st V.; E. A. Brown, Treasurer; W. G. McIntyre, Secretary, and F. S. Rostock, Guard.

There are in the town of Mound City three

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. E. B. Sherwood, May, 1872, with the following members: W. W. Frazer, Miss M. A.

Frazer, Mrs. Jane Glenn, Andrew Frazer and Mrs. C. E. Strickler, the first three of whom are still numbered with its membership. Rev. M. L. Anderson was their first minister, remaining till July, 1873, when Rev. W. G. Thomas was elected pastor. He remained for a little more than a year, after which the church was without regular preaching, except for a few months, during which period Mr. Carr and Mr. J. O. Pierce, licentiates, served the congregation. June, 1877, Rev. Duncan Brown, the present (1882) pastor, took charge of the church, which then included, in all, thirteen members. Since that period 124 persons have united with this church. Its present membership is 122, fourteen having withdrawn to unite with other organizations, and one having been added. The church edifice is a neat gothic frame structure, with vestibule and gallery. It was built in 1874 and 1875, at a cost of $2,500. In the three years immediately preceding the present (1882), further improvements were added at a cost of about $600, rendering it a tasteful and comfortable house of worship. The structure is not only completed, but entirely paid for. Regular services are held in this church every Sunday. Attached to this church is a ladies' missionary society, a children's missionary society, and a Sabbath school numbering 150 scholars. The present (1882) church officers are Elders W. W. Frazer, Dr. George C. Brown, M. M. Smith, W. H. Watt, W. M. Hamsher and George H. Carpenter. The deacons are W. M. Hamsher and W. A. Long. E. A. Welty, Sunday school superintendent. The history of this church is remarkable, from the fact that in the rear of and adjoining this church, is the Mound City Academy, a private institution of learning, superintended by Rev. D. Brown, pastor of the said church. It is liberally patronized, and a credit to the educational enterprise of the town.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church in Mound City is a frame building of substantial character and fair appearance. It was erected in 1878. The organization, however, of which it is the outgrowth, existed before the civil war. It now includes a membership of between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred. In December, 1879, David Wetzel, the present (1882) minister, was chosen pastor. The present church was dedicated on the third Sunday of February, 1881. The Sunday School, which includes over one hundred scholars, is under the direction of Mr. J. B. Denny, a representative druggist of the town.

M. E. CHURCH.

The society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mound City was organized in 1864, with a membership of five. These included David Gillis and wife, Mrs. Sarah Dodge and Mrs. Hoblitzell.

Mound City was an appointment on the Oregon circuit. Rev. Thos. Hollingsworth was preacher in charge. The church building, a neat frame structure 30x40 feet, was erected in 1879, and cost, including bell, organ and furniture, about $1,400.

The present (1882) membership of this organization, including those on probation, is one hundred. The society also owns a neat frame residence building occupied as a parsonage, on which they have expended, in the past year in the way of repairs, the sum of four hundred dollars.

MILLS.

Reference has already been made to the original saw mill, built in the town by Hoover, in 1857. This has long been numbered with the things of the past.

The first flouring mill in Mound City, and, indeed, in Benton Township, was built in 1871, by John Handford, the present (1882) proprietor. In 1869 he put up, on the site of this mill, a steam-power saw mill, which he operated till he substituted for the same the enterprise above referred to. This he began on a very small scale, a single run of burrs for grinding corn completing the capacity of the mill, which is now provided with three run of burrs, with a grinding capacity of 250 bushels of grain per day. It is known as the East Mound City Mills and is operated by steam power.

Mound City Steam Flouring Mills were built in 1876, by W. J. Hall, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. The building is a two and a half story frame structure, fifty by thirty-six feet area. It is furnished with three run of burrs, affording a grinding capacity of three hundred bushels of wheat and corn per day.

On the 23d of February, 1878, occurred a disastrous explosion of the boiler of this mill, attended with terrible fatal results. Five men fell victims to the catastrophe. These were Caldwell, the miller ; a wood-hauler by the name of Riley McWilliams, James Anderson, a farmer ; James Dawson, and the engineer. No just blame was considered to attach to the engineer, or any one connected with the mill, the explosion being purely accidental. The structure of the mill, which was entirely wrecked, was rebuilt in 1878 by R. H. Dawson and Mrs. W. J. Hall, the widow of the original proprietor, who died in July, 1877.

NEWSPAPERS.

A full reference to the history of the newspapers published in Mound City will be found under the general head of Newspaper Press of Holt County. The Mound City *News* now (1882) is a handsome nine-column sheet, printed and published by Brink & Spencer, who purchased the paper January 28, 1881. This paper is printed entirely at home, and reflects credit on the publishers.

SECOND INCORPORATION.

At the August term of the county court, held August 11, 1873, Mound City was incorporated under the village act, and the following were appointed to constitute the town board: Dr. B. Meek, Milton Herron, Daniel H. Gillis, M. Houston and William Hoblitzell. D. H. Gillis was chosen chairman of the board, and W. A. Mackoy, secretary.

The first election for town officers was held April 7, 1874, resulting as follows: Wingate King (who was chosen chairman), Milton Herron, D. H. Gillis, William Hoblitzell and S. J. Landsdown.

The election of April, 1875, was as follows: Amer Crannell, Adolph Albiez, George Emmerson, M. B. Moore, Henry Tipton. George Emmerson was chosen chairman.

At the election held April, 1876, the following were chosen: Henry Tipton, W. A. Mackoy, A. J. Martin, James Hart and M. Houston; James Hart was elected chairman.

The election of April, 1877, resulted as follows: William Wilkinson, J. S. Hart, J. F. Davis, Henry Tipton and W. T. Hyde. William Wilkinson was chosen chairman.

The election of April, 1878, was with the following result; William Wilkinson, who was chosen chairman, Henry Tipton, W. T. Hiatt, James S. Hart and T. Eben Cooper.

At the election of April, 1879, were chosen: William Wilkinson, also elected chairman, W. T. Hiatt, James S. Hart, Henry Tipton and T. Eben Cooper.

The election of April, 1880, resulted as follows: William Wilkinson, chairman, W. T. Hiatt, H. Tipton, K. F. Rice and E. A. Welty.

The election of April, 1881, was with the following result: M. M. Smith, who was chosen chairman, W. T. Hiatt, E. A. Welty, Jacob Mumm and Lee Durham. M. M. Smith afterwards resigning, Lee Durham was elected to succeed him as president of the town board.

Reference has already been made to the mineral springs of J. Ogle, a mile and a-half northwest of Mound City. At the northern extremity of the town, about five hundred yards from the public square, is the

POOL OF SILOAM,

the property of the pioneer, Levi Dodge. The pool was built at a cost of several hundred dollars, and is stocked with several varieties of fish. In the park, east of the pool, is a bath house. Two springs feed the pool. The following analysis by Professor Charles P. Williams, of Philadelphia, determined the component elements of these two springs to be as follows:

NORTH SPRING.		SOUTH SPRING.	
Chloride of Sodium	0.352	Chloride of Sodium	0.3517
Sulphate of Soda	0.099	Sulphate of Soda	0.0992
Carbonate of Iron	1.849	Carbonate of Iron	1.8490
Carbonate of Lime	5.316	Carbonate of Lime	5.3160
Carbonate of Magnesia	3.681	Carbonate of Magnesia	3.6810
Aluminia	Trace.	Silica	1.1480
Oxide Manganese	Trace.	Organic Matters	3.4722
Silica	1,148		
Organic Matters	17.062	Total Solids	15.9171
Total Solids	29.507		

An infirmary is to be built here in the spring of 1882.

PROFESSIONAL.

The legal learning of Mound City is centered in the following-named gentlemen : Brigadier General Wilkinson, also in the commission of the peace ; C. C. Akin, Esq., H. C. Pepper, Esq., and A. H. Jamison, Esq. The latter-named gentleman is also engaged in the real estate business.

The medical profession is represented by B. Meek, M. D., the pioneer physician and surgeon of the vicinity ; Dr. J. M. Tracy, G. W. Haken, M. D., etc., Dr. G. E. Brown, Dr. H. Pool, the magnetic healer, and Dr. M. Seville. The latter named gentleman, though a comparatively recent settler in Mound City, is recognized as a physician of long standing in Holt County.

Dr. W. D. Trinque is the representative dentist of Mound City.

POSTMASTERS.

We have already referred to the fact that Hon. Galen Crow was the first to hold the position of postmaster, on the removal, in 1855, of the office to North Point, now Mound City. His successor was Daniel Gillis. After him came W. J. Marshall, succeeded by Major H. Dill, who served till July 27, 1867, when he was succeeded by Addison N. Glenn. In 1875 Joseph V. Hinchman succeeded to the charge of the post-office, and continued to discharge its duties till 1877, when he was succeeded by Wingate King. January 7, 1882, King died, and ten days after Addison N. Glenn was appointed his successor.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The Nodaway Valley Branch of the Kansas City St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, extending in a northeasterly direction from Bigelow to Burlington Junction, in Nodaway County, a distance of thirty-

three miles, was completed to Mound City in the summer of 1880; and, on the 2d day of August, of the same year, a station was opened in that place, and F. Peter Rogers, the present (1882) agent, appointed to the charge of the same. This station, which is in the southeast part of the town, in the Davis Creek bottom, stands on a surface eight hundred and ninety-four and a half feet above the sea level. The following is a correct statement of the shipments from Mound City, for the year ending December 31, 1881, as furnished us by the accommodating agent, F. Peter Rogers:

Names of Shippers.	Cars of Grain to Chicago.		Cars of grain St. Louis.		Cars of Stock to Chicago		Cars of Stock to Kan. City.		Cars of Stock to St. Joe.		Cars of Grain to Kan City.		Cars of Hay to St. Joseph,
	*W	†C	W	C	‡Ct	§H	Ct	H	Ct	H	W	C	
John E. Caton	..	..	..	..	144	78	6	52	6	50			
J. G. Elliott	..	..	..	..	15	4							
G. W. Thomas & Son	..	.	..	..	25	22	..	5					
B F. Doran	..	..	.	..	27	14							
James Paden	..	..	..	.	31								
G H Root	..	..	..	..	17								
Glass & Co	..	..	..	..	17								
Cain & Co	..	..	..	..	10								
J. Baker	..	..	..	..	51								
Pickering & Moore	15	13	22	6	30	10	6	8	7	17			
E. D. Nash	29	51	..	4									
Bariteau & Welch	66	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
O. Bryant & Co	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
D. Dows & Co	..	7											
Totals	110	115	22	10	377	128	12	65	13	67		24	9

*W Wheat; †C Corn; ‡Ct Cattle; § H Hogs

The shipments to Mound City during the same period were as follows:

From Chicago—171 car loads pine lumber; 5 car loads wagons; 1 car load horses; 2 car loads lime; 1 car load potatoes; 2 car loads barbed wire; 4 car loads salt, amounting to 186 car loads from Chicago.

From St. Joseph and other points were received in the same period—27 car loads coal; 12 car loads lime; 1 car load stoves; 23 car loads native lumber; 5 car loads cord wood; 1 car load cement; 2 car loads furniture; 2 car loads salt; 17 car loads brick; 5 car loads railroad iron; 7 car loads rock; 1 car load earthen ware; 1 car load fruit trees; 13 car loads sand; 3 car loads barbed wire; 7 car loads cattle; 3 car loads hogs; 4 car loads agricultural implements; 2 car loads wagons; 2 car loads piling: 2 car loads nails, amounting in all to 140 car loads, which, added to the receipts from Chicago, made 326 car loads.

BANK.

February 14, 1880, the Holt County Bank was organized in Mound City, with a capital of $20,000, and has since continued to do a prosperous business. The officers of this institution are Robert Montgomery, President; Albert Roecker, Vice President, and Hugh Montgomery, Cashier. The bank is located on State Street, opposite W. Hamsher's store, and is regarded as a substantial and reliable concern.

From the sworn statements of merchants doing business in Mound City, as shown in the tax book for 1881, it appears that the valuation of mercantile property in that town was $37,290, on which was paid a state tax of $146.82⅔, and a county tax of $146.32⅔, making a total of $293.65⅓, and showing over Craig, the next town in point of commercial importance in the county, an excess in valuation of $9,275.

The commercial and mechanical business of Mound City, in February, 1882, was transacted by the following named persons :

Austin, S. B. & J. M., general merchants.
Bennett & Co., druggists.
Bradley, N. M., saloon.
Book, Jacob, dealer in native lumber.
Biggers, Miss Rose, milliner.
Backus & Co., carpenters.
Bariteau & Welch, elevator.
Caton, John E., live stock shipper.
Carter, G. M., sewing machine agt.
Criswell, James, family groceries.
Crannell, Amer, dealer in buggies, wagons, etc.
Cooper, T. E., shoemaker.
Corsaut & Meyer, general store.
Carpenter, G. H., harnessmaker.
Durham & Mounts, livery stable.
Durham, Lee, J. P. and harnessmaker.
Dean, William, confectioner.
Denny, J. B., druggist.
Dick, Warren, wagonmaker.
Elliott, J. G., general merchant.
Frazer, McL., confectioner.
Groves & Ferguson, general store.
Graves, C. H., blacksmith.
Hill, Hugh, barber shop.
Hoblitzell, Smith & Jesse, hardware.
Hoblitzell, Smith & Jesse, lumber dealers.
Herron & McKee, carpenters, etc.
Harriman & Whaley, photographers
Hamsher, W. M., general merchant.
Mahan, Rev. W. S., photographer.
Mumm, Moss & Co., lumber dealers.
Muxlow, Edward, English Kitchen Hotel.
McKinney, G. M., wagonmaker.
McCann, Jacob, carpenter and contractor.
Moore, C. J., grain elevator.
Montgomery, Hugh, Cashier Holt County Bank.
Newton, Joseph, blacksmith.
Owen & Barber, Misses, millinery.
Preston, William E., wagonmaker.
Pierce & Son, carpenters.
Pierce & Willis, butchers.
Rice, John, painter.
Smith & Andes, general merchants.
Smith, E. G., painter.

Glenn & Co., R. C., furniture.
Glenn & Co., R. C., drugs.
George & Miller, hardware.
Gibson, John, blacksmith.
Hiatt, W. T., hotel and livery stable.
Houston, M., furniture and coffins.
Thol, Nuke, bootmaker.
Taylor & Landon, carpenters.
Vanderslice & Co., butchers.
Youse, John, house painter.
Youse & Co., carpenters, etc.

BUILDINGS.

In the summer and fall of 1881, not less than sixty buildings of different size and character were erected within the limits of Mound City. Not a few of these were residences costing, at least, two thousand dollars. The demand for brick far exceeded the supply, and many were imported from St. Joseph and other comparatively distant points. In default of this necessary material, several extensive business houses were built in the town of pine lumber, among these was a two-story building 24x80 feet, put up by Miss Rose Biggers, a lady long engaged in the millinery business in the town. Criswell & Gordon also erected a two-story frame business house 20x60 feet. Dr. Gordon completed a two-story brick business house on State Street, in the winter of 1881–82.

OPERA HOUSE.

The pride of Mound City, in an architectural as well as histrionic point of view, is the new and elegant structure of Corsaut & Meyer's opera house, which stands on the southeast corner of State and Main Streets, fronting on the former. This notable expression of the spirit of enterprise for which Mound City is especially known, is a brick building 42x80 feet in extent. The lower floors are occupied by the handsomely appointed business house of Corsaut & Meyer, and the equally elegant drug store of J. B. Denny. The upper floor of this building constitutes the audience room of the opera house. This includes the entire area of the building, 42x80 feet, with a twenty-two foot ceiling. The stage with adjoining ante rooms is 20x42 feet. The same is elegantly and elaborately fitted up with shifting scenery of the most approved style. The drop curtain, which is no less notable for the beauty of its design than for the consummate skill displayed in the execution of the painting by which it is embellished, is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any similar theatrical feature in the State. The audience room seats comfortably six hundred persons, and is readily accessible by means of a broad and easy stairway leading to the double swinging doors of the public entrance. The building was completed in the winter of 1881–82, and was first opened on the night of December 23rd, 1881, with the play of Draper's Uncle Tom's Cabin. On this occasion seven hundred spectators crowded the house, and were witnesses of its excellent acoustic merits.

The cost of the entire structure was about twelve thousand dollars.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HENRY L. ACTON,

farmer, section 21, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, March 12, 1836. His ancestors were natives of England, and his father, Osborn Acton, was born in Maryland. He was married in Ohio to Miss Rachel Hetrick, a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were from Germany. Henry L. was the fourth in a family of six children. In 1851 he came with his father, to Holt County, Missouri, where he has since resided, excepting about two years, when he lived in Kansas. In 1872 he moved to his present location, and now owns a farm of 160 acres. During 1861 he was in the Missouri State militia for six months. March 8, 1863, Mr. Acton was married to Miss Nancy A. Kunkel, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, January 3, 1844. Her father, Barnabas Kunkel, was a native of Pennsylvania. Her mother's maiden name was Catharine Secrest, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. A. was the second child in a family of ten, and in 1848 came to Missouri. They have had five children, two of whom are now living, Lillie R. and John F. Mr. A. and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and he is also a minister of that denomination, holding a quarterly conference license.

JOHN J. ADAMS,

farmer, section 21, the second child in a family of eight, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, November 17, 1836, his ancestors having been natives of Kentucky. His father, Jacob T. Adams, went to Illinois when 13 years of age, and there he was married to Miss Sarah Cunningham, daughter of James Cunningham, a native of Virginia. John J. Adams was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1855, he left his parents' home, and in 1858, came west. He made a number of trips across the plains to Denver, Utah Territory, etc., and continued the freighting business till the spring of 1866, being a part of the time in Holt County. Since 1866, he has made this county his home, and in 1873, he located on his farm, where he has since resided. His farm contains 200 acres. Mr. A. was married to Marila Leech, October 21, 1877. She was born in Fremont County, Iowa, October 27, 1860. They have two children: Sallie and Charlie.

JONATHAN ANDES,

farmer, section 9, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, July 30, 1811. His grand parents were natives of Maryland, and his father was born in Virginia. He was there married to Miss Elizabeth Good, who was born in Virginia, and they had a family of thirteen children, of whom Jonathan was the oldest. When he was about three years of age his parents moved to Rockingham County, Virginia, where he was reared, receiving a fair education both in German and English. March 7, 1839, he was married to Miss Anna Roadcap, who was born in Page County, Virginia, November 18, 1818, the third of a family of four children. Her father, Daniel Roadcap, was a native of Virginia, and her mother, formerly Frances Hoffman, was born in Pennsylvania. After his marriage Mr. Andes located in Augusta County, Virginia, and in 1853 he immigrated, with his family, to Delaware County, Indiana, where he continued to live till 1871, when they came to Holt County, Missouri. He has followed agricultural pursuits from boyhood, and now has a landed estate of over 681 acres, a part of which he has given to his children. His home farm contains over 201 acres, which is finely improved, his house and surroundings presenting an attractive appearance. Their family consists of twelve children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth, born August 31, 1841; William C., born June 4, 1845; Frances, born September 5, 1849; Susan, born November 21, 1851; Mary A., born April 14, 1858; Martha, born May 16, 1860; Amanda, born January 1, 1864.

WILLIAM C. ANDES,

one of Holt County's most active and extensive farmers, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, June 4, 1845, and resided in the same localities as his parents, Jonathan and Anna (Roadcap) Andes, till 1869, when he came from Deleware County, Indiana, to Holt County, Missouri. He has made farming his occupation during life, with the exception of a few years, when he was engaged in working at the carpenter's trade. His estate consists of 400 acres of good land. He is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Andes was married February 15, 1871, to Miss Emma Shafer, a daughter of John Shafer, a native of Pennsylvania. She was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in March, 1847. They have had six children, of whom four are now living: Laura, Eliza, Millard and Ida.

S. B. AUSTIN

is of S. B. & J. M. Austin, a leading firm of Mound City. The mercantile trade of Holt County, is ably represented by these parties, who do a large and successful business. They are both men of experience, having worked

in the dry goods trade from boyhood. Their father, Jeremiah Austin, was born in Connecticut, and emigrated to New York, and while in that State he was married at Fort Covington to Miss Betsie Howard, a native of New Hampshire. They located in Morley, St. Lawrence County, New York, where S. B. and J. M. Austin were born, the former on June 15, 1844, and J. M. on the 6th of November 1841. They were reared and educated in their native town, and during their boyhood days assisted their father, who was a lumber dealer, in that business. In 1862 S. B. Austin went to Ogdensburg, New York, where he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store till the winter of 1870, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri. There he followed different mercantile pursuits till 1874, when he came to Mound City, and since that time he has been engaged in his present business, though under different firm names. Mr. A. was married October 15, 1874 to Miss Josia Pitcher, a daugther of S. D. Pitcher, a native of Connecticut. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Drew, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Austin was born in Clay County, Missouri, March 18, 1853, and was married at Liberty, where she had been educated. They have one child, George F. In the year 1857, J. M. Austin went to Ogdensburg, New York, where he was for six years engaged in selling goods, after which he accepted a position as salesman in a large retail dry goods house of Boston. This he continued for two years, and from that time till the latter part of 1875, he was engaged as traveling salesman over the State of New York in the interest of different wholesale dry goods houses of Boston and New York. Among his employers were Swedser, Swan & Blodget, and Ordway, Bradbury & Co., both of Boston, he being with the latter firm from January, 1866, till the Boston fire, which occurred November 9, 1872. Mr. A. then traveled from New York till 1874, the first year being with Diggs, Cunningham & Co., then with S. B. Chittendon & Co., after which time he returned to Boston. For a period he traveled for Perry, Cook & Tower. In the latter part of 1875, he came west, and since then has journeyed over Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, from St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis. July 1, 1881, he came to Mound City, Missouri, where he had previously had an interest in business for some time.

J. P. BAGBY,

farmer, section 9, is a son of Richard Bagby, Esq., who was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and when about fifteen years old moved to Kentucky, locating in Barren County. There he was married to Miss Sarah M. Field, a native of Virginia. They emigrated to Missouri in the year 1837. J. P. was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, August 30, 1841. In 1851, with his parents, he came to Holt County and located on the place where he now resides. His farm consists of 280 acres. Mr.

B. served in the late war, from 1861 until its close, being in the Confederate service. He was was mustered out of Co. A. Sixteenth Missouri. He is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Bagby was married September 14, 1872, to Miss Nancy Rodgers, and by this marriage they had five children, three of whom are now living: Samuel, Robert G., and Martha M. Mrs. B. was born in Monroe County, Iowa, January 14, 1849. Her father, James Rodgers, was a native of Tennessee, and her mother, whose maiden name was Martha Mudd, was a Kentuckian by birth.

GEORGE BENNETT,

of the firm of Bennett & Demming, dealers in drugs, stationery, etc., is a son of George J. and Jane (McDonald) Bennett, who were residents of London when George was born, November 24, 1840. He was educated in London, and during the last year of his abode there was engaged in selling drugs. In 1855, he came to America, landing at San Francisco, where he was employed at various branches of business, clerking, etc., till the beginning of the war of 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Third California Volunteer Infantry. He remained in service for three years and three months, being mustered out as orderly sergeant. After his enlistment, his regiment was called to Utah Territory, where they were stationed during his time in service. Mr. B. remained in Salt Lake City one year after being mustered out, and then went to Montana, where he was engaged in clerking. He subsequently came to Holt County, Missouri, where he was occupied in farming till 1879, when he came to Mound City, and embarked in his present business. He has acted as county assessor for three years, and as deputy for four years, in a very acceptable manner. Mr. Bennett was married July 13, 1869, to Miss Julia E. Demming, a daughter of Butler Demming, of Ohio. They have had six children, four of whom are living: George O., Guy, Clara and Ed. McCoy.

URIAH AND JAMES BLAIR,

among the very first settlers in Benton Township, are natives of Indiana. Uriah was born March 22, 1825, and James was born December 26, 1826. Their parents, John M. and Mary E. (Billings) Blair, had a family of six children, the first two of whom were twins, one daughter and one son, Uriah. James was the next child born. In 1827 they moved to Pike County, Illinois, and were among the first settlers of that State. In 1836 they visited Iowa, locating on Skunk River, where Mrs. Blair died. After this event they returned to Pike County, Illinois, where they lived till 1839, and then came to Holt County, Missouri, and located in section 20, township 61, range 38. This farm is now owned by Uriah and James Blair, the former having 170 acres and James 190 acres. At the time they set-

tled in Benton Township there were no people living within its present boundaries but Indians. They attended school in the first schoolhouse built in the township, which was a log cabin without even a fire-place, though on one side a log was left out for a window. The building was erected in 1840, in section 17, township 61, range 38, by the Blair family, the Baldwin family (the second settlers in the township), James Kimsey, John Hughes and one other person. The first session was taught by a man by the name of Lattimore, from the East, he being known as the Yankee teacher. In the spring of 1849 Uriah and James Blair, in company with a large expedition, started from Holt County for California. Their father also accompanied them. The party left about May 10, and the senior Blair died while on the road, on Carson River, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and was there buried. While in California the brothers were engaged in gold mining, on the tributaries of the American River. James returned to Holt County in February, 1850, and his brother in the summer of the same year. Uriah was a soldier in the Mexican War. He was sworn into the service of the United States at Leavenworth, July 4, 1847, as a member of what was known as the Oregon Battalion, attached to Col. Powell's regiment. The expedition ascended the Missouri River and returned to what is now Nebraska City, where they remained during the winter of 1847–8, and the next spring set out across the plains for Fort Kearney. News reached them of the close of the war and they were ordered back to Leavenworth to be discharged. He was a Democrat before the late war, but has since been a Republican. He is a member of Mound City Lodge, No. 294, A. F. and A. M. December 16, 1858, he was married to Miss Eveline Mackey, by which marriage there were born seven children: Alice M., C. Calvin, Mary E., Eva Z., Frank N., Cora I. (now deceased), and George D. Mrs. Blair, the fourth child in a family of eleven children, was born in Pike County, Missouri, January 30, 1840. She was reared, educated and married in her native county. Her grandfather was a native of Scotland, and her father, Cyrus Mackey, of North Carolina, who came to Missouri in an early day and was married, in Pike County, to Miss Charlotta Jones, a native of Tennessee. She now lives in Pike County, Missouri. Mr. James Blair was married April 8, 1852, to Miss Emeline Jasper. Twelve children were the fruit of this union, ten of whom are now living: Dr. F., William D., Truston, Lena B., Anna E., Minnie M., Robert and Mattie (twins), James and Walter. Mrs. Blair's father, Merrill Jasper, was a native of Kentucky, and he was there married to Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, a native of Kentucky. They moved to Missouri in an early day, and lived in Pike County till about 1844, when they came to Holt County. Mr. Jasper died in August, 1845, and Mrs. Jasper in March, 1873. They had a family of six children, Mrs. Blair being the second child.

JACOB BOHART,

farmer, section 34, is the son of Philip Bohart, who was a native of Germany, and who came to America when about eight years of age. He was married in Buchanan County, Missouri, to Miss Martha Russell, who was born in South Carolina. They had a family of ten children, Jacob being the fourth. He was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, July 25, 1845. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Holt County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has followed farming as an occupation during life, and now has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was married February 15, 1868, to Martha A. Gibson, a native of Holt County, Missouri, born April 20, 1849. Her parents were John and Sarah Gibson, the former a native of England, and the latter of Kentucky. Their family consists of one child, Anna E. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian church.

JOHN R. BRINK,

of the firm of Brink & Spencer, editors and proprietors of the Mound City News, was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, September 27, 1856. His father, John Q. Brink, was also a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was there married to Miss Mary J. Cryder, of Ross County. They had five children, John R. being the second in the family. In 1865, the family moved to Missouri, and located in Nodaway County. John's boyhood days were passed on a farm, in a dry goods store and in school, he receiving an excellent education, which ably qualified him for a teacher, and he began the occupation of teaching when about eighteen years of age, and followed the profession principally for about five years. January 28, 1880, he came to Mound City, and purchased a half interest in the Mound City News. Mr. Brink was married October 5, 1880, to Miss Helen Kavanaugh, the third child in a family of seven children. She was born near Maryville, in Nodaway County, Missouri, her father, Nicholas Kavanaugh, being a native of Kentucky. Her mother's maiden name was Serepta Saunders, and she was a native of Virginia. Messrs. Brink & Spencer are publishers of a live, interesting and spicy paper, and being the only firm not using a patent sheet, are enjoying a large circulation.

NAPOLEON AND JAMES BROWNING,

farmers, section 19, are both natives of Clark County, Kentucky, Napoleon having been born December 22, 1835, and James on the 4th of June, 1844. Their father, Francis C. Browning, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, June 11, 1798, and was married in the same county to Miss Nancy Johnson, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 29,

1806. They moved to Missouri in the year 1846, locating in Platte County, and in the spring of 1848 they came to Holt County, where Francis C. Browning died, in March, 1853. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Eda, Susan E., Almeda, William, Alwilda, Napoleon and James. Mrs. Browning now lives with James Browning, her youngest son, and owns a farm of 160 acres. Napoleon Browning is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. and A. M. He was married April 15, 1858, to Miss Margaret R. Wilson, a daughter of Joseph Wilson. She was born in Hardy County, Virginia, December 23, 1842. They have six children: Lucy A., born June 10, 1863; Annie V. L., born March 22, 1865; Elizabeth J., born October 14, 1869; Frazer, born July 21, 1870; Mary M., born January 6, 1875; Effie B., born April 21, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church. He is an elder and trustee in that church. James Browning was married November 6, 1864, to Miss Millie Clark, a daughter of Berry Clark, who was a native of Kentucky. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Meek, also a native of Kentucky. Mrs. B. was born in Henry County, Kentucky, April 6, 1846. They have five children: Montgomery C., born September 29, 1865; William E., born March 16, 1870: Cora T., born June 22, 1872; James L., born February 17, 1875, and Marian B., born August 22, 1878.

GEORGE H. CARPENTER

is an extensive dealer in harness and saddles. His grandfather, Sylvester G. Carpenter, was from New York, and was there married. Bishop Carpenter, the father of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of the same state, and was married to Miss Weddle, of New York, her parents being natives of England. George H. Carpenter was born in Warren County, New York, February 24, 1824. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools of Warren County. In 1846, he immigrated to Carroll County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming till the fall of 1876, except during the years 1860-61, which time was spent in the mining country of California. In the fall of 1876, he came to Mound City, Mo., where he was occupied in the furniture business till January, 1881, when he began at his present calling, in which he is meeting with great success. He is the representative business man in his line of trade in this city. Mr. C. has been twice married: First, May 1, 1846, to Miss Minerva Balcom, a daughter of Uriah and Patience Balcom, who were both natives of Vermont. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Warren County, New York, in the year 1822, and died January 1, 1868. They had four children, two of whom are now living, Augusta and Jenevia. He took for his second wife Miss Alice A. Morey, a daughter of George and Charlotte Morey, both natives of

New York. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Warren County, New York, July 12, 1848. They have had two children, only one of whom is now living, George W. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

T. EBEN COOPER,

manufacturer of fine boots and shoes, is a son of Samuel Cooper, a native of New York, who in later life emigrated to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Matilda Pickard, a native of Ohio. They had a family of eight children, of whom T. Eben Cooper was the fifth. He was born in Andrew County, Missouri, November 9, 1854, and was reared and educated in his native county. When twelve years of age he began to learn his present trade in the town of Fillmore, which he continued till 1875, when he disposed of his shop on account of failing health and went to Iowa. He was there engaged at his trade in different parts of the State till February 1876, when he came to Mound City, and since then has been interested in his present business and is one of the most successful men in his line in Northwest Missouri. He is well known to this vicinity as a first-class mechanic, and gives general satisfaction to all his customers. Mr. Cooper was married November 9, 1876, to Miss Martha L. Gregory, a daughter of Rufus R. Gregory, a native of Kentucky. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Crawford, a native of Ohio. Mrs. C. was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, March 6, 1852. They have had two children, and of these one is living, Ernest. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES K. CORSAUT,

of the firm of Corsaut & Meyer, merchants, is a native of London, Ontario and was born September 2, 1851. He is the youngest child in a family of eleven children, and was a son of James Corsaut, who was a native of New York. His mother's maiden name was Millie Farrar, a native of Massachusetts. Charles was reared in his native city till he attained his fourteenth year, receiving his education in the Helmoth College. He also attended the London Commercial College, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1869. The principal part of his time, from the age of sixteen till the year 1874, he was engaged in teaching school and keeping books for lumber firms on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1874 he came to Mound City and was occupied in teaching till 1876, when he accepted a clerkship of W. M. Hamsher & Co. This he continued two years, and was then for one year associated in the business as one of the firm. In February, 1880, he became a member of his present firm, which occupied their new building December 1, 1881. He is a member of Mound City Lodge,

No. 294, A. F. and A. M.; also the Keystone Chapter, of Mound City. Mr. Corsaut was married January 7, 1880, to Miss Maggie, a daughter of Andrew Meyer, Esq. She was born in Holt County, Missouri, June 18, 1856, and died May 9, 1881. They had one child, Maggie N.

AMER CRANNELL,

dealer in grain, buggies, spring wagons, etc., was born in Hadley, Saratoga County, New York, February 11, 1838. He was the fifth of a family of nine children. His father, Elijah Crannell, was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Lord. He received a limited education in the common schools of the country, and was raised to habits of industry, working the greater part of his early life on a farm. In December, 1856, he left his native home and emigrated west, landing in Jackson County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming till 1861. In the spring of that year he crossed the plains with an ox team, and reached Oriville, California, in September following. In the last week of that month he enlisted in the Second California Cavalry, U. S. service, and went with his troop to San Francisco, where he was duly sworn in, and with his command, Company D., repaired to New San Pedro, California, where they established a camp. They remained there till June, 1862, when they moved to Camp Latham, six miles up the coast, about eighteen miles from Los Angeles. In the three years which he remained in the service, his command was frequently engaged with the Indians. The latter they removed finally to a reservation near Fort Tejon. Company D., of the Second California Cavalry, during their campaign in this country, established Fort Independence, in Owen River Valley. They continued to operate against the Indians and rebels of that country till October, 1864, when they were ordered to San Francisco, where they were mustered out. This closed the military career of the subject of this sketch, who filled, at different times during the period of his service, the positions of farrier and commissary sergeant. In March, 1865, he left California and returned home by way of Panama, arriving at his home in Iowa on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1869 he married, in Iowa, Miss Cornelia E. Bates, daughter of David B. Bates. By this marriage he has five children living, four sons and one daughter. In December, 1871, Mr. Crannell moved with his family to Maryville, Missouri, and thence, in 1872, to Mound City, Missouri, where he has since continued to reside, pursuing, in the meantime, various branches of business, and contributing to the growth and advancement of that important commercial center, of which he is recognized as a representative and eminently popular citizen. He established, in partnership with J. F. Davis, the first exclusive hardware store in Mound City, and subsequently the first extensive harness factory. He is no longer identified with either of these interests.

CHARLES CRAWFORD,

farmer, section 20, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the year 1834. When fifteen years of age he emigrated to America, after which he was engaged in various employments, in many different States. In 1856 he located in Holt County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in farming, and now has a farm of one hundred and eighty-one acres. During the war he served in the militia for about nine months. December 8, 1861, Mr. C. was married to Miss Margaret R. Collins, who was born in Holt County, Missouri, in October, 1844. They have had nine children, of whom are now living three boys and four girls: William, James, Hattie M., Minnie I., Rebecca L., Myrtie E. and Oscar.

CAPTAIN DAVID T. CUMMINS,

farmer, section 30, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 30, 1839. His father, George Cummins, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was married in Ohio, to Miss Carolina Hoblitzell, who was a native of Ohio. They had a family of fifteen children, David T. being the seventh child. He was reared on a farm, and was educated in his native county, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Company I, of the three months' service under McClellan. He acted as first duty sergeant, after which he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, organized by John Sherman, and known as Sherman's brigade. He remained in service till October 24, 1864, when he was mustered out as captain. He was wounded June 18, 1864, at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, for which he draws a pension. After he returned from service, Mr. C. remained in Ohio till the spring of 1865, when he came to Missouri and located in Holt County, where he has since resided except for about eighteenth months, when he was in Brown County, Kansas. During the years 1867–8 he was engaged in the mercantile trade in Oregon. He now has a farm of 160 acres, on which he located in December, 1878. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. Captain Cummins was married February 25, 1864, to Miss Jennie Dixon. They have three children: Charley Sherman, Phil Sheridan, Zella Dixon. Mrs. C. was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 28, 1848. Her parents, John and Margaret (Robinson) Dixon, were both natives of Ohio. Mrs. C. was reared and educated in her native county, and graduated from the Springfield Female Seminary in June, 1863.

JONAS B. DENNY,

dealer in drugs and druggists' sundries, was born in Washington County, Indiana, March 12, 1844. He is a son of Christopher H. and Phoebe (Wright) Denny, who were both natives of the same county as himself.

Jonas was educated in Washington County, and there resided on a farm till 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, of the Ninetieth Regiment, and remained in service till June, 1865. He was then mustered out, as regimental bugler, having been in many important battles, after which he returned to his native county. In the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri, and located in Holt County, and was engaged in farming till 1872, when he located in Corning and embarked in the mercantile trade, as one of the firm of Denny Brothers & Co. They continued to sell goods in that town for two years, when they moved their stock to Milton, Atchison County. In 1878 Mr. Denny sold his interest and came to Mound City, since which time he has been engaged in selling drugs, having occupied his present place of business, in Meyer's Opera House, since October 26, 1881. He is also agent for the Buckeye reaper and mower. He is a member of Mound City Lodge, No. 294, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Denny was married December 16, 1869, to Miss Mariah L. Rayhill, a daughter of Jacob Rayhill, who was a native of Indiana. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Morris, also a native of Indiana. Mrs. Denny was born in Washington County, March 28, 1849, and came to Holt County, Missouri, in the year 1865. They have a family of three children: Orrie E., Arthur J. and Nell K. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Christian Church.

LEVI DODGE,

proprietor of the Pool of Siloam, is a descendant of Caleb Dodge, who was a native of New Hampshire, and who was there married to Miss Elizabeth Woodberry. Edward Dodge, the father of the subject of this sketch, was also born in New Hampshire, and, with the family, emigrated to Maine, where he was married to Miss Loraine Dand, a native of Maine. Levi Dodge was born in Waldo County, Maine, July 5, 1814, and the same year the family moved to Athens County, Ohio, and, in fall of 1837, to Clinton County, Missouri. He was married in Athens County, Ohio, January 12th, 1834, to Sarah Hursey. She was born in Maine, February 8, 1813, and was a daughter of Ariel Hursey, a Free Will Baptist preacher, who had moved to Athens County, Ohio, in 1814. Mr. Dodge was engaged in farming, in Clinton County, till 1850, when he moved to Filmore, Andrew County, and, in the fall of 1852, settled on Squaw Creek, in Holt County, on the farm now occupied by John Schrautz. He was one of the earliest settlers in this part of Missouri, and made the first path between there and Graham. During a a part of 1853 he sold goods at Graham, and kept the first post office ever established in the place; not having any mail carrier, he made up a subscription, amounts from one cent and upwards being given. Removing to Nebraska, in 1854, Mr. D. kept a trading post at the falls of Nemaha,

having no one but Indians for his associates. In 1856, he was in business on the old California trail, in Kansas. In 1857 and 1858 he was engaged in a speculative enterprise at Winnebago, Nebraska, which proved unsuccessful, and, in the fall of 1859, he returned to Holt County, where he has since resided. During eighteen years he has moved seventeen times. He was engaged in farming till 1876, when he moved to Mound City, with the intention of living a retired life, but has since made many improvements to the town. In 1876, he discovered medical properties in his mineral well, and, in 1877, he prepared a pool, which he named the Pool of Siloam, and commenced the erection of a bath room. During the summer of 1878, at a very great expense, he made the present Pool of Siloam, the water being supplied by springs. Adjoining this is a beautiful park, adorned with shade trees and shrubbery. He has, in the present (1882) year, erected a hotel on the upper bank of the park, which is occuped by Dr. Pool as an infirmary. The analysis of the water, which was made in the fall of 1879, may be seen in other parts of our history. Mr. Dodge is one of the leading and most prominent citizens in Holt County, and deserves much credit from the people of Mound City, for the interest he has taken in the advancement of the town. Mrs. Dodge died January 14, 1879. They had four children, only one of whom is living, Gilbert M.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. DRAKE

is principal of the public schools of Mound City. In order that a country, city or town may advance and become known as an enlightened community, nothing is more essential than the educational advantages which it affords, and to have good schools, it is very necessary that the educators should be competent to fill the position for which they are employed ; but to do this energy and enterprise must exist. The citizens of Mound City may well feel proud of the man who now so ably fills the position of principal of their schools, for he is a man admirably adapted to that calling. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Stout Drake, was a native of New Jersey, and when sixteen years of age emigrated with his father (who was a native of England) to Kentucky. He was married in the latter State to Miss Huldah Pangbern. They emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio in 1810, and located in Brown County, where Jonathan S. Drake, the father of William was born. He was there married to Miss Eleanor Martin, a daughter of Joel Martin, who was a native of West Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Jennie Brown, a native of Virginia. Eleanor Drake was born in Brown County, Ohio. She and her husband now live in Ohio. Prof. William F. Drake was the second child in a family of eighteen children. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 16, 1840, and was there reared, receiving the

advantages of the common schools. He afterwards attended Holbrook's National Normal of Lebanon, Ohio, and while not in school passed his time on a farm. October 21, 1862 he enlisted in Company K., Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and remained in service till the close of the war, after which time he came to Missouri and located in Sheridan County. There he was engaged in teaching till 1870, when he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville as a student, and from that institution he was graduated in 1872, being a member of the first class graduating in the institution. In 1872 he was elected principal of the public schools of Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, and continued to occupy that position for two years, when he was elected principal of the public schools of Rock Port, Atchison County. These schools he conducted with great satisfaction to the community till 1880, when he was called to his present position. During the last four years of his stay in Atchison County, he was school commissioner of the county. Since coming to Mound City, Prof. Drake has not only been interested in his school, but in various improvements of the town, having erected a fine resicence. He was married February 5, 1874, to Amelia C. Kreek, a daughter of T. I. Kreek, now of Oregon, Missouri, and who was a native of Maryland. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Drake was the second child in a family of ten children, and was born in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, August 5, 1855. She was there reared, educated and married. Prof. D. is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. D. of the M. E. Church.

P. S. DURHAM,

of the firm of Durham & Mounts, proprietors of livery and feed stable, is the son of Joseph Durham, who emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, where he was married to Margaret Ricker, a native of Tennessee. P. S. Durham is the oldest of a family of six children, and was born in Indiana, October 16, 1837. When but eleven years of age, he left his father's home, his mother having died a short time previous, and went to Mercer County, Illinois, where he found himself to be among strangers. He worked on a farm in Mercer County, and attended the common schools of that vicinity, and in the fall of 1870, came to Holt County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming till 1877, when he moved to Mound City. Since that time he has been engaged in his present business. He was also for some time in the hotel business. Mr. D. is Junior Deacon of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. and A. M. He has been three times married: First, June 25, 1857, to Miss Catharine Philips, of Indiana. She was born in the year 1834, and died in 1872. They had eight children, six of whom are living: Albion, Adda, Flora, Burt, Carrie and Alice. He took for his second wife Mrs. Fannie Elliott, of Indiana, her

maiden name being Fannie Flemming. She died in the year 1875. They had one child, Jennie. Mr. Durham's third marriage occurred February 6, 1876, to Mrs. Lucy Chambers. Her maiden name was Canada, and she was born in Illinois, December 23, 1832. They have one child, Florence.

JOSEPH R. FERGUSON

is of the firm of Groves & Ferguson, dealers in general merchandise. Joseph M. Ferguson, his grandfather, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, and was there married to Miss Mary Young, a native of Jessamine County, of the same state. Richard Y. Ferguson, the father of Joseph R., was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and in 1831 or 1832 he came to Missouri and was married in Franklin County to Miss Margaret Chitwood, who was born in the same county. She was a daughter of Seth Chitwood, a native of Tennessee. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Caldwell, who was born in Franklin County, Missouri. Joseph R. Ferguson, one of Mound City's most enterprising merchants, is the first child in a family consisting of seven children, and was born in Franklin County, Missouri, August 8, 1851. He was educated in his native county, where he followed farming till March, 1875, when he came to Holt County, and located in Forest City. In the latter place he was engaged as clerk for Joseph Groves till January, 1880, when he became connected with the present firm, and in January, 1882, opened out their present store in Mound City. Mr. Ferguson was married February 19, 1879, to Miss Amelia A. Murphy, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, May 23, 1851, a daughter of James T. Murphy, also a native of Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Helen Marshall, and she was born in Virginia. In 1856, the family moved to Missouri, locating in Franklin County. Mrs. F. was the second child in a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have one child, Robert M. They are members of the M. E. Church.

ELWIN PORTER FORBES,

farmer, section 19, was born in Columbus, New York, May 15, 1829. His grandfather was a native of England and early emigrated to America, first locating in Massachusetts, and, while in the revolutionary war, he was killed. Alfred Forbes, the father of E. P., was born in Massachusetts, and, while his father was in the war, the family moved to Vermont, where he was married to Miss Zuliva Bell, a native of Vermont. Subsequently he went to New York. They had a family of nine children, E. P. being the eighth in number. When he was two years old the family moved to Pennsylvania and located in Corydon, and, in the spring of 1843, settled in Farmington, Iowa, where he lived till 1848, and then

came to Holt County, Missouri. His father was a physician by profession, but E. P. learned the blacksmith trade while in Farmington. This he commenced at Jackson's Poi nt, now Mound City, there at that time being no prospects of a town. Mr. F. helped to survey the town and worked at his trade for eighteen years. During the war he was in Iowa. In 1867 he moved on his farm, which now contains eighty acres, and near his residence he has a fine fish po nd, which is well stocked with fish. He was the second postmaster in Mound City and held that position for five years. He was married in the spring of 1852 to Miss Hannah Porter, a native of Ohio, who died in the spring of 1858. They had three children, two of whom are now living, Alfred C. and Belvin. Plummer is deceased. Mr. Forbes was again married to Mrs. Dorathy Nicholson, January 22, 1860. Her maiden name was Hoover, and she was born in Hardy County, Virginia, February 12, 1826. When three years of age her parents, John and Sarah (Lykins) Hoover (both natives of Virginia), moved to Madison County, Indiana, and she was there married to William Nicholson, January 22, 1846. He was born in Ohio, May 14, 1818, and died May 5, 1852. They had two children, Salona and Francis M. (now deceased). In 1855 she came to Holt County, Missouri, with her parents.

GEORGE GILLIS,

one of the most prominent and successful pioneers of Holt County, is a son of Jonathan Gillis and Dollie, *nee* Oldfield, both natives of the State of New York. George Gillis was born in Steuben County, New York, July 23, 1808. When he was about ten years of age his parents started for the State of Ohio, their mode of transportation to the Alleghany River being by team. There they purchased a boat and went by water to the Sciota, and located in Sciota County, where George grew to manhood. He received but a limited education. He was married, February 14, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Dodge, a sister of Levi Dodge, also now a prominent citizen of Holt County, Missouri, and whose sketch appears elsewhere. She was born in Athens County, Ohio, December 13, 1817. Mr. Gillis lived in Athens County two years, when he moved by ox team, to LaPorte County, Indiana. Not being contented to settle in the swamps which then existed in that locality, he returned, at the end of one year, to Athens County, Ohio, and from there emigrated by team, in 1836, to Missouri, and located in Clinton County. Since the fall of 1843 he has been a citizen of Holt county, except for three years during the war, when he lived in Mills County, Iowa. During that conflict he was neutral, trying to attend to his own affairs and not meddle with outsiders. Mr. Gillis has followed farming and dealing in stock as an occupation during life. He was one of the first to engage in the stock business in Holt County, and

has been one of the most successful men in that industry. Being one of the pioneers, he had many hardships to endure, as is customary in the settlement of a new country. When he began life for himself he was poor, but by his own labor and business management he has accumulated considerable wealth. His landed estate, at the present time, consists of 600 acres. He has never held or sought after office, and is a member of no secret society. He has raised a family of ten children, all but one of whom are still living. The children are as follows: Edward, Laurany (now deceased), Levi, Margaret, Pollie, Wayne, George, Robert, Cynthia, and Delia, who is the only one at home.

EDWARD GILLIS,

stock dealer and breeder of fine blooded cattle, section 24, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Dodge) Gillis, and was born in Sciota County, Ohio, November 23, 1834. He resided with his parents in their various moves, and with them came to Holt County, Missouri, in October, 1844. Here he has since resided with the exception of one year, during which time he was in Iowa. He was reared on a farm, receiving the advantages of a common school education, and in 1855, he began clerking in a store, continuing the same in different houses till 1859, when he bought a stock of goods, and carried on business for himself in Mound City till 1861. Since that time he has been interested in farming and dealing in stock, and has been one of the most successful stock men in the county. He was among the very first to invest in blooded stock, making his first purchase of thoroughbreds in February, 1872. His landed estate consists of 1,000 acres, 760 acres joining where he lives. His residence is one of the finest in the county, and was erected in 1871, being located within two and three-quarters miles of Mound City. He is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. and A. M., Keystone Chapter No. 46, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Mr. Gillis was married January 6, 1863, to Miss Amanda Moore, a daughter of Mr. S. Moore, a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Clarissa Skeen, a native of Rockingham County, Virginia. Mrs. G. was born in Clinton County, Indiana, August 11, 1837, and when seven years of age, her parents moved to Andrew County, Missouri, and two years after came to Holt County. They have eight children, seven girls and one boy: Kittie, George B., Clara, Debia, Sadie, Fannie, Charlie and Bettie. Having quite a family of girls, Mr. Gillis has chosen the plan of educating them at home by employing a teacher and using one room of his residence for the school room. He now has one of the best of instructors, and the school is conducted in the same manner as the common schools of the county.

JOHN H. GLENN

is a member of the firm of R. C. Glenn & Co., extensive dealers in furniture. They also have in an adjoining room the leading drug store in the city. Their business is carried on in the first building erected in Holt County, having an iron front. The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent citizens of this place, and was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 23, 1818. His grandfather, William Glenn, at a very early period, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, and was one of the pioneers of the southern part of the state, he having made his home there when the county was a wilderness, inhabited by only a few scattering persons. John's father, George Glenn, was born in Virginia, and was a small boy when he came to Ohio with his father. He married Nancy Carlisle, a native of Virginia, and John H. Glenn was the eldest child by this marriage. He grew to manhood in Gallia County, Ohio, receiving such an education as the schools of those early days afforded. When at the age of twenty-two years, or January 1, 1840, he was married to Jane Dupre, who belonged to a family of French descent, and whose ancesters formerly resided on the Isle of Jersey. After his marriage Mr. G. continued to live in Southern Ohio, and was engaged in farming and milling in the counties of Gallia and Highland till 1860, when he drifted westward and located in Holt County, Missouri. He purchased land in Whig Valley, one of the most fertile and beautiful farming districts in the county, where he resided till 1870. During the war he remained on his farm and took no active part in the struggle, though he sympathized with the Union side. In 1868 he was elected the representative from Holt County in the General Assembly and took his seat in the legislature at an important period in the history of the state. He served at Jefferson City during the winters of 1868–'69 and 1869–'70, and represented his constituents in a creditable and conscientious manner. In 1870 he gave up farming and removed to Mound City, where he has since resided. He has had five children, four of whom are now living: Addison N., Sheherzada Angeline (now deceased), George P., Nancy J. (wife of William Mackay), and R. C. Glenn. Whether or not the name of "Whig Valley" offered any inducements for Mr. Glenn to settle in that locality when he first came to Holt County, the fact nevertheless remains that in politics he was originally an old line Whig and an ardent supporter of Whig principles and policy as long as the party of Clay and Harrison remained in existence. He deposited his first vote for president for General Harrison, the Whig candidate, in the celebrated "log cabin and hard cider" campaign of 1840, when the whole country, particularly Ohio, the home of Harrison, was ablaze with excitement and good humored log cabin processions and jovial barbecues carried the hero of Tippe-

noe into the presidential chair. Mr. Glenn became a Republican on the formation of that party and has since been one of its supporters, following the example of most of the old Ohio Whigs in becoming the bone and sinew of the new Republican party, and has taken an active interest in political affairs and contributed to the success of that party in Holt County.

ADDISON N. GLENN,

son of John H. Glenn, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, September 16, 1839, and is the oldest child of his father's family. He resided with his parents, in different locations, and, in December, 1861, enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, remaining in service till November 18, 1864, having served in the armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland. He participated in a number of important battles, and was mustered out as First Lieutenant of Company M, First Regiment of Missouri Engineering Corps. Mr. Glenn then returned to Holt County, Missouri and located on a farm, where he resided till the spring of 1866, since which time he has been engaged in various branches of business in Mound City. For a period he held the position of postmaster. He was married May 24, 1868, to Miss Arville A. Evans, a daughter of John T. Evans, a native of Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Frances C. Higley, a native of Canada. Mrs. G. was born in Holt County, Missouri, January 22, 1841. They have one child, A. Theresa.

SAMUEL GLICK,

farmer, section 22, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, January 2, 1835. His grandfather, John Glick, was a native of Maryland, and Joseph Glick, his father, was born in Virginia. He was there married to Miss Susan Wampler, who was a Virginian by birth. They had a family of nine children, Samuel being the eighth in number. He was reared in his native county, and was educated in the town of New Market. In 1857, he came to Holt County, Missouri. He has followed farming during life, and now has a landed estate of 476 acres. He (Mr. Glick) was married December 25, 1861, to Miss Martina Pearson. Four children were the fruit of this union: Achsah S., Anna B., Emma F., and Geo. W. Mrs. Glick was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, April 20, 1841. Her father, James Pearson, was a native of Kentucky. Her mother's maiden name was Achsah Jenkins, a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the German Baptist Church.

JACOB GROESBECK

was born in Renssellaer County, New York, November 28, 1821. His ancesters were of German descent. His father was Herman Groesbeck,

and his mother's maiden name was Mary Bovee. Young Groesbeck lived in his native county till 1835, when with his mother he moved to Chautauqua County of the same State, his father at that time being deceased. In the Spring of 1840 he went to Springfield, Illinois, where he worked about four years, and afterwards moved to Galena, Illinois. There he began work in the lead mines. Till the year 1851 he made his home in Galena and Springfield, and about 1851 he located permanently in Peoria County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In May, 1851, Mr. Groesbeck was married to Mary J., a daughter of Jesse and Lizzie Darby. The former was a native of Ohio, and died in Atchison County, Missouri. Mrs. G. was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, December 21, 1834. In the year 1857 he removed from Illinois to Nebraska, and located near Peru, where he was occupied in farming, owning nearly 500 acres of land. In 1862 he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and in 1870 came to Holt County, where he has since continued to live. He now owns a large tract of land adjoining Mound City, it being one of the oldest farms in that part of the county, having been settled in 1840 or 1841. A postoffice was formerly kept there by Andrew Jackson and was called Jackson's Point. It was afterwards known as North Point. Mr. G.'s family consists of: Elizabeth, born March 12, 1857; Jacob A., born November 17, 1858; Francis A., born March 29, 1864; Melissa, born November 8, 1861; Hattie, born August 14, 1866; William A., born March 31, 1871; Charles H., born October 6, 1873; Luella, born December 2, 1876.

W. M. HAMSHER,

dealer in general merchandise, is the youngest child in a family of eleven children, whose parents were John and Mary (Wunderlich) Hamsher, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. W. M. was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1849. He was reared to habits of industry, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving his education in his native county. When about sixteen years old, he began clerking in a store in Franklin County, which he continued till the spring of 1871, when he located in Monmouth, Illinois. After five months, he came to Holt County, Missouri, and was engaged in clerking, at Forest City, till 1874. At that time he came to Mound City, and embarked in his present business. Mr. Hamsher is a member of Mound City Lodge, No. 294, A. F. and A. M. He was married October 12, 1875, to Miss Mary Luckhardt, a daughter of George Luckhardt. Her mother's maiden name was Harriet VanLunen, and they were both natives of Germany. Mrs. Hamsher was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1853. They have one child, Clarence F. Mr. H. is one of the most energetic men of the city, and thoroughly deserves his success.

MILTON HERRON

is a leading carpenter and contractor of Mound City. His grandfather, Francis Herron, was married in Ireland to Miss Mary Graham. They were both natives of that land, and after their marriage they emigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania, where their son John, (the father of Milton Herron) was born, in the year 1799. He now resides in Holt County, Missouri, and draws a pension for having served during the war of 1812, for three years and seven months. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary Gamble, a native of Pennsylvania. Milton Herron was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1829, and was the eldest of a family of six children. When he was about four years old his parents located in Harrison County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and Milton was reared to learn that industry. When he attained his eighteenth year he went to Morgan County, Ohio, where he followed the carpenter's trade till 1865, then going to Pent Water, Oceana County, Michigan. While there he worked at carpentering one year, and from thence, in 1866, he moved to Mankato, Minnesota. In 1868 he came to Holt County, Missouri, and until 1870 lived in Oregon, soon after locating in Mound City. He has principally followed the carpenter trade since he left Ohio, and for six months during the war he was employed by the government as a carpenter, being stationed at Johnsonville, Tennessee. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was married May 29, 1853, to Miss Sarah Israel, a native of Morgan County, Ohio. She was born in the year 1833, and died in 1863. They had three children, there being only one now living, Lomira, who is a teacher in the Mound City Public Schools. Mr. Herron's second marriage occurred January 19, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Tavenner, who was born in Virginia in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church, and he has been a liberal contributor to that denomination, having erected the church of Mound City in 1878, for which he is deserving of much credit.

WILLIAM T. HIATT,

liveryman and proprietor of the Hiatt House, and is a grandson of William Hiatt, who was a native of Pennsylvania. He was there married, and there he had born a son, Stephen Hiatt, the father of the subject of this sketch. Stephen emigrated to Ohio and thence to Kentucky, where he was married, in Brown County, to Miss Lucy Morris, a native of Kentucky. William T. Hiatt, the fifth in a family of twelve children, was born in Greenup County, Kentucky, September 8, 1826. The days of his youth he improved as a farmer boy, in his native county, and in 1841 he went to Indiana. In the following spring Louisa County, Iowa,

became his home, where he resided till 1845, when he moved to Des Moines County, of the same state. In that locality he continued to reside till 1851, when he settled in Mercer County, Illinois. While in Iowa he was engaged in the wood business on the Mississippi River, except during the last four years, which time was spent in farming. While in Illinois he was in various branches of business, connected with machinery, corn-shelling, etc. In 1866 he emigrated from Mercer County, Illinois, to Holt County, Missouri, and located on a farm, and, in 1873, he moved to Mound City. Since that time he has been in the livery business. Previous to the building of the railroad through Mound City he ran a transfer to Bigelow. In 1874 he embarked in the hotel business. Since he came to Mound City he has been a member of the town council for four years and a member of the school board three years. Mr. Hiatt was married in Des Moines County, Iowa, March 2, 1847, to Miss Susana Heaton, a daughter of Alexander Heaton, a native of Kentucky. Her mother's maiden name was Jemima Shaw, a native of New York. They now reside near Mound City, Missouri. Mrs. Hiatt is the third of a family of thirteen children, and was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 1, 1832. She resided in her native county till eight years of age, when the family moved to Henderson County, Illinois, and, in the spring of 1844, they moved to Des Moines County, Iowa. They have had twelve children, six of whom are living, Louisa, Alice J., John W., Wm. S., Mary E. and James T.

WILLIAM HOBLITZELL

is a member of three of the leading business firms of Mound City, lumber, hardware and dry goods houses. He was born in Richland County, October 29, 1833. His father, Adrian Hoblitzell, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, formerly Elizabeth Dorland, was born in Pennsylvania. In 1842 they moved to Missouri, and located in Platte County. William was there engaged in farming till 1844, when he came to Holt County, and shortly afterward he began clerking in a store. He has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits at different locations. In 1856 he was married to Miss Martha J. Burnett. They have two children, Nannie and Jennie. Mrs. H. was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, February 16, 1838. Her father, R. Burnett, was a native of Kentucky, and her mother, Nancy Burnett, *nee* Neal, of Tennessee.

M. HOUSTON,

dealer in and repairer of furniture. M. W. Houston, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Kentucky and subsequently emigrated to Indiana, where he was married to Miss Mary Grayson, a native of Tennessee. Mortimer Houston was born in Lawrence County,

Indiana, April 24, 1838. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when about seventeen years of age he began the trade of cabinet making. In 1857 the family moved to Iowa and located in Des Moines, where he completed his trade, which he followed in Des Moines till the beginning of the war in 1861. For six months during the year 1863 he was sutler in the Twenty-third Iowa regiment, being obliged to return home on account of sickness. In the spring of 1864 Mr. H. moved to Missouri, and located in Savannah, Andrew County, where he worked at his trade till 1865, when he came to Holt County. Here he has since been engaged in various branches of business, among which are fruit growing and bee keeping, making a specialty at the present time of these industries. He has a farm near the city limits. His bees on an average furnish from three to five thousand pounds of honey per year. In October 1881 he opened his present store and is deserving of a liberal patronage from the people of his vicinity. Mr. H. was married January 6, 1862 to Miss Maggie Buzick, who was born in Wapello County, Iowa, January 22, 1840. She is a daughter of Henry F. Buzick, a native of Ohio. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Ruckman, a native of Illinois. The family of Mr. and Mrs. H. consists of nine children, seven of whom are living, Henry M., Charles I., Irene, Leonard, Carl, Alice and Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church.

WASH. HUTTON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 28, township 61, range 31, postoffice Mound City, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Luzerne County, July 20, 1827. His father, William Hutton, was also a native of Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bowman, a native of Pennsylvania. They had a family of six children, Wash. being the fifth child. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Lee County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, and was there educated. He followed farming in Illinois till the spring of 1850, when he went to California and was there engaged in mining till the fall of 1854, when he returned to Lee County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1865 he came to Holt County, Missouri, and located on the farm where he now resides. His landed estate consists of over 800 acres, most of which is well improved and well watered. He was married in October, 1855, to Miss Caroline Morgan. They have had six children, four now living: Adella, Elizabeth, Minnie F. and Walter L. Mrs. H. was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, December 10, 1830. Her father, Joshua Morgan, was born in Kentucky. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Green, a native of Ohio.

ALBERT H. JAMISON,

attorney and notary public, is a descendant of Ephraim Jamison, who was born in Virginia, in the year 1790, and came to Missouri in the year

1801. He was married to Clarissa Hinton, a native of Georgia, who was born in the year 1794. Her husband died in 1846, since which time she has resided with her son, Joseph W. Jamison, the father of Albert H. Jamison, who was a native of Missouri. He now resides in Callaway County, Missouri, where he was married to Miss Nancy R. Maupin, a native of Missouri. Her father, George Maupin, was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in the year 1803. There he was married to Nancy Miller. Albert H. Jamison, whose name heads this sketch, was the second child in a family of ten children, five girls and five boys. He was born in Hickory County, Missouri, October 21, 1851, and, when ten years of age, with his parents, he moved to Callaway County, Missouri, where they resided till March, 1865. They then located in Audrain County, Missouri, and, eighteen months later, they returned to Callaway County, Missouri, where his father now resides, his mother being deceased. Albert secured the benefits of the common schools in the different localities where he resided, and also attended the McGee College, of Macon County, four months and about fourteen months in the North Missouri State Normal, at Kirksville. His youth was spent on a farm and, in 1870, he began teaching, in which he was principally engaged till 1877, when he commenced to study for his present profession. He was graduated, in 1878, from the law department of the State University, of Brownville, Missouri, and, in July of the same year, he entered upon his practice, in Brunot, Wayne County, Missouri, where he continued till October, 1879. Mr. J. then came to Mound City, where he has followed his profession with a considerable degree of success. He was married May 12, 1881, to Miss Mollie Renoe, a daughter of Baylis C. Renoe, a native of Missouri. Her mother's maiden name was Eliza Nevins, a native of Missouri. Mrs. Jamison was born in Callaway County, Missouri, November 7, 1855.

MERRILL JASPER,

farmer, section 16, is a son of Merrill Jasper, Esq., and was born in Holt County, Missouri, October 3, 1845. His father was one of the early settlers in the county, and had a family of six children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest child. The father died before the birth of Merrill. He was reared and educated in Holt County, and in 1867 he went to Omaha, where he was engaged as a clerk in a store for three years. He was then employed for three years as wood workman in the car shops of the Union Pacific Railroad, since which time he has been interested in farming. Mr. Jasper now has a farm of 118 acres, which is well improved. He was married May 11, 1871, to Miss Kittie Young, who was born in Barren County, Kentucky, September 23, 1845. They have two children, Alice B. and Nellie E.

C. G. JESSE,

of the firm of Hoblitzell, Smith & Jesse, lumber dealers and dealers in general hardware, stoves and tinware, is the son of James Monroe and Amanda (*nee* Tinsley) Jesse, who were both natives of Kentucky. C. G. Jesse was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, April 20, 1854. He was reared in his native county, and there received the benefits of a common school education. When seventeen years of age he became engaged as clerk in a store, which position he continued to occupy in Kentucky till 1874, when he came to Missouri and accepted a situation in Bigelow, Holt County. There he remained till 1877 when he came to Mound City and began dealing in lumber as a member of the firm of Hoblitzell & Jesse. They did business under that firm name till January 1882, when Mr. Smith became associated with the company, and at the same time they embarked in the hardware business, and have been having a successful trade. Mr. Jesse was married April 11, 1877 to Miss Nannie Hoblitzell, a daughter of Mr. William Hoblitzell. They have had two children, one of whom is living, Edna M.

HENRY KUNKEL,

(deceased), was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1811. His father, Henry, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was there married to Miss Anna Miller, of the same state. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was also named Henry, and he was a native of Hesse, and came to America as a British soldier in the Revolutionary War. Henry Kunkel, whose name heads this narrative, was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation during life. When about twelve years of age he immigrated to Richland County, Ohio, where, on the 1st of June, 1835, he was married to Miss Barbara Acton. She was born in Charles County, Maryland, August 25, 1816. Her paternal ancestors held the name of Henry Acton for three generations back, and for two generations were natives of Maryland. The third was of English extraction. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Padgett, a native of Charles County, Maryland. Mr. Kunkel and his family lived in Ohio till 1847, when they came to Missouri and located in Holt County. Here he resided till the time of his death, which occurred October 4, 1879. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Jacob, James H., Nancy A., John, Julia A., Mary A. and Darius W. Mr. Kunkel was a member of the Evangelical Church. He left a farm of 240 acres, and since his death Mrs. K., with the assistance of James H. and her youngest son, has carried on the farm. James H. Kunkel was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 4, 1840. He now has in his possession a farm of eighty acres. The Mineral Springs were discovered on the

farm of Mr. Henry Kunkel in February, 1872, while he was prospecting for coal, the analysis being given elsewhere. There has also been plowed up, on this place, many wonderful articles, supposed to have been burned in a furnace in ages past.

DR. WILLIAM A. LONG,

farmer, section 29, is the son of David Long, who was a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He was there married to Miss Catharine Shoemaker, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and, at an early day, emigrated to Ohio. William A. Long, the fourth child in a family of seven children, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1838. He was there reared and educated and, in the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 158th Pennsylvania Infantry, remaining in service till the spring of 1863. He participated in many important battles. In the fall of 1864 he began the study of dentistry, which he continued for two years, and was afterwards engaged in the practice of his profession, in Franklin and Cumberland Counties, till 1870, when he went to Kosciusko County, Indiana. There he resumed his practice for eighteen months, after which he located in Marshall County, Illinois, and, in a short time, came to Holt County, settling on his present farm, where he has since resided. He has also been practicing his profession in connection with farming. His farm contains 160 acres, on which is located a fine residence. He has just completed a fish pond, which covers an acre of ground, and is surrounded by a row of shade trees, and is well stocked with Government fish. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married March 21, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Swanger, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. She died in the year 1874. They had two children, both of whom are deceased. Dr. Long was again married January 2, 1877, to Mrs. Anna Griffeth, formerly Miss Anna Meyer, a daughter of Andrew Meyer. She was born in Holt County, Missouri. They have two children, Thomas A. and Hadessa.

GEORGE M. McKINNEY

is a prominent blacksmith and wagonmaker in Mound City. His father, Mathew McKinney, was born in Pennsylvania and emigrated to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Louisa Wilson, a native of Maryland. By this union there were five children born, of which George M. was the youngest. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 2, 1839, and there received the benefits of a common school education. During the days of his youth he assisted his father, who was by occupation a blacksmith, at his trade, and later in life he became a thorough master of the business, following the same in Ohio till 1862. He then wended

his way to Washington Territory, and in the fall of the same year he returned as far as Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked at the anvil for eighteen months. At the end of that time, or in the spring of 1864, he went to Nebraska City, and there resumed his chosen calling till January, 1865, when he returned to Ohio, and in September, 1866, he again started for the west. After spending a short time in Illinois and Iowa, he located at Forest City, Holt County, Missouri, in December of that year, and in the following spring went to Richville, Missouri, where he started a shop on his own account. This he continued to carry on till September, removed it to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and there he resided till the spring of 1868, when he returned to Holt County, Missouri, carrying on business in Forest City till March, 1875. Mr. McKinney subsequently came to Mound City, and has since been the leading mechanic in his line in this place, and has met with great success. During the war, in the year 1861, he served four months in Company H, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry. Mr. McKinney is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married July 2, 1837, to Mrs. Annie Thomas, a daughter of John Clark, who was a native of Indiana. Mrs. McKinney is a native of Indiana, and was born April 16, 1842. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

A. S. McNULTY,

farmer, section 9, is the son of John McNulty, who was born in Virginia and who afterwards emigrated to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Drusilla Tumbelson, a native of Ohio. By this union they had eleven children. A. S. McNulty was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 8, 1833. He was reared in Ohio, and the year 1865 came to Holt County, Missouri. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H., Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and remained in service till the close of the war. For several years while in Ohio he was engaged in sawing lumber, and since coming to Missouri he has followed his present occupation. He now has a farm of 203 acres. He was married May 8, 1859, to Miss Catharine Watson. From this union ten children were born, six of whom are living: Ora E., Lucy G., Alfred R., Wiley A., James H. and Eddie P. Mrs. McNulty was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 28, 1834. Her father, William Watson, was a native of Ohio. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Glascock, also a native of Ohio.

B. MEEK, M. D.,

the fifth of a family of ten children, five boys and five girls, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Henry County, April 22, 1826. His father, John Meek, was a native of South Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Temperance Lowden, and she was a Kentuckian by birth. The

family came to Missouri in the fall of 1851, and in the following spring located in Holt County. Young Meek received his primary education in his native county and accompanied his parents to Holt County. The days of his youth were spent on a farm, and in October 1854 he began the study of medicine, subsequently graduating from the St. Louis Medical College at the winter term of 1856–7. Dr. Meek soon began his practice in Mound City, and has since been engaged in following his profession in Holt County except for eighteen months during the war, when he was in Clay County, Illinois. At the time he came to Mound City there was but one business house in the town, and he was the first physician. In 1858 he became interested in the drug business as one of the firm of Meek & Rigdon, but the latter partner was only associated with the firm a short time. This was the first drug firm in the place. Dr. Meek afterwards continued the business till 1863. During the period from 1869 to 1873 he was a resident of Craig. He is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. & A. M. He was married April 19, 1860 to Miss Elizabeth A. Sharp, a daughter of William A. Sharp, who was a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of Holt County. Her mother's maiden name was Caroline Elliott, of Missouri. Mrs. Meek was born in Holt County, Missouri, October 23, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. M. have had four children: John W., born January 30, 1861 and died April 1870; Gertrude, born January 29, 1864; Leonitas, born October 25, 1869; Francis C., born April 27, 1872.

ELI MEEK,

farmer, section 33, the sixth of a family of nine children, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Henry County, June 4, 1830. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother of Kentucky. Eli was educated in his native county, and has lived in Holt County, Missouri, since 1852, except for two years during the war, when he resided in Pike County, Missouri. His farm consists of 220 acres, mostly improved, his house and surroundings presenting an inviting appearance. He is a member of Mound City Lodge, No. 294, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Meek was married November 21, 1855, to Miss Nancy M. Mackey, who was born in Pike County, Missouri, April 11, 1836. She was a daughter of Cyrus Mackey, a native of Missouri. Her mother, formerly Charlotte Janes, was born in Tennessee. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Meek consists of ten children: Martha P., Mary L., John C., James E., Emma D., Clara B., Eli C., Anna L., William M. and Joseph L.

ANDREW MEYER.

As one of the most extensive agriculturists and land owners of Holt County, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a son of

Andrew and Mary (Adolph) Meyer, and is the second child in a family of nine children. He was born near Mullheim, Baden, April 28, 1821. In 1834 his parents, with their family, emigrated to America and located in Wayne County, Ohio. In 1843 he came to Missouri and, in May of the same year, settled in Holt County. The August following he went across the Missouri River, to the Iowa and Sac Agency, and first followed farming and was afterward assistant blacksmith. In 1847 he enlisted in the Oregon Battalion, for service in the Mexican War. He belonged to Col. Powell's regiment, and was sworn in at Leavenworth, July 4, 1847, and shortly afterward set out on an expedition across the plains to Fort Kearney. The company was called back in the fall of 1848 to be discharged, the war having closed. During this trip he met with the noted Brigham Young. In the winter of 1848 Mr. Meyer went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he bought land and, May 12, 1849, in company with other parties, he left the Iowa and Sac Agency for California, and was the first to start overland from Holt County during that season. He was engaged in digging gold, on the American River, near Sutter's Mill, now Coloma, till September 15, 1850. Coming back to Holt County he was married August 20, 1851, to Miss May Secrest. Later he began farming, where he now lives, section 21, township 61, range 38, and now owns 2,358 acres of land. Mrs. Meyer was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 13, 1834. Her father, John Secrest, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Holt County in 1849. Her mother, formerly Margaret Campbell, was also a native of Pennsylvania. They had a family of nine children, Mrs. M. being the fifth child. Mr. Meyer's family consists of twelve children, Annie E., James H., Maggie M. (who was the wife of Chas. Corsaut, but now deceased), Alfred A., Willard P., Armilda C. George W., Robert S., Emma J., Charles E., Marvin E. and Don C.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,

cashier of the Holt County Bank, of Mound City, is a native of Ireland and was born in Bangor, County Down, on January 22, 1845. When ten years of age he came to America with an uncle, his parents having died previous to this, and resided with this relative at Jackson, Ohio where he was reared and received the advantages of an education. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry and remained in service till September, 1864, having participated in many important battles. He served for eighteen months in the Provost Marshal's Department of Memphis, Tennesse. When mustered out he returned to Jackson, Ohio, after which he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1865. Mr. Montgomery was then employed as bookkeeper in Cincinnati for nearly one year, when he went to Jacksonville, Illi-

nois, where he was engaged in dealing in fruit trees and shrubbery for a few months. Subsequently he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, which position he filled till 1869, when, on account of failing health, he returned to Ohio. He was interested in the drug business in that state for three years, and afterwards was appointed auditor on the Chester, Iron Mountain and Eastern Railroad, continuing to occupy this position till the failure of the company in 1873. Mr. M. remained there till 1874, being located in Chester, and in 1875 he came to Holt County, Missouri, and settled in Oregon, where he was employed as salesman in a dry goods store for one year. He then went to St. Joseph and was engaged in keeping books till 1880, being for two years in Schuster, Hax & Co.'s Bank. In February, 1880, he accepted his present situation. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in September, 1869, to Miss Laura Sibley, a daughter of Rev. E. Sibley, who was a native of New York. Her mother, whose maiden name was Phœbe Simmons, was a native of Connecticut. Mrs. M. was born in Middleport, Ohio. They have two children living: Nellie and Earl S. One is deceased.

STRAUTHER MOORE,

(deceased) was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, October 28, 1811. He was reared on a farm in his native county and was there educated. When about eighteen years of age his parents and their family moved to Ohio and located in Greene County, where he was married October 10, 1835, to Miss Clara Skeen. They had a family of ten children, five of whom are living: Amanda, born August 11, 1837; Mark B., born April 9, 1841; Strauther, born December 22, 1843; Thomas B., born September 16, 1854; Camdon J., born July 23, 1856. Mr. Moore and his family lived in Ohio till 1838, when they moved to Clinton County, Indiana, and in 1846 came to Missouri, locating in Andrew County. In the spring of 1849 they came to Holt County and settled where Mrs. Moore now lives. Mr. Moore was engaged in farming and dealing in stock during life, and at the time of his death had a landed estate of 500 acres. His religious preferences were with the Christian denomination. He died September 31, 1874. Mrs. Moore was born in Mason County, Virginia, February 23, 1814. Her father, Reuben Skeen, was a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, as was also her mother, formerly Phœbe Moore. Mrs. Moore accompanied her parents on their move to Greene County, Ohio, when she was about fifteen years of age. Among the children of the Moore family, who are now deceased, two grew up and were married. The oldest daughter, Mary Moore, was born July 19, 1834, and was married February 8, 1855, to George Kelley, who was born in Pike County, Missouri, December 21, 1826. He died

December 24, 1864, and Mrs. Kelley died February 9, 1866. They left a family of four children, three of whom are now living: O. M., born February 16, 1856; Strauther S., born June 21, 1858, and died in 1865; Emma A., born May 29, 1861; Ann N., born December 28, 1864. These were reared by their grandmother, Mrs. Moore. Caroline Moore, now deceased, was born June 11, 1849, and was married to Stephen Jones. She had one child, which still survives.

JACOB MOSER,

(deceased), was born in Pendleton County, West Virginia, November 16, 1789. His grandparents were natives of Germany, and his father, Adam Moser, was a native of Virginia. He was married to Miss Susan Harpool, by which marriage there were born fourteen children, Jacob being the sixth child in number. He was reared in his native county, and received but a limited education. About the year 1818, he went to Ohio and located in Greene County, and was there married, August 18, 1830, to Mrs. Indiana Tatnan, by whom he had one child, George H., born June 11, 1831, and now a merchant in Toolsboro, Louisa County, Iowa. Mrs. Moser died in April, 1834. Mr. M. was again married, November 24, 1836, to Miss Mary Cook, by whom he had seven children: Indiana L., born September 11, 1837; Harriet A., born April 13, 1839; Mary S., born October 6, 1842; Jacob A., born April 27, 1844; Rebecca C., born October 5, 1846; Charles A., born March 8, 1848, and Stephen F., born February 15, 1850, and died October 16, 1853. Mr. Moser lived in Ohio till the spring of 1837, when he moved to Pike County, Illinois, and in May, 1841, he came to Holt County, Missouri, locating in section 20, township 61, range 38, where Mrs. M. now lives. He followed farming as an occupation, and at the time of death, May 8, 1872, he owned a farm of 500 acres, which has since been occupied by the widow. Mr. M. was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to Mound City Lodge, No. 294. Mrs. Moser was born in Morris County, New Jersey, April 29, 1807. Her father, Abraham Cook, was a native of the same State, though his ancestors came of English origin. He learned the trade of shoemaking, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and when twenty-one years old married Miss Mary Lyon, a native of New Jersey. He then went to the island of St. Domingo, one of the West Indies, where he lived a short time, and then returned to New Jersey and embarked in the mercantile business in Morris County. In 1818 he emigrated to Ohio and located in Greene County, where he was engaged in farming till the time of his death, except during the last year of his life, when he lived in New Carlisle. He had a family of six children, Mrs. M. being the third child. She was educated in New Jersey and received an excellent education, becoming ably proficient to

teach school, but having no such desire turned a deaf ear to all entreaties. Her life has been a happy one, and she is now in active health, is endowed with a great amount of judgment, and is respected by all.

JACOB MUMM,

of the firm of Mumm, Moss & Co., dealers in lumber, lath, sash, blinds, doors, lime, hair, cement, paint and barb wire, is one of Mound City's most prominent and energetic business men. He is a native of Germany and was born in Schelwig, November 8, 1834. He was educated in his native country, and was reared to habits of industry, being engaged in farming till 1857 when he emigrated to America, landing at New York City, November 16, of the same year. He soon located in Porter County, Indiana, and in the fall of 1859 he came to Missouri and settled in St. Joseph, where he was there occupied in various works till 1868. Mr. M. next embarked in the lumber business as one of the firm of Pinger, Mumm & Co., which he continued till 1871, and from this time on he was employed as foreman of different lumber companies till the spring of 1880 when he came to Mound City and opened up his present house. He has since been doing a successful business. During the late war he served as a soldier for two years, acting as second sergeant. He was married August 6, 1863 to Miss Elizabeth M. Jessen, a native of the same country as himself, born December 14, 1843. She was also reared in her native home. They have had eight children, six of whom are living: Anna M., Littie M., Amanda, Theodore W., Emma O. and Benjamin F.

ALFRED MURRY,

farmer, section 34, the fourth in a family of seven children, was born in Campbell County, East Tennessee, November 22, 1812. His father, James Murry, was a native of Alabama, and his mother, Barbara Sharp, of North Carolina. He was reared on Clinch River, within nine miles of Jacksboro, and received his education in the old fashioned schools. In the fall of 1841, he removed from Tennessee to Missouri, and located near old Jimtown, Andrew County, and, in March, 1851, he came to Holt County. In 1853, he located on the farm where he now resides, and which contains 160 acres. This he has improved, and now has the first brick house built in Benton Township, outside of Mound City. Mr. M. has been twice married: First, in February, 1840, to Miss Mary Sharp, who was born in Campbell County, East Tennessee, February 8, 1815. She died August 27, 1846. They had four children, of whom only one is living, Sterling H., born December 4, 1840. The three deceased are Louisa J., born December 9,.1842, died in August, 1852; Elizabeth F., born in January, 1846, died the following spring, and one other died

while young. He was again married, February 27, 1847, to Miss Nancy Young, by whom he has had nine children, three now living: Gilbert T., born November 17, 1850; Perry D., born May 23, 1853; Andrew F., born November 28, 1863. Those deceased were Lucinda J., born April 28, 1849, died in August, 1852; Amanda M., born July, 1855, died in 1858; Howard E., born September 27, 1859, died September 15, 1881, and three infants. Mrs. M. was born in Floyd County, Kentucky, January 10, 1819. His parents, Charles Young and Margaret (*nee* McBroon) Murry, were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. M., the fourth child in a family of fourteen children, came with her parents, to Missouri, in 1841. The family of her father all lived to be grown, except one, who died in her twelfth year.

EDWARD MUXLOW,

proprietor of the English Kitchen and Bakery, Mound City, Missouri, is a native of England, and was born in the town of Dembleby, Lincolnshire, on July 20, 1829. He was educated in the town of Grantham, England, and was reared on a farm, being engaged in agricultural pursuits in England till May, 1854, when he came to America. On his arrival in this country he landed at New York, but soon located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained till July, 1855, next settling on a farm near Champaign, Illinois. He was for three years engaged in farming in that vicinity, and then moved into the town of Champaign, where he was occupied in buying grain till the fall of 1865, at which date he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Muxlow resided there till the spring of 1869, and then returned to Illinois and lived in Tuscola till June, 1873, when he again came to St. Joseph. Since that time he has been engaged in the hotel business. He came to Mound City in February, 1875, and, in his present business, he has succeeded in giving general satisfaction to the traveling public, and is well known by the commercial men in this section of the country as one of the most enterprising of hotel men, and as one knowing the wants of the weary tourists. While in Cleveland, Ohio, he was married (November 30, 1854,) to Miss Elizabeth Goodfellow, who was born in Manchester, England, March 22, 1835. She died in Champaign, Illinois, November, 1872. She came to America when about fifteen years of age. They had one child, who is now deceased. Mr. Muxlow was again married in November, 1877, to Mrs. Margaret A. Owens. Her maiden name was Cornell, and she was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, August 22, 1830. When she was seven years of age her parents moved to Ohio and located in Highland County, where they lived till 1854, next moving to McLean County, Illinois. There she was married, October 28, 1856, to Joseph C. Owens, who was born in Hoy, Herefordshire, England, in February, 1829. He came to America when about fifteen years of age, and afterwards made a trip to his native home.

His occupation during life was that of a baker. He moved from Champaign County, Illinois, to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he died, March 28, 1872. Mr. Muxlow has by his former marriage four children, now living, William C., Laura V., Ellen M. and Jeneva.

CHRISTIAN NIEDERHOUSER,

farmer, section 23, is a native of Switzerland, and was born April 1, 1832. He was reared and educated in his native country, and, while there, was engaged in farming, and also was interested in the dairy business. In 1851 he came to America and located in Wooster, Ohio, remaining in different parts of that state over two years, when he went to Indiana. There he was occupied in driving a stage from Rochester to Logansport till the fall of 1855, when he went to Iowa and resumed stage driving on the line from Iowa City to DesMoines and Council Bluffs till the summer of 1858. Mr. N. then came to Missouri and drove stage in the northwestern part of the state from St. Joseph till 1860, when he moved to Denver and was there engaged in the same business till 1861. At that time he returned to Mound City, where he was driving stage to Rock Port and other points till 1864, when he went with a train from Atchison, Kansas, to Utah Territory. He remained in that country till the fall of 1866, and, while there, was interested in the mercantile trade and running ferry-boat at different points on the Bear River. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Mound City, and on March 14, 1867, Mr. Niederhouser was married to Miss Margaret L. Mann. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 26, 1832, and when about thirteen years of age her parents moved to Knox County, Illinois, and four years later to Fremont County, Iowa. In 1864 she came to Holt County, Missouri. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted child, Louis C. Dappin. He was born June 15, 1867, in Atchison County, Missouri. Mr. N., after being married, located on his farm, where he now owns 146 acres, all of which is the savings of his own labor.

HENRY C. PEPPER

is one of the leading attorneys of Mound City, and is deserving of more than a passing notice. His grand parents on his father's side were natives of Virginia, where Joseph Pepper, the father of the subject of this biography was born. Joseph Pepper emigrated to Kentucky when quite young, and in that State he was married to Miss Matilda Peace, a native of Kentucky. Henry C. Pepper was born in Hart County, Kentucky, August 13, 1851. He was reared to habits of industry in his native county, and there received the advantages of the common schools, after which, in 1874, he graduated from the literary department of the classical

military institute of Danville, Kentucky. His time for six years thereafter was principally spent in teaching, he being employed in some very prominent institutions, among which was the high school of Gallatin, Tennessee. As an educator he was more than ordinarily successful. Mr. Pepper chose the profession of law as his occupation during life, and after a usual course of preparatory study he graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee, in June, 1879. In September of the same year he began the practice of law in Frankfort, Kansas, where he continued seven months, and after spending six weeks in Texas he located in Mound City, Missouri. He is here held in high esteem by the citizens of the place, consequently is meeting with much success in his legal business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DR. HANNIBAL POOL,

Magnetic Healer, is also manager of the Invalids' Hotel, or Infirmary of the Pool of Siloam of Mound City, an institution which is becoming as noted in Northwest Missouri as are places of like kind in other states. Dr. Pool principally conceived the idea of his system of healing from the hotel and infirmary, or Custer House, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and has, for something over two years, been practicing the work. His success since locating in Mound City, September 26, 1881, has been far beyond his expectations, and also that of his friends. He is a native of Cornwall, Crownshire, England, and was born September 23, 1837. In the year 1842 he came with his parents, Francis and Elizabeth (Baston) Pool, to America, and located in Jo Daviess County, Illinois. His father was there interested in the lead mines for ten years, after which they moved to Lafayette County, Wisconsin, where he resided on a farm till the spring of 1860. Returning to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, on May 24, of the same year, he was married to Miss Sophia Adams, a native of Ireland and of English ancestry. She was born in June, 1844, and died March 28, 1880. By this union they had nine children, Henry F., Vilena, Emma (deceased), Robert W., Albert S., Etta, Charles L., Anna M. and Jesse M. After being married Dr. Pool crossed the plains to Colorado and was engaged in mining at Central City, of the Gregory District, till August, 1863, when he returned to Lafayette County, Wisconsin, where his family was at that time living. He remained there till the spring of 1865, when he returned to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and was there made foreman of the New York & Galena Lead Mining Company, which calling he pursued for two years. After a few moves he located in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, but finally moved back to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and was engaged in farming and mining. In March, 1878, he went to Wyoming where, for a period of time, he was superintendent in the mining department of a mine. After a serious illness he visited the

Hot Springs for three months, and, in March, 1879, he returned to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, after which time he was treated at the Custer House, of Ottumwa. His brother being Sheriff of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, he acted as deputy for some time, after his return from Wyoming. Having the power of a magnetic healer and becoming convinced of its virtue, he began the practice as a profession, and, September 26, 1881, came to Mound City, where he has permanently located and is gaining the confidence of the people in that vicinity. Those acquainted with him know him to be a man of strong principles and of high moral standing.

DEWITT CLINTON PORTER,

farmer, section 25, is a son of Cummings Porter, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Frances S. Keene, a native of Virginia. In 1850 they emigrated to Missouri and located in Holt County, where DeWitt was born, January 24, 1852, he being the second child in the family, which consisted of three boys and one girl. Of these two boys and the girl are now living. During life the subject of this sketch has resided in Holt County, and now has a farm of 440 acres. D. W. Porter, his only brother, was born in Holt County, Missouri, January 28, 1854, and is now attending school at Columbia, Missouri.

EDWARD RICHARDS,

is an enterprising farmer on section 24. His grandparents, originally from Scotland, emigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania, where Godfrey Richards, the father of Edward, was born. He was married in that state to Miss Bethsheba Adams. Edward Richards, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1832, and is the fourth child in a family of ten children. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1850 he went to Williams County, Ohio, and there he made his home for some time, but for five years he was principally in DeKalb County, Indiana, where he was married, November 23, 1855, to Miss Martha Smith, a daughter of Isaac B. Smith, of New York. She was born in DeKalb County, Indiana, November 12, 1837. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living: William H., Mary E., Jonas, Hugh and Eva. Mr. Richards farmed in DeKalb County till 1865, when he came to Missouri and located in Andrew County. After living there two years he settled in Holt County, where he now has a farm of 220 acres, all of which is well improved. In 1881 he erected a fine residence which presents an attractive appearance, affording a view of Mound City, two miles distant. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, Second Indiana

Cavalry, and remained in service for three years and eleven days. He was mustered out as corporal, having participated in all the battles in which his company was engaged.

JOHN SCHRAUTZ,

farmer, section 26, was once the representative of Holt County, Missouri, in the twenty-eighth general assembly. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lancaster County, July 12, 1829. John Schrautz, his grandfather, and for whom he was named, was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, his parents having emigrated from Germany and located in that county in the year 1735. John Schrautz, Sr., was married in his native county to a Miss Garber, by which union Samuel Schrautz, the father of the subject of this sketch was born. He was married to Miss Catharine Hull, and in the year 1835 with his family he immigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio and located in Stark County, where he was numbered among the most prominent citizens in that locality, being for several years judge of the common pleas court. John Schrautz, whose name heads this biography, was reared to manhood in Stark County, Ohio, and there received the advantages of the common schools which were much inferior to those of the present day; his time was also mostly employed on a farm, and he had but limited opportunities for procuring a desired education. He was married in Stark County, Ohio, in 1850 to Miss Mary E. Scheets, after which he began farming in the same county on his own account. In the spring of he 1854 moved to DeKalb County, Indiana. In the fall of 1855 a universal sickness swept over that part of the State, which proved unusually fatal and malignant in its character, and inside of eleven days he lost his wife and two children, all the members, beside himself, of the family. In September 1857 he was married to his present wife, at that time Miss Susan Duck. She was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 16, 1836. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, her mother's maiden name being Abigal Spangler. Mr. Schrautz has by his last marriage two children, Mary, wife of E. A. Welty, of Mound City, born in DeKalb County, Indiana, June 30, 1858, and A. B. Schrautz, now attending school at Raleigh. He was born in DeKalb County, Indiana, September 16, 1860. In 1865 Mr. S. moved to Missouri and located in Holt County, on the place where he now resides, his farm containing 290 acres. In 1876 he erected his present residence which denotes comfort and prosperity and which is located at the foot of the bluffs within two miles of Mound City, his house forming a conspicuous object of attraction in view of a line of bluffs above the city. In politics Mr. S.'s sentiments have been with the Republican party, whose principles appealed to his support when the Republican party was first organized, more than a score

of years ago. He cast his first vote for President for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, before the Republicans were numerous enough to form a national organization, and since that time has invariably cast his suffrage for the Republican nominees. In 1874 the Republicans of Holt County made him their candidate for representative. He was elected and filled that position to the satisfaction of his people and with great credit to himself.

THOMAS SECREST,

farmer, section 22, is a grandson of Thomas Secrest, who was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America and located in North Carolina, where Jacob Secrest, his son, was born. The latter was married to Miss Rachael Morquette, a native of North Carolina, her father being a native of Germany. Thomas, a son of Jacob Secrest, was the seventh child in the family of ten children, and was born in Morgan County, Indiana, September 18, 1830. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and there received a fair education in the "schoolhouses built on the woodsman plan." While in Morgan County, Indiana, he was married, July 10, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Shults, a daughter of George Shults, who was a native of North Carolina, and of German descent. Her mother's maiden name was Elmira Bean, also of North Carolina. Mrs. Secrest was born in Morgan County, Indiana, May 11, 1833, and was the oldest child in the family of six children. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Secrest consists of twelve children, ten of whom are now living: William P., Delphia J., George O., Winfield S., Mary A., Thomas S., Van King, Ella, Effie and Dudley W. In 1852 Mr. Secrest and his family moved to Holt County, Missouri, and located on the farm where he now resides. He has made farming his occupation during life, and by his own labor and judicious management became the possessor of a landed estate amounting to 940 acres, all of which is improved. The only office he has ever held was that of justice of the peace, which he filled very acceptably for eight years. March 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Regiment, M. S. M., and remained in service till in May of the same year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He has always voted the Republican ticket, and is a staunch supporter of the principles of the party. He is a member of Mound City Lodge, No. 294, A. F. and A. M.

JACOB SILVUSE,

farmer, section 21, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, March 27, 1827. His grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania, and his father, Jacob Silvuse, was born in Virginia. He was there married to Miss Susan Gorber, a native of Virginia. Jacob was reared in Rockingham County, Virginia, on a farm, but part of the time worked at the wagon-

makers trade. In 1872 he came to Holt County, Missouri. His farm now consists of 214 acres, and is well improved. He was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Susan Miller, January 21, 1865. They have one child, Susan C. Mrs. S. was born in Rockingham County, Virginia. Her father, Daniel Miller, and her mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Glick, were natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the German Baptist Church.

THOMAS SMITH,

section 29, is one of the industrious farmers of this township. His grandfather, Smith, a native of Kentucky, was married to Mary Ellis. William Smith, the father of Thomas, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and emigrated to Martin County, Indiana, where he married Miss Berthenia Cannon, of Georgia. They had a family of eight children. Thomas, the sixth child, was born in Miami County, Indiana, February 21, 1833. He was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving the benefits of a common school education. In 1854 he moved to Harrison County, Missouri, where he resided till the fall of 1880, then coming to Holt County, where he purchased a farm. He owns 160 acres of improved land, and has a handsome residence upon his place. During the war he was a member of the Missouri State militia a short time. While in Harrison County he served for two terms as township collector. Mr. Smith was married, December 24, 1856, to Miss Mary T. Shackelford, a daughter of Clayton and Jane Shackelford, natives of Tennessee. She is the third child in a family of seven children, and was born in Piqua County, Ohio, October 28, 1834. When she was about eight years of age her parents moved to Wabash County, and thence to Miami County, of the same state, in the fall of 1854. Mr. and Mrs. S. have had two children, one of whom, James M., is now living.

PERRY J. SPENCER,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, December 22, 1857. His parents, William and Lydia Spencer, were both natives of the same state. William Spencer was born September 17, 1836, and Lydia Spencer, *nee* Miller, was born on the 9th of January, 1838. They were married in April, 1856, and then settled in Johnsville, Ohio, removing to Noble County, Indiana, in 1862. They again located on a farm, coming thence in 1868 to Missouri and settling in Nodaway County, on a farm adjoining Graham, where Perry was inured to the life of a farmer boy. He followed the plow in summer and attended the district school during the winter months, and at the age of eighteen years he began teaching school and continued the profession for five years. On August 23, 1880, he was married to Miss Emma L. Turnure,

whose parents, E. W. and Emily L. Turnure (*nee* Compton), were natives of New York. They were married in 1853, and afterwards settled in Boone County, Illinois, remaining there till 1863, when they moved to Mitchell County, Iowa, thence to Nodaway County in 1865, locating on Long Branch, east of Bridgewater, and in 1871 Maryville became their home. There E. W. Turnurewas engaged in the hotel and mercantile bussiness for some time. He removed to Graham in 1877, and departed this life on the 12th of July, 1880. His wife, Emily L. Turnure, was a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Perry Spencer was born on the 18th of April, 1859. She died December 5, 1880. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Spencer bought a half interest in the Mound City News, a weekly newspaper published in Mound City, and which has under the present able management become a journal recognized as one of the leading papers of the county.

JOHN M. TRACY,

one of the leading physicians of Holt County, has been engaged in practicing medicine at Mound City since June 1866. He was born in Marion County, Indiana, December 6, 1837. His grandfather was from the State of Virginia, and moved at an early period to Kentucky, where James Tracy, his son, was born. He removed from Kentucky to Indiana, and, in the latter state, he married Miss Mary Custer, who was born in the same part of Kentucky as her husband. The second, in a family of five children, by this marriage, was John M. Tracy, the subject of this sketch. He resided in Marion County, Indiana, till seventeen years of age, and there received his primary education. In 1854, he moved to Illinois, and after that date he was a student at the Hedding Seminary, at Abingdon, and in that institution had excellent facilities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with the necessary branches of a substantial English education. He came to Missouri in the year 1858, locating in Bates County, and, for a while, taught school, and at the same time prosecuted the study of medicine, a profession which he had early resolved to adopt, his instructor being Dr. Rockwell, of West Point, Bates County. After residing there about three years, that part of Missouri becoming depopulated and unsafe for residence, by reason of the progress of the war, Mr. T. went to Colorado, and was there engaged in several speculative enterprises. In 1864, he located in Brownville, Nebraska, and was there occupied in the practice of his profession till June 1, 1866, when he became a citizen of Mound City, Holt County. He has been very successful in his chosen calling, and is known as an able physician. He is closely devoted to his professional practice, and has been active in the pursuit of the study of medicicine even after having thoroughly established himself in practice, believing, as he does,

that constant study is necessary to the attainment of the highest success. His medical education he obtained at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873. He also graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1881, and at present is a member of the Northwestern Medical Society of Missouri. His wife was formerly Miss Mary J. Collins, daughter of John Collins, who settled at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, and who was one of the early residents of the county. Their marriage occurred October 5, 1875. They have had two children, one of whom is now living, Blanche E. By a former marriage the doctor had five children, three of whom are now living: Emma, Annie and James M. His attention and time has been devoted to his profession, to the exclusion of active participation in the field of politics, and in his political sentiments he has been rather conservative and independent. He has acted, however, with the Democratic party, and is a believer in the cardinal principles of democracy. Dr. Tracy is one of the leading Masons about Mound City, and is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. and A. M. with which he has been connected since 1871. He is also a member of Keystone Chapter, now of Mound City, but formerly of Oregon.

E. A. AND P. P. WELTY,

are of the firm of Welty Bros. & Co., dealers in general merchandise. This is one of the leading firms of Mound City, who, by their liberal course of dealing and wide-awake business habits, are doing much toward giving the town a reputation as a business point. They are natives of Andrew County, Missouri. E. A. Welty was born September 13, 1852, and P. P. Welty on April 14, 1854. Their grandfather early emigrated from Switzerland to America and located in Ohio, where John P. Welty, the father of E. A. and P. P., was born. In 1849 he emigrated to Missouri and was married in Buchanan County to Miss Amanda Richardson, a native of Indiana. When E. A. was about three years of age the family moved to Arago, Richardson County, Nebraska, having previously located in St. Joseph, where he carried on a trading post for a period of time; also acted as postmaster. They resided in Richardson County till 1866, when they moved to Nemaha County, of the same state. John P. was sheriff in that county till 1874, when they moved to Mound City, Missouri, where E. A. and P. P. have since lived. The days of their youth were improved on a farm and behind the counter. They were educated in the different localities where they resided, and in the State Normal School of Nebraska, located at Peru. E. A. was for three years engaged in teaching while in Nebraska, and taught the public school of Mound City one term, since which time he has been selling goods. P. P. Welty was also engaged in teaching

in Nebraska for two years, but since coming to Mound City he has been in his present business. They both began in their present business in March, 1879, William Hoblitzell being the company of the firm. They are both members of Mound City Lodge, No. 294, A. F. and A. M, and Mound City Lodge, No. 341, I. O. O. F. E. A. Welty was married October 15, 1879, to Miss Mary Schrautz, a daughter of John and Susan Schrautz. She is a native of Indiana, and was born June 30, 1859. They have one child, Helen. P. P. Welty was married March 20, 1878, to Miss Roberta Robertson, a daughter of John H. Robertson. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Durrett. Mrs. Roberta Welty is a native of Missouri, and was born March 27, 1860. They have one child, Perry A.

COL. WILLIAM WILKINSON

is a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and was born August 18, 1819. His father was a land steward and proprietor of a large woolen factory, in which were employed nine hundred hands, and often more. During his younger days he assisted his father in his work. He received a primary education in England, and, in the year 1837, he went to the province of Rhode Island, with the intention of attending school. He was there at the time of the rebellion and his sympathies being with Dore, on this account he left the province and located at Niagara Falls, where, for a number of years, he was publishing a paper, called the *Evangelical Pioneer*. He then located in Canada, where he was most of the time in public office. In 1858 he was a candidate for a position in Parliament, against the celebrated McDonall, in which he was defeated by a small majority. He was a resident of Canada for fourteen years. In the year of 1849, he had conferred upon him the degree as Master of Arts from the Madison University, of Hamilton, New York. After leaving Canada Mr. W. moved to Romeo, McComb County, Michigan, and, during 1859 and 1860, he was engaged in the practice of law. At the time Fort Sumpter was fired upon there was a meeting held and the colonel was called upon to address the audience, in which he said he would not say go, but he would say come. From that the chairman called all to come round the liberty pole. The next day they were called in, and, by a ballot vote of the company, Mr. W. was elected Captain of Company A, Ninth Michigan Infantry. In about four days thereafter he was appointed by the Governor as a field officer, his muster in as major being August 6, 1861. They were the first regiment to go southwest, then went to Bowling Green, and were then in Nelson's expedition, and participated in the battle of Fort Donelson. Their next important battle was Pittsburg Landing, after which he was captured, and, with Generals Prentice and Crittendon, he was confined in various prisons, being with them put on exhibition at many public

places, fair grounds, etc. He left Libby Prison, October 12, 1862, and again joined the army, and was attached to General Thomas's headquarters, and commanded the regiment through the battle of Stone River. Immediately after he was given the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Michigan, which dates February 6, 1863. He remained attached to General Thomas's staff till the close of the war, having the command of the Reserve Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland. He commanded in the advance at the battle of Chickamaugua, with General Thomas, and commanded at many other important battles, among which was Lookout Mountain. He was in the Atlanta campaign, at the battle of Chickasaw Mountain, in all the siege of Atlanta, battle of Jonesboro', and, instead of going to the sea with Sherman, he returned with Thomas to Nashville. On the return he was in the battle of Frankfort, and was also in command at the battle of Nashville. Col. Wilkinson then remained at Nashville, his muster out dating September 15, 1865, but he was not released till the latter part of November. March 13, 1865, upon him was conferred the rank of Colonel in the United States Army, by the advice and consent of the Senate, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, his commission being signed by Andrew Johnson. When he was made colonel he was placed in the regular army and holds that rank at the present day, he not having been released. In 1866 he received an appointment in the United States mail department, and was renewed by Grant in 1868, and retained the appointment till 1871. In December, 1872, he left Romeo, Michigan, and came to Missouri. While in Romeo he was mayor of the city for three years. Upon coming to Missouri he located in Savannah, Andrew County, where he was admitted to the Andrew County bar, and began the practice of law, in partnership with his son, John M. Wilkinson. In 1872, while on a railroad surveying expedition, the latter was fatally shot, supposed to be accidentally. In 1873 the colonel came to Holt County, and located at Oregon, and in a short time came to Mound City. Since then he has been mayor of the town four terms, and has been justice since June, 1877. He has also paid some attention to the practice of law, but to no great extent. Since the war he has taken an active part in the success of the Republican party, and has done grand work for the cause, having canvassed Atchison County twice since he came to Mound City. He was a member of the Republican Committee of the Ninth Congressional District, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He has a son in Grand Rapids, Michigan, engaged in the practice of medicine, and who is one of the most able and prominent surgeons of the state. His son who was killed in Texas, was also in the army and was mustered out as a lieutenant.

JOSEPH WILSON,

is a son of Charles Wilson, a native of New Jersey, and is of English ancestry. His mother's name was Easter Davis. Joseph, the youngest child in a family of nine children, was born in Hardy County, Virginia, June 4, 1800. He was educated in the old-fashioned log cabins, slab benches, greased paper for lights, etc., and on October 19, 1826, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Morrow. He was reared a farmer's boy and was engaged in farming in the valleys of Virginia till 1851, when he emigrated to Miama County, Indiana, living there till 1854. Mr. W. then came to Missouri, locating in Jackson County, and in the spring of 1857, he came to Holt County, where he has since resided and has lived in the same house. The county at that time was thinly settled, and Mrs W. says she thought it was the "last place in the world." Wolves were numerous then, and many stories might be related of those pioneer days. With the exception of the last twelve years, Mr. Wilson has been engaged in farming, and now has a landed estate of 200 acres. He has never held an office and never belonged to any society. They have had a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, seven of whom are now living: James E., David M., Joseph G., Adam C., Sarah J., Margaret R. and Virginia. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of James Morrow, a native of Hardy County, Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Spohr, also of Hardy County, Virginia.

JOSEPH G. WILSON,

farmer, section 23, is a son of Joseph Wilson, and was born in Hardy County, Virginia, May 4, 1845. He accompanied his parents on their various moves before coming to Missouri, always staying with them, and since the spring of 1856 he has resided in Holt County. He has made farming his occupation during life. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Missouri cavalry and remained in service till the close of the war, when he was mustered out as chief bugler. He had been in a number of important battles, among which were Florence, Franklin and Nashville, also numerous engagements on the plains during the Indian troubles. Mr. Wilson was married August 11, 1867 to Miss Bettie Meek, daughter of B. Meek, a native of Kentucky. Her mother's maiden name was Nancy Jones, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Wilson was born in Henry County, Kentucky, June 17, 1847. They have had six children, two of whom are living, Martha G. and Ella A. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Christian Church.

S. R. YOUNG

was born in Barren County, Kentucky, May 8, 1812. His father, Edward Young, was a native of Virginia, and immigrated to Kentucky

at an early period. His mother was formerly Keziah Rennick, the daughter of William Rennick, one of the earliest pioneers of Kentucky, who came from Virginia, and who lived for several years at McKinney's Station. Mr. Young is the youngest child of ten children, and was reared to manhood in Barren County, Kentucky. His only opportunities for procuring an education were in the subscription schools. His father died when he was but about fifteen years old, and he then went to live with his brother, with whom he learned the tanning business. This he followed near Glasgow, Kentucky, in which state he lived till the year 1854, when he came to Holt County, Missouri, and located where he now resides, on section 15, township 61, range 38. He has since followed farming and stock raising. Mr. Y. has taken an active interest in public affairs, and soon after his coming to this county, was chosen justice of the peace. In the fall of 1858 he was elected the representative from Holt County in the Twentieth General Assembly. He served in the regular session, an adjourned session, and a called session. He was at Jefferson City during the winter of 1858–9 and that of 1859–'60, and was a member of the last General Assembly that convened before the breaking out of the war. He had run as a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket, and in the memorable presidential campaign of 1860 gave his warm support to Stephen A. Douglas. When the country at last was precipitated into the rebellion he took no part in that struggle, and stood on the same ground occupied by a large number of the old citizens of Missouri, opposed both to the secession of the states and their attempt to disrupt the Union, and to the manner in which coercion was undertaken on the part of the Federal government. From the latter part of 1864 till the spring of 1868 he resided in Fremont County, Iowa, where he acted as justice of the peace. Since the war he has acted in sympathy with the principles and policy of the Democratic party. In December, 1839, Mr. Young was married to Miss Matilda J. Paxton, by which union they have had six children: Joseph E., born November 19, 1839; Ella M., born January 29, 1842; Keziah A., familiarly known as "Kittie," born September 23, 1845; Robert T., born November 6, 1848; Sarah E., born April 21, 1850; Benjamin A., born September 18, 1853. Mrs. Young was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, about five miles from the Natural Bridge, on August 5, 1816. Her father, Joseph Paxton, was a native of Virginia and a soldier in the war of 1812. Her mother's maiden name was Elvira Bagby, a native of Virginia.

JOHN W. YOUSE,

house, sign, carriage and ornamental painter, is a son of Levi Youse, Esq., who was born in Pennsylvania and was there married to Miss

Catharine Catchshaw, also born in the same State. John Youse, the father of Levi, was a native of Germany. John W. Youse was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1854. He was reared and educated in his native county, spending his boyhood days on a farm. In 1873 he went to Tiffin, Ohio, and began his trade with a Mr. Spindler, a prominent painter of that locality, with whom he remained till the fall of 1876. He then returned to his native home, and in 1878 came to Mound City, where he has since been successfully engaged at his trade having the confidence of the people in this vicinity. William O. Youse, of the same family as John W., and at present one of the leading carpenters of Mound City, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1856. When eighteen years of age he began working at his present trade which he followed in his native county till 1878 when he came to Mound City. He was married December 17, 1878 to Miss Ellen Andrews, a daughter of John and Sarah (Kelley) Andrews. Both were natives of New Jersey. Mrs. Youse was born in the same State in the year 1857. They have one child, John W.

CHAPTER VIII.

BIGELOW TOWNSHIP.

BIGELOW TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE—CHURCHES—ISAAC HAYS—BIGELOW—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Bigelow Township was reduced to its present (1882) limits, March 22, 1871. It includes, with the exception of sections 1 and 12 in the northeast corner of the same, the whole of Township 61, range 39, and eighteen sections and fractional sections of township 61, range 40. It is bounded on the north by Union and Benton Townships, on the east by Benton Township; on the south by Lewis Township, and on the west by the Missouri River, which separates it from the State of Nebraska.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The entire area of Bigelow Township lies in the wide bottom which here extends on a dead level, ten miles westward from the bluffs to the Missouri River. It is traversed by numerous important streams, and interspersed with lakes and swamps. The Big Tarkio enters Bigelow Township from Union, in section 4, and flows in a southerly by westerly direction through six sections, into Lewis Township, through which it runs in a westerly course somewhat over a mile, then bending northward again, flows into Tarkio swamp or marsh, in section 36, township 61, range 40. This creek, two hundred links wide in Bigelow Township, is returned in the government surveys as a navigable stream, to the south line of township 63, range 40, in what is now Union Township, and within three miles of the northern boundary of the county.

Little Tarkio enters Bigelow Township near the northwest corner of section 3, township 61, range 39, and flows in a generally southerly course, traversing eight sections of the same, and entering Lewis Township in section 4, township 60, range 39. Its average width in Bigelow Township is about one hundred links.

Squaw Creek, flowing in a southwesterly course from the neighborhood of Mound City, in Benton Township, enters Bigelow Township in section 2, at its northeast corner, and flowing through the same, and a corner of section 11, enters Tarkio Creek just within the east boundary of section 10, township 61, range 39.

The lake, or rather swamp, into which the Big Tarkio flows, is probably not over one third of a mile wide in its greatest breadth. It extends, however, over a considerable surface, occupying in its irregular area portions of sections 18, 19, 30 and 31 of range 40, in township 61. This body of water was once known as Higgins' Lake. It is now called Big Lake, and abounds in fish, wild geese and ducks. On the southeast quarter of section 13, township 61, range 40, bordering on its banks, William and Harmon Higgins, brothers, from Ray and Platte Counties, Missouri, settled in November 1841. Stephen C. Collins, for twenty years surveyor of Holt County, assisted them in putting up their house. The Iowa and Sac Indians were then numerous in the neighborhood.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Besides those above mentioned, among the earliest settlers of Bigelow Township were Joshua Kelso, (still living) constable in 1855, when it was included in Benton; Joseph Scott and his sons William and John Scott; Daniel David, who came from Switzerland County, Indiana; Jeff. Campbell, Wade Whitney and John Stone, from Virginia; Jack Chaney, Joel Chaney and Fields Chaney from Ray County, Missouri; John L. Morris, from Kanawah, Virginia, whose wife was a daughter of John Hinkle, who died in 1853, came from Randolph County, Virginia, to Bigelow Township in 1848. He was an uncle of J. C. Hinkle, now a prominent citizen of West Lewis Township. Nelson Rodney, C. G. Hopkins and A. Galloway were early settlers. Among the earliest to locate in what is now Bigelow Township was a man by the name of Wagle, who settled just west of the present site of Bigelow, and lived there till the year 1844, when he was forced to move, in consequence of the flood of that year. Elijah Duncan and William Farmer were also among the earliest settlers of this township. Thomas and John Duncan, sons of E. Duncan, and James, Elijah and Andrew Farmer, sons of Wm. Farmer; Jacob, James and Alex Fitzwaters from Franklin County, Missouri. A large number of the settlers of the western portion of Bigelow Township were from Franklin County, Missouri.

FIRST MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.

The first merchants who sold goods in Bigelow Township were Drury T. Easley and R. J. Poindexter. They came from Franklin County, Missouri, in 1849, and opened a stock of goods near the mouth of the Tarkio, in what is now West Lewis Township, just across the line from Bigelow Township. They shortly after went to California. On their return, in 1852, they started a store on the river bank, above Langdon's place, opposite Rulo, Nebraska. This was the first store ever

established within the limits of what is now Bigelow Township. It was destroyed by fire in 1857. Easley & Poindexter, the pioneer merchants, enjoy the distinction of being the first to introduce cockle burrs into Holt County. These they brought in the tails of their horses from Franklin County, Missouri, on their first arrival in the country.

TIMBER.

Fully four-fifths of the area included within the present limits of Bigelow Township was originally heavily timbered, and the entire expanse of this territory, which is bottom land, level as a floor, was covered with a growth of rushes almost as thick as grass. The trees which towered above this growth, attained, many of them, to enormous size, and it was not unusual to find cottonwoods six feet in diameter, as well as walnut, hackberry, mullbery and and other indigenous growths of corresponding dimensions. The rushes which grew here in such vast profusion, sustained, during the winter season, thousands of cattle which, supplied with no other food, came out fat in the spring. As many as ten thousand head have been wintered on these rushes in the bottoms in one season. These were often brought from as far south as Clay and Jackson Counties. Judge J. T. V. Thompson, of Liberty, Missouri, had, among his cattle on these rushes, twelve buffaloes. They were sent there in 1842. Long after he had removed the rest of the herd, there remained one cow buffalo which boldly attacked people whom it chanced to encounter. It was finally shot and killed. This bottom land has all long been entered, and a vast acreage cleared and in cultivation. The rushes which once grew here in such boundless profusion, from the action of fire and other causes, have nearly entirely disappeared. At present (1882) not above one-half the area of the bottom is timbered. This is included chiefly in the southern and western parts of the township. In point of fertility, there is no more excellent country on the continent, the products of this latitude growing, with slight attention, in vast profusion. We state, on the authority of Mr. John C. Hinkle, a representative farmer and reliable resident of this section, whose farm, the southwest quarter of section 7, extends to the southern limits of this township, that within half a mile of the Bigelow line, in Lewis Township, on this bottom land, he raised in 1879, a crop of wheat which averaged upwards of forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

MILLS.

In 1861 the Hoover Saw Mill was moved from Mound City and set up on Big Tarkio, in the northeast quarter of section 17, township 61, range 39, one mile and a-half south by west of the present town of

Bigelow. In 1864 L. Hoover sold this mill to T. W. and E. D. McCoy, who operated it till 1869, when they sold to R. P. Lewis, who ran the mill alone till the year 1870, when he associated with himself in the business E. A. Brown, Esq. They continued at this point till the fall of 1876, when they moved the mill to the northwest quarter of section 7, township 61, range 39, three miles west of the town of Bigelow, where it is still (1882) operated. The yield of this mill averages about one million feet of lumber per year. This is chiefly cottonwood, elm, walnut and basswood. The receipts from sales of walnut lumber alone, sawed at this mill, in the year 1881, amounted to $5,889. The other permanent or stationary sawmill of Bigelow Township is now (1882) owned by Jacob Book. It formerly stood on Little Tarkio Creek, four miles south of the town of Bigelow. In 1870 it was moved by Johnson & Chambers to the northeast quarter of section 32, township 61, range 39, on the waters of the Big Tarkio. Several years after Jacob Book purchased the mill and moved it to its present location, the east eighty of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 61, range 39, about two and a-half miles southwest of the town of Bigelow.

CHURCHES.

The first ecclesiastical edifice erected within the present limits of Bigelow Township was the white church, which stood on the east bank of Big Tarkio, on a farm now (1882) owned by B. M. Beesley, on the southeast quarter of section 32, township 61, range 39. This church was built in 1860 by the M. E. Church, South, at a cost of about six hundred dollars. The organizers of the congregation were Isaac H. Jones, now of Rulo, Nebraska, and his wife ; Isaac Jarvis and wife, Mrs. Susan D. Easley, Mrs. Elizabeth Poindexter, U. T. Cranmer and wife, and Mrs. Mary A. Spoonamore.

The first sermon was preached in this church on the 4th of July, 1860, by Rev. Mr. Dodd, of Calloway County, Missouri. In the winter of 1871, the structure of this, the pioneer church of the township, was destroyed by fire.

In the succeeding summer the "Brick Church" was built by the congregation of the burned church. This they located on the southeast quarter of section 29, one mile north of the site of the old White Church. It is a neat building, thirty by fifty feet in the clear, and was completed at a cost of $2,000. It is one of the best buildings of its character in the county.

Shiloh M. E. Church, South, also in Bigelow Township, is a frame structure, which stands on the bank of the Missouri River, in section 23, township 61, range 40. It is a building thirty by forty feet in extent, and was erected in 1873, at a cost of about seven hundred dollars. The

principal members who built this church were George H. Walker, A. I. Griffin and Robert Adkison.

ISAAC HAYS.

In our report of Lewis Township mention is made of the death, at the advanced age of 104 years, of Mrs. Pope, of Forest City. Bigelow Township also, it appears, had her prodigy of longevity, in the person of the venerable Isaac Hays, who died in October, 1880, at his residence just within the limits of Lewis Township, near the south line of Bigelow Township, on the fractional section 6, township 60, range 39, where the Big Tarkio enters the latter from the former township. From a notice of his life, written by the Rev. W. S. Mahan, of Mound City, Holt County, Missouri, and published in the *Kansas Chief*, we glean the following facts: "Isaac Hays was born in Greenbriar County, Virginia, July 28, 1778. At the age of two years he moved, with his parents, uncles and grandparents to Kentucky. They joined Daniel Boone and his pioneers in the fort where Boonsboro' was subsequently built. His father, John Hays, was killed in a fight with the Indians, on Brier Creek, leaving young Isaac and a baby sister to provide for. They remained at the fort about nine years, and Father Hays, as he was familiarly known in this country, retained to the last a very distinct recollection of Boone. On attaining his majority he moved, with his mother and sister, to Garrard County, Kentucky, and, in 1812, was married to Miss Anna Hohimer, whose parents came from North Carolina. In February, 1813, he took the place of one Samuel Davis, who had been drafted, to go with the command of the unfortunate Col. Dudley, to join Gen. W. H. Harrison, at Fort Meigs, receiving for so doing 155 silver dollars. He was subsequently in the disastrous engagement with the British and Indians, at the River Raisin, and was one of the few whose fortune it was to escape that terrible massacre. With his fellow captives he was taken to Malden, Canada, and there paroled. Furnished with two days rations they tramped through the wilderness to their homes, and arrived on the 5th day of May. August 14, 1814, another draft was made and our hero drew the black bean. He was forthwith enrolled in the company of Capt. William Woods, Col. Stoughton's regiment and Gen. Adair's brigade, which was ordered to join Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans. Just previous to starting from home he united with the M. E. Church, not wishing, as he expressed it, if killed, to die in his sins. Embarking in flatboats the expedition started from the locality where Portland, Kentucky, now stands, bound for New Orleans. At Natchez, and subsequently at Baton Rouge, they were met by couriers, urging them to make all haste. January 4, 1815, they passed the city of New Orleans and encamped three miles below its site. On the 8th was fought the memorable battle which immortalized Jackson. Isaac Hays was one of the

seven in the American ranks who were wounded. The scar of this wound, which was on his left arm, he carried to the day of his death. Father Hays, in speaking of that memorable occasion, mentioned that a ball passed through the crown of his hat, just grazing his hair, and another ball cut off part of the rim of his hat and went through the cape of his hunting shirt. He also stated that a light rain fell continually, but ceased in the afternoon, when the sun shone out beautifully. He saw Gen. Packenham's body, lying within one hundred yards of the ditch. He had been shot in the head, the bullet entering the left eye. March 18th he started for home, with $21 loaned him by a deserter whom he had befriended. Arriving April 27 he found his home in ashes and its contents destroyed. His wife and child, however, had escaped the flames. He remained in Kentucky till 1827, and was major of his home regiment of militia, elected over three competitors by 250 majority. After leaving Kentucky he settled in Indiana, but soon after moved to McLean County, where he remained a number of years. His wife dying he returned to Kentucky and married a widow, Mary Renfrow, in the same house where he had married his first wife. In 1854 Major Hays moved to Holt County, Missouri, and settled near the mouth of the Big Tarkio, where he continued to reside up to the period of his death. In March, 1861, his second wife died, and he was left entirely alone, as his two sons had entered the army and his daughters were married and gone. The old major was an uncompromizing Union man, and boldly defied a gang of robbers, who, calling themselves Confederate soldiers, plundered his house during the stormy days of the rebellion. During the war the old man made a third matrimonial venture, espousing, this time, a widow lady residing in Hiawatha, Kansas. He had, by this marriage, four children, the eldest now (1882) nineteen years of age, and the youngest twelve, all hearty, good-looking young people. On Major Hays' one hundredth birthday five hundred people dined with him, and mainly at his expense; and, as he was poor and a Government pensioner, it was resolved that when the one hundred and second anniversary arrived the same should be celebrated at the expense of his friends. Accordingly, on July 28, 1880, several hundred persons again dined with him, in J. C. Hinkle's grove, but, on this occasion, as determined, at their own expense, many of them making him, besides, small donations. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. S. Mahan and Gen. Wilkinson, of Mound City. The Rev. Mr. Campbell led in prayer, and the whole affair was a success enjoyed by all present."

BIGELOW

is the only trading point within the limits of the township. It is located on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, in the center of

section 10, township 61, range 39, thirty-eight miles from St. Joseph, and one hundred and six miles from Kansas City. The town of Bigelow took its start in November, 1868, at which period Captain H. L. Williams opened in the place the first store within the limits of the township. The business of this enterprise was conducted by W. A. Bostick till March, 1869, when H. C. Haines took charge of the same and continued to operate it till 1875, when he bought out his employer and continued the business on his own account till August, 1878, at which period he moved to Sabetha, Kansas.

In March, 1869, T. D. Frazer & Bro., opened in the place a general stock of goods. The firm continued under this name till the year 1873, when B. F. Fleming became a partner in the concern, and the business was thenceforth transacted in the firm name of Fleming & Frazer. January 1, 1882, B. F. Fleming purchased the interest of his partner and has since continued to conduct the business in his own name alone, and is to-day one of the most popular and successful merchants in the county.

Dr. J. P. Jackson opened in 1870 the first drug store in Bigelow. He commanded a large practice as a physician, and continued the business of his store by deputy till 1875, when he sold out and was succeeded by C. S. Armstrong. In 1877, Simpson & Chuning bought out the establishment and conducted its business till 1879, when they sold to Muir & Campbell. June, 1881, they sold to the present (1882) proprietors.

In 1875, Holt Bros. started a drug store, which they sold in 1877 to James McLean. He afterwards sold to Edmund Anibal, who sold out December 29, 1881, to John C. Hinkle.

The first blacksmith to locate in the town of Bigelow was C. H. Graves, who settled there and opened his shop in the spring of 1869. Disgusted with the untoward consequences of the high water of 1881 he sold out to John L. Spohn, blacksmith and wagonmaker, and emigrated. W. E. Preston was the first wagonmaker to locate in Bigelow. He moved away in 1881.

William Perry started in 1868 the first saloon in the place. His successors were James M. Smith in 1869, John Smith in 1875, and J. N. Westfall, present (1882) proprietor of the business.

In 1879, James W. White, started a confectionery, which is still running.

Robert Notley built and opened in 1869 the first hotel in the place. He remained in the business two years. His hotel was the Bigelow House, now owned and kept by I. B. Courier. The Star Hotel was built by J. L. Moffit in 1872. Several parties at different times kept the house. It has been closed since 1877.

Dr. J. P. Jackson, the first physician to settle in the place, moved there in 1869. He afterwards located in Mound City and is now (1882

a practitioner of Kansas City. Doctors Rhodes and W. S. Allen were located in the town previous to 1876.

The present (1882) physicians are Dr. J. H. Twyman and Dr. J. L. Minton.

The only lawyer who ever settled in Bigelow was M. A. Duff, who located there in 1872, in the practice of his profession. He now (1882) resides on his farm in the township.

J. H. Isgriff was the the first justice of the peace in the town. He was succeeded November, 1870, by H. C. Long, Esq., the present official.

The first postmaster of Bigelow was H. C. Haines, appointed in 1869. He was succeeded in 1870 by L. Sloan. Dr. J. P. Jackson was postmaster in 1871. He was succeeded in 1874 by H. C. Long, J. P., who held the office till 1877, when H. H. Simpson received the appointment. The present (1882) postmaster, Esquire H. C. Long, was appointed for the second time January 1, 1882.

In 1880, John L. Chuning, an enterprising citizen of the county, put up, in the town of Bigelow, the second brick residence in the township. This is a spacious and handsome two story building, and was completed at a cost of three thousand dollars.

Mr. Chuning, in the following year, put up the first brick business house in the township. This is also in the town of Bigelow, and was completed at a cost of five thousand dollars. The dimensions of this structure, which is also a two story building, are twenty-six by ninety feet. In November, 1881, W. H. Bell & Co. opened, on the lower floor, a large stock of general merchandise. The upper floor, which is approached by an inside stairway, is occupied by a public hall 60x26 feet. The balance of this floor, 26x30 feet, is divided into offices.

The town contains a good frame school building with a belfry. The only ecclesiastical edifice in Bigelow is the structure of the Roman Catholic Church, a small but neat gothic frame building, erected at a cost of $1,600.

Up to the period (1880) of the building of the Nodaway Valley Branch Road, of which Bigelow is the southern terminus, the town was an important shipping point. Of walnut lumber alone Lewis & Brown shipped, in one season, eighteen car loads.

Bigelow, at one period, was one of the best shipping points on the line of the K. C., St. Joseph & C. B. railroad, between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. The completion of the railroad across the often wet and scarcely passable bottoms extending eastward to the bluffs, transferred the bulk of this business to Mound City, the rising commercial center of Holt County. It is still, however, an important trading point, commanding the patronage of the wide extent of bottom land extending westward to the Missouri River.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THOMAS ALMOND

was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, February 16, 1839, and was the son of Pleasant and Sarah (Merritt) Almond, both natives of Kentucky. In 1841 the family moved to Iowa, and Thomas was brought up in Van Buren and Henry Counties of that state, being educated in the common schools. During the war he was in service for three years, in Company A, First Colorado Cavalry Regiment, and went through Western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. After the war he returned to Henry County, Iowa, and then engaged in freighting from Omaha to Fort Laramie, continuing this business for three years. In 1875 he removed to Holt County, Missouri, and began tilling the soil. He now owns 160 acres of land in section 22. Mr. Almond was married February 29, 1872, in this county, to Miss Elizabeth Duke, who was born in Gasconade County, Missouri. She is the daughter of Josiah G. Duke. Mr. and Mrs. A. have three children: Riley Spencer, born November 24, 1872; Sarah Ann, born December 16, 1874, and Lucy I. E. M. J., born June 10, 1880. He is Republican in politics.

EDMUND ANIBAL

was born January 10, 1844, in Fulton County, New York. His father, Robert C. Anibal, was a native of the same state, and his mother, formerly Catherine Eglin, of New Jersey. Edmund was reared on his father's farm in Fulton County. He was educated at the Jonesville Academy, and afterwards attended Union College, at Schenectady, for about two years. In 1865 he came west, and for one year was engaged in teaching school at Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas. In April, 1866, he came to Holt County and taught for twelve years, having had charge of but two schools during that time—in Bigelow five years and at another place seven years. Recognizing his ability as an able instructor, the Democratic party nominated him as their candidate for county school commissioner in 1866. He was elected and filled the position very creditably for two years. In 1878 he established a drug and grocery business in Bigelow Township, and has established a successful trade. Mr. Anibal was married November 12, 1869, in Holt County, to Miss Phœbe J. Hinkle. She is a neice of Henry Clay Dean, and is a native of Virginia. They have two children: Charles W., born August

22, 1870, and Laura May, born December 23, 1873. Mr. A. is a member of the Masonic order, and is one of the leading business men of this place.

BALY M. BEESLEY,

section 32, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, January 1, 1854, and was a son of Jacob and A. J. Beesley. The former was a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. In 1856 Jacob Beesley died, after which the family moved to Howard County, Indiana, where they resided until October 1863, then removing to Holt County, Missouri. Baly was raised on a farm in Howard County, attending the district school during the winter, and since coming to this county he has attended the Oregon graded school for one year. With these exceptions his education has been obtained by self application. When fifteen years of age he left home and was engaged in working on a farm by the month for three years. With the money thus obtained he purchased books and now has a very fine library; he is an excellent teacher, and has served as such for five years. Much study has been given by him to astronomy and astrology, and he is now lecturing on these subjects, his lectures being highly endorsed by the leading educators of the county. He is Republican in politics, and in March, 1881, was appointed as a justice of the peace of Bigelow Township. His farm contains 100 acres, 75 of which are under cultivation, with orchard, etc., upon it. June 8, 1876, Mr. Beesley was married to Miss Mary A. Minton, daughter of Elisha Minton. She was born and reared in Holt County. They have two children: Mary E., born April 13, 1878, and Roberta Ann, born March 15, 1880.

BENJAMIN F. FLEMING

s one of the prominent men of Bigelow, and has been in business continuously longer than any man in the place. He was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, September 23, 1838, and was the son of E. D. R. and Dorcas (Vickery) Fleming. His mother was a native of Kentucky and his father was born near Halifax Court House. The latter was a farmer by occupation, and Benjamin grew to manhood on a farm in his native ounty. He received but a very limited common school education, and, n August, 1867, removed to Holt County, Missouri, where he became ngaged in the saw mill and lumber business in this township. Two ears afterwards he disposed of this industry and embarked in the mercantile trade in Bigelow. He is now doing business in the same house n which he started thirteen years ago, and is carrying a good stock of eneral merchandise, being successful in his transactions. Mr. Fleming as married April 13, 1873, at New Point, Missouri, to Miss Laura 'Neal, daughter of Elisha O'Neal. She is a native of Wisconsin. They

have two children living: Mary Edna, born January 6, 1875, and Jennie V., born May 15, 1880. Two children are deceased.

HENRY JONES,

section 26, was born October 13, 1838, in Mahoning County, Ohio. His father, Clemons Jones, and his mother were both natives of Maryland. Henry was brought up in his native county and received a limited education, during the winters, in the common schools. In 1855 he went to Iowa, but after remaining a short time took a trip to California, in 1860. While there he was engaged in teaming, and after five years he left that state and came to Holt County, Missouri, in the fall of 1866, settling on a farm. He now owns 180 acres of land, 125 being cultivated, and upon it is a young orchard of 150 apple trees, and other fruit. Mr. Jones has been twice married. First, in this county, to Miss Lucinda Green. To his present wife, formerly Miss Julia Chaney, he was married September 4, 1880. She is the daughter of Hosea Chaney, and was born and reared in Holt County. Mr. Jones has two children: Mina, born November 22, 1869, and Addie Leora, born June 1, 1877. Mr. J. is independent in politics. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the Grange.

RICHARD P. LEWIS,

of the firm of Lewis & Brown, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, Bigelow, was born in Rush County, Indiana, June 25, 1826. His father, N. G. Lewis, was a native of Breckenridge County, Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Pearson, was born in Virginia. In 1838, the family moved to Madison County, Indiana, and Richard spent his youth on a farm, and attended school in Rush and Madison Counties. The principal part of his education was obtained by study outside of the school room. In 1854, he went to Dallas County, Iowa, and after farming for one season, began work at the carpenter's trade in Adel. This, in connection with other mechanical industries, he continued until 1862, and for six years thereafter was interested in merchandising at the same place. He then moved to Bartlett, Fremont County, and resumed the same business until 1870. In that year Mr. Lewis came to Holt County, and embarked in the saw mill and lumber trade, and since that time has continued as a manufacturer and dealer in lumber. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the hundred day service, in the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. L. has been twice married: First, May 15, 1845, to Miss Eleanor Cook, daughter of John Cook. By this union there were four children, only one of whom is living. Mrs. Lewis died December 30, 1861. He was again married April 3, 1866, in Madison

County, Indiana, to Miss Hattie Graham, daughter of Harry Graham, Esq. She was born in Indiana, July 27, 1845. This union was blessed with two children: Ralph L., born December 17, 1876, and Harry C., born April 21, 1881.

HENRY C. LONG

was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee, January 20, 1819, and was a son of John and Anna (Carr) Long, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. John Long was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in the engagement at New Orleans was wounded and carried a British ball in his hip until the time of his death. In 1832 the family moved to Morgan County, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch resided until he came to Holt County, landing here April 6, 1855. He settled four miles south of Mound City, and up to the year 1880 was engaged in farming and stock raising. At that time he moved to Bigelow. He is now acting as justice of the peace for this township, having been elected twelve years ago, and has ever since been continuously re-elected. In December, 1881, he was appointed postmaster of the town, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1882. Mr. Long has been three times married; first, June 4, 1840, in Morgan County, Illinois, to Miss Susan Matthews, and after twenty-five years of married life she died, February, 1865. His second marriage occurred in October, 1867, in Holt County, to Mrs. Ruth Titus, who died a few years later. In April, 1871 or 1872 he was married to his present wife, in this county. Mr. Long has eight children living: Alice J. (wife of Jacob West), born April 28, 1846; William H., born January 7, 1848; John W., born December 15, 1849; Martha L. (wife of C. E. Courier), born October 1, 1853; Eliza Ellen (wife of William Finicle), born October 29, 1855; Mary L., born August 12, 1859; Charles H., born March 31, 1861, and George Isaac, born February 24, 1862. Mr. Long is Republican in politics, and has always been prominently identified with this party.

GEORGE McKOWN,

section 24, was born in Clinton County, Missouri, on the 30th of May, 1837. His parents were Jeremiah and Ada (Livingston) McKown, the former being a native of Kentucky. George was reared on his father's farm in Clinton and Buchanan Counties, where the family subsequently moved. His educational advantages were somewhat restricted, he only being able to attend the common subscription schools. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Holt County, settling on a farm in the western part of Lewis Township, and after a period of ten years he located in Bigelow Township. He now has 120 acres of land, some of which is timber, and upon the place is an orchard of apple and peach trees. Mr. McKown is

Democratic in politics and is a member of the Grange. He was married December 3, 1857, to Miss Ruth J. Branson, in Andrew County. Mr. and Mrs. M. have eight children: William F., born November 18, 1859; Nancy L., born March 22, 1863; Mattie May, born December 30, 1865; Andrew J., born May 8, 1869; Jeremiah, born August 14, 1871; John M., born November 25, 1873; Lucinda, born November 2, 1875, and George, born March 24, 1878.

THOMAS MACKEY,

section 29, was born in Holt County, Missouri, September 21, 1851. His father, Thomas Mackey, Sr., was a native of Pike County, Missouri, and his mother, formerly Mary Jones, was born in Tennessee. In 1856 the family removed to Nebraska, where they resided for about eight years, and in 1864 returned to Holt County. Young Mackey was brought up on his father's farm, here and in Nebraska, and was educated in the common schools. He also attended one term at Forest City. He is now the owner of 172 acres of land, on the Missouri bottoms, 120 acres of which are under cultivation. A good orchard adorns the farm, consisting of all varieties of fruit adapted to this climate. Mr. Mackey was married in this county, February 15, 1874, to Miss Anna M. Moore, daughter of S. Moore, of Mound City. Mrs. M. was born in Iowa, but was raised here. They have four children: William F., born December 7, 1874; Marion M., born September 21, 1876; Genevia W., born September 25, 1878, and Albert S. C., born September 17, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the Grange, and in politics is democratic.

PETER RILEY,

one of the leading farmers of this township, was born February 21, 1839, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was the son of John R. and Catharine (Richards) Riley. The former was a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. The family finally moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, where John Riley died, in 1842. Peter went to Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1851, and, after living there for six years, came to Holt County, in 1855, and settled on the Missouri River. He passed his youth on a farm and had but meagre chances to obtain an education, his schooling being principally acquired by self application. He is now the owner of 373 acres of land, 145 acres is the home place, and of this 110 acres are under cultivation. His orchards consists of 200 apple, besides peach, cherry and pear trees. He resides on section 15. Mr. Riley was married in Holt County, October 8, 1857, to Miss Lydia Miller, a daughter

of John R. Miller. She was born in Ohio, October 28, 1838. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: Sarah J., wife of James G. Cateron, born May 17, 1858; Mary Isabelle, wife of D. S. Cateron, born January 2, 1861; Leona, born September 9, 1865; Ida May, born January 12, 1868; Dora Alice, born November 19, 1869; Harry Lee, born July 4, 1874; Benjamin F., born March 3, 1880. Mr. Riley is a Democrat, politically, and is a member of the Masonic order.



CHAPTER IX.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—WHIG VALLEY—MAITLAND—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Clay Township embraces the northeastern municipal division of Holt County. It was first organized at the June term of the Holt County Court, in the year 1854, and in the record of that date is thus described:

BOUNDARIES.

"Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Nodaway River two miles north of where Oiler's Base Line crosses said river, thence due west parallel with said Oiler's line to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Nodaway and those of the Little Tarkio; thence following said divide north to the county line between Atchison and Holt Counties, thence east with said line to the middle of the main channel of the Nodaway River, thence down the same to the point of beginning, to be designated as Clay Township."

On the organization, June 20, 1874, of Hickory Township, Clay Township was reduced to its present limits, which are bounded as follows: On the north by Atchison County; on the east by Nodaway County, from which it is separated by the Nodaway River; on the south by Hickory Township; and on the west by six miles of Liberty and three miles of Benton Township. It includes within its limits about forty-six square miles of territory.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical aspect of the country is that of a gently undulating plain diversified with elevations and depressions along the water courses, generally in the vicinity of the Nodaway.

Highley's Creek, named in honor of William Highley, heads in sections 35 and 25, township 63, range 38, and flowing in a southeasterly and easterly direction, is met in the southeast corner of section 16, township 62, range 37, by Schooler's Branch. The united streams called on the county map, Buck's Branch, flow through Whig Valley, a district of Clay Township which comprises a part of sections 8, 9, 17, and all of 16, and part of 20 and 21 in township 62, range 37.

Roland's Branch heads in the northeast part of Clay Township, in section 24, and flows in a northeasterly and southeasterly course, entering Nodaway River in the east part of section 21, township 63, range 37. The stream at this point is from fifteen to twenty links wide.

The Indian Ford on Nodaway River extended from the northwest quarter of section 3, township 62, range 37. The river, at this point is fordable at low water.

White's Ferry was on the Nodaway near the southeast corner of section 4, township 62, range 37. S. C. Collins surveyed, in March 1860, the state road from Forest City to Maryville, in Nodaway County, by this ferry, and found the distance from Forest City to the ferry to be nineteen miles, thirty-three and one-half chains to the middle of the Nodaway River, and the total distance from Forest City to Maryville thirty-five miles, 59.45 chains. This road runs through Whig Valley. The chain carriers in the survey of this road were Robert Gibson and Robert Hill.

King's Grove is partly in Clay Township in section 19. It derived its name from John King's father, who settled in that locality in 1849 or 1850. In the government survey of September 25, 1839, what is now known as King's Grove is designated as Roland's Grove.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The original pioneers in the northeast part of Holt County were Whigs, and being intensely devoted to the principles of that grand old party, and possessing an unbounded admiration for its gallant leader, Henry Clay, they named the locality which they settled Whig Valley, and the township Clay.

The first settler of Whig Valley was Theodore Higley, who, in the year 1846, made the first settlement on the northeast quarter of section 18, township 62, range 37. In 1848, about two years later, W. G. Higley, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War, returned, and settled near his father, Theodore. About the same time Thomas J. Evans settled on the northeast quarter of section 9, in the same Congressional township, but soon afterward sold to Joseph White. This place was for many years known as "White's Ford," from a crossing on the Nodaway River at that point. About the year 1850, Charles Schooler settled on what is known as the Schooler farm, which occupies a part of the southeast quarter of section 16, township 62, range 37. About the year 1852, William McDonald and Montgomery McDonald came from Kentucky. These parties, excepting the last named, came from Indiana. From 1852 to 1860, several farms were opened and improved. Among the the other early settlers were Joseph White, John S. Peters and David Bender, from Indiana, and Lewis Garnett, from Kentucky. John and William King were also among the first.

As stated, the early settlers were all Whigs, and what was called Whig Valley embraced a small portion of country bordering on the Nodaway River, not more than two miles in extent from north to south and about the same distance from east to west. During the war the majority of old settlers left, and the present population of this district is mostly composed of parties from Ohio, who are intelligent and enterprising.

WHIG VALLEY

was the name of the post office, and a town was laid out in the fall of 1876, and a store built. The first store in Whig Valley was established in 1870 by E. A. Burnett & Bro., and stood on section 9, of township 62 range 37. This was purchased by E. F. Weller, who, in 1876, built the present store on the town site of Whig Valley. Whig Valley was abandoned when Maitland was laid out, its business houses and their proprietors all moving to the new town.

MAITLAND.

On the 12th day of May, 1880, the plat of the embryo town of Maitland, in Clay Township, was filed in the Recorder's Office of Holt County by J. F. Barnard, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who was the owner of the land upon which the town was located. The original town site occupies the south half of the southeast quarter of section 4, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 62, range 37. So rapidly did it grow, and so numerous were the buildings which had been erected that on the 4th day of August, following, Mr. Barnard filed the plat of an addition to the town. It is handsomely located, on the Nodoway Valley Railroad, a branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, about eighteen miles from its intersection with the main line, and contains, at this time, a population of about six hundred souls. The placid little stream, called the Nodaway River, forms the eastern boundary line of its corporation, and flows in a southwesterly direction towards the Missouri, with which it unites twenty-eight miles distant. Upon the opposite side of the Nodaway, from Maitland, is situated the thriving little village of Graham, in Nodaway County, the two towns being connected by an elegant iron bridge, which cost the two counties of Holt and Nodaway $6,000. The country surrounding Maitland (Clay Township) is conceded to be the best agricultural district in the county, both on account of its physical features and the fertility of its soil.

FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

The pioneer building of the town was put up in June, 1880, by J. M. Wensch & Co., of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a lumber office. The second

house was moved from Whig Valley, by E. F. Weller, and located on the south side of Main and First street, south corner, for a store. Mr. Weller was the first postmaster. The first business house erected in the town was the hardware store of C. D. Messenger, who was from St. Joseph. The next business house was erected by Garnett & Swope, and used as a drug store. Then came David Kennedy, William Ritchie and others, all of whom began and finished their improvements between June and August, 1880.

SECRET ORDERS.

The A. O. of U. W. have an organization, and meet over the bank of Weller & Donovan.

SCHOOLS.

Besides the seven schools that are taught in the township the town has a good public school in successful operation, which numbers one hundred and ten pupils, under the superintendency of Miss Dora E. Turner. No school building has been erected, but it is contemplated to build one soon, which is to have all the conveniences and appliances possessed by the modern school-house. The railroad company has donated a block for a public school building.

CHURCHES.

The first church, a frame building, was put up in September, 1880, by the Christian denomination and organized by Elder W. F. Wait. The second and last church edifice (frame) was erected also in 1880 by the M. E. Church. The first pastor was Rev. James Showalter, who still officiates.

NEWSPAPERS.

The town supports one newspaper, *Maitland Independent*, J. J. Moulton, proprietor. The paper is independent in politics, and was established about March, 1881.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Anders, Albert, confectioner.
Baublitt, George, confectioner.
Baublitt, George, billiard hall.
Burch, W. E., physician.
Booker, —, Hotel.
Cain, Daniel, carpenter.
Chambers, Howard, restaurant and confectionery.
Cummins & Thayer, agricultural implements.
Jenne, Z., carpenter.
Johnson, C., artist.
Maxwell, D. R., physician.
McCoy, John, barber.
Messenger, C. D., hardware.
Moore, James & Co., groceries and provisions.
Moore & Siemon, groceries.
Noble, C., drugs.
Palmer, W. A., sewing machines.

Dougherty, M. N. & Co., dry goods.
Downey, T. S., physician.
Dulaney, E. E., contractor and builder.
Ewing & Brady, dry goods.
Frank Julius, baker and confectioner.
Everhart, William, furniture.
Finney, Williams & Co., lumber.
Graham & Frame, dry goods.
Hart, E. A., justice of the peace.
Hatfield, James, postmaster.
Hedgpath, D., sewing machines.
Hinkle, Mrs. M. A., millinery.
Howell Bros., lumber yard.
Kennedy, David, blacksmith.
Kenyon, Monroe, hardware.
Kernes, William, Valley hotel.
Kidd, W. H., grocer.
King, S. D., carpenter.
Leach, C. A., telegraph and express office.
Park & Roberts, drugs.
Pratt, E. R., livery stable.
Ritchie, William, carpenter.
Russell, Mrs., millinery.
Rea, J. I., law office.
Salters, J. W., blacksmith and wagonmaker.
Sarber, C., barber.
Sherburne, A. M., physician.
Sidell, Julius, butcher.
Smock & Owens, groceries and queensware.
Stone, J. R., saddles and harness.
Swope, John S., grain elevator.
Thompson & Dicky, butchers.
Vanderlinde, John, drugs.
Wyman, R. C., physician.
Weller & Donovan, bankers.
White, Robert, wagonmaker.
Young, —, shoemaker.

TOWN OFFICIALS.

E. F. Weller, councilman.
David Kennedy, councilman.
E. A. Phillips, councilman.
W. A. Graham, councilman.
James Wensch, councilman.
James Palmer, constable.
James Moore, street commissioner.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOSEPH ANDES,

farmer and breeder of fine hogs, section 14, is a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, was born August 7, 1852, and is a son of John and Susan (Glick) Andes. His father was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1819, and his mother in Shenandoah County Virginia. After being married they settled in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and in the spring of 1856 moved to Holt County, Missouri, settling near Oregon.

There they remained one year, and then located four miles southeast of Mound City. John Andes died in October, 1870, and his wife now makes her home with her son, William G. Joseph Andes spent his youthful days and received a good education in Holt County, Missouri. At the age of twenty-two years he took a pleasure trip to California, and remained on the Pacific coast till December, 1874, when he returned to Holt County. He was married December 30, 1865, to Miss Nancy J. Palmer, a native of Holt County, Missouri, born May 30, 1859. She is a daughter of Martin V. and Nancy (Roberson) Palmer, the former a native of Holt County, Missouri, born March 29th, 1834, and her mother, of Monroe County, Kentucky, born September 29, 1829. She moved with her parents to Clinton County, Missouri, in 1830, and to Holt County, in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were married January 2, 1859, and afterwards settled in Nebraska. Her father was in the late war, and later went west and was killed by Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Andes lived on the old homestead till 1876, when they moved to their present farm. Mr. A. has been an extensive live stock dealer. They have three children John M., born October 29, 1877; Mattie M., born November 12, 1879, and George C., born August 19, 1881. They are both members of the German Baptist Church.

PETER L. BOHART,

of the firm of P. L. Bohart & Co., merchants, is a native of Clarke County, Indiana, and was born January 24, 1859, being a son of R. C. and Eliza Bohart. His father was a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born September 7, 1828, and with his parents he moved to Clarke County, Indiana, where he was married. He began the mercantile business when at the age of twenty-one years, but subsequently sold out and moved to Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1864. There he did a general merchandising business till 1879, when he disposed of his interest to his sons. He died soon after. Mrs. Eliza Bohart is still living. P. L. spent his boyhood days in his native county, and with his parents moved to Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri. There he received an excellent education, and in the spring of 1878 graduated at Bryant's Business College, at St. Joseph. His early tastes were for the general dry goods business, so after completing his studies he returned to Graham and entered his father's store as clerk. He soon earned for himself an enviable reputation as a salesman, and in the fall of 1878 in connection with his two brothers he purchased the entire stock of goods from the father, and continued the business till September 1881, when he sold out. The following winter was spent at Chicago, and in the spring of 1882 he returned home and formed a partnership with J. H. and W. B. Bohart, purchasing the entire stock of dry goods of Dougherty & Taylor. They are now doing an excellent business, and well merit their success.

JUDGE J. R. BRADFORD

is one of Clay Township's most popular citizens. He is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born March 12, 1824. His father, Thomas, was a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, born February 25, 1778, and was a ship carpenter by trade. He was married to Miss Mary Holmes, a native of Massachusetts, born November 29, 1780. They settled in Massachusetts and there his wife died, and he was married the second time in 1820 to Miss Sophia Russell, a native of Weatherfield, Massachusetts, born October 9, 1793. They settled in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, at an early day, and the father worked at his trade till about 1838. Then he purchased a farm southeast of Chillicothe. He died March 23, 1839, and the mother lived till December 9, 1845. J. R. passed his boyhood days in his native county and received an excellent high school education at Chillicothe. He devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and was married January 16, 1845, to Miss Ceviller Oldaker, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born November 3, 1818. She was a daughter of John and Mary F. Oldaker, who were natives of Loudoun County, Virginia. They settled in Ross County, Ohio, at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford sold out their effects in Ross County and, with their family, moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1863, settling near what is now Burlington Junction. He improved a good place, which he afterwards sold and purchased his present farm in the spring of 1865, this being the first farm settled in Clay Township. In the fall of 1881, Mr. B. was elected county judge. Their family consists of six children: Sophia F., (now Mrs. Dr. J. W. Morgan), Mary O., (wife of Rev. Wm. Cowley), Sarah E., Julia, (wife of Mortimore Evans), John E. and James B., who married Mary M. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bradford are members of the M. E. Church, in which he is one of the trustees. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

AUGUSTUS BROCHER,

farmer, section 28, is a native of Germany. He was born February 18, 1844, and is a son of Henry Brocher. His mother died when he was quite small, and he came with his uncle, P. J. Brocher, to America, in 1853, settling in Calumet County, Wisconsin, on a farm. In that county he was educated. The father of Augustus came to America in 1845, and settled in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The subject of this sketch enlisted in Company K, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in March, 1864, and did service till April 15, 1865, being honorably discharged. He returned to Minnesota and was married November 4, 1868, to Miss L. C. Roy, a native of Clinton County, Missouri. She was born May 1, 1847, and was a daughter of Lawrence and Nancy Roy, natives

of Pulaski County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. B. settled on a farm near Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in 1870, and, in 1873, moved to where he now resides. His farm consists of forty acres of finely improved land. They have a family of four children : Aubra C., Curtis, Lawrence and Orah M. They are members of the U. B. Church.

A. W. BROWNLEE,

farmer and breeder of Poland China hogs, section 19, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was born January 3, 1852, being a son of William and N. M. Brownlee. The former was born in that county in 1826, and was there raised as a farmer. His mother was also a native of Washington County, born in 1825, and was a cousin of Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois. They were married in 1848, and then settled on the farm where they still reside, being among the prominent citizens of that locality. The subject of this sketch passed his youthful days and received his education in his native county. He early began business for himself as a farmer and breeder of fine hogs. May 6, 1873, he married Miss Tillie Mountz, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born July 30, 1851. She is a daughter of James K. and Caroline Mountz, who were natives of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. B., the day after marriage, started for Holt County, Missouri, and here he rented land till 1879, when he purchased a farm of forty acres near Oregon. In the spring of 1882 he bought his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, five miles southwest of Maitland. This is well improved in every particular. During the year 1881 Mr. B. raised and sold $2,200 worth of fine hogs.

J. H. CHAMBERS,

proprietor of restaurant, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, April 19, 1848, and is a son of Andrew and Maria (Byer) Chambers. His father was a native of Knox County, Ohio, and went to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1838. He was married in 1839 to Miss Maria Byer, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who, with her parents, moved to Missouri in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. C. settled in Andrew County, Missouri, in 1839, and in 1874 moved to California, where they now reside. J. H. Chambers spent his boyhood days in his native county on a farm. During the war he enlisted in Company D, Forty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Glasgow, Missouri. After being exchanged he did scout duty through Missouri and Kansas, being mustered out at St. Louis in July, 1865. He then returned to Andrew County, Missouri, and devoted his time to farming till 1866, when he went to Colorado. Returning from there he went to Scott County, Missouri, and clerked for S. O. Scofield, a merchant, for some

eight months, after which he came back to Andrew County, Missouri. Mr. C. married November 12, 1872, Miss B. Meick, a native of Andrew County, Missouri, born in 1850. Her parents, John and Mary Meick, were natives of Kentucky, and went to Platte County, Missouri, and afterwards moved to Andrew County. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers subsequently settled on a farm, but sold out and came to Maitland November 8, 1881. Their family consists of three children: Ardena, Blanche and Polly. Mrs. C. is a member of the Christian Church.

D. J. CROCKETT,

farmer, section 36, a native of Grundy County, Missouri, was born October 5, 1844, being a son of Eli and Sarah (Duval) Crockett, who were natives of Kentucky. The father was born in 1803, died in 1863, and the mother was born in 1805 and died in 1846. D. J. spent his youth and received a good education in his native county, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He did service in Tennessee and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and thence to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out, June 20, 1865. He then returned to Missouri, and in August, 1869, went to Menard County, Illinois. He was married December 12, 1861, to Miss Cynthia Thompson, a native of Menard County, Illinois, born July 20, 1850, and a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Carson) Thompson. Her father, a native of Cape May County, New Jersey, was born January 28, 1810, and was a son of Anson and Elizabeth (Eldridge) Thompson. Having received a good education in youth, he went to Menard County, Illinois, and taught school and also worked at the carpenter's trade and clerked in a store for a number of years. In 1848 he turned his attention to agriculture, purchasing and improving a large tract of land. He was married September 21, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Carson, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois. Her parents were William and Cynthia (Boumont) Carson. They settled in Menard County, Illinois, he being one of the first men of the county. The mother died October 18, 1854, and the father married for his second wife, the widow of George M. O'Banion. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Crockett consists of five children: William D. C., born October 14, 1872; Dillard Z., born September 12, 1874; Aaron E., born September 2, 1876; Lulu J., born October 25, 1878, and Olie M., born September 14, 1811. An infant died December 12, 1880. They are both members of the Christian Church.

M. N. DOUGHERTY

is a native of Trumbull County, Kentucky, where he was born in 1831. His father, Col. Robert S. Dougherty, was also a native of that county, born in 1790. He spent his boyhood days and received a good educa-

tion in his native county, and was elected State Representative eleven times, and was State Senator for two years. During the war of 1812 he was a Colonel. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Pearce, who was a native of Washington County, Kentucky, born in 1800. They settled on a large plantation in Trumbull County, Kentucky. Col. Dougherty died from the effects of swallowing a cockle burr, in 1844. M. N. passed his youth in Kentucky, and received a good education. When at the age of twenty years he went to northwestern Texas, remaining a short time, and then returned to Kentucky. Soon afterwards he visited his uncle, Major John Dougherty, at one time Indian Agent in the Platte Purchase in 1835, and through him a description of the Platte Purchase was given Hon. L. F. Linn, United States Senator. M. N. Dougherty spent some months in this country, and went back to Kentucky, and in the spring of 1857 he visited northeastern Missouri, but finally located at Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri. Here he entered into partnership with Mr. G. C. McFadden and opened up a general stock of goods, in the fall of 1858, building the first storehouse at Graham. He continued this occupation till the fall of 1861, when, leaving the business in charge of his partner, he enlisted in the Confederate army under Colonel Wilfries, and remained in service till the fall of 1863. He was in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, and while in Arkansas he was taken sick. When able for duty the regiment was in Tennessee. Mr. D. then started for Graham, but was captured by Jayhawkers, near Barton, Missouri, his horse was taken from him, and he was compelled to walk to Graham. Here he was obliged to take the oath, and now being under bonds, had often to report at St. Joseph. Finally he procured a pass and went to Iowa, afterwards to Nebraska, and during the years of 1863 and 1864 made two trips to Denver, Colorado. In the fall of 1864 he was superintendent of a freight train en route to Denver, and the following winter he organized a train and went by South Pass to Virginia City, Montana. There he remained till the spring of 1865, when he went back to Kentucky. In 1869 he came to St. Joseph and again engaged in freighting west. He passed the winter in mining, returned to Kentucky, and devoted his time to merchandising till 1873, when, with his mother, he went to Graham. He resumed general merchandising, and in 1881 moved to Maitland. Mr. D. was married September 28, 1881, to Miss Fannie Conklin, a native of Holt County, Missouri. She is the daughter of Charles and Mittie Conklin.

DR. T. S. DOWNEY,

clectic physician, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 13th of May, 1822, being the son of Walter and Mary (Clark) Downey. His father was a native of Indiana, born June 27, 1801, and died October 16,

1868. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, August 29, 1801, and died in April, 1856. They were married March 29, 1821, and then settled in Morgan County, Ohio, moving to Guernsey County, and thence to Shelby County, in 1852. Young Downey received an excellent education while a resident of Ohio. He was married the first time on the 17th of March, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Scott, and then settled in Guernsey Connty, Ohio, moving to St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1856. In 1869 he came to Clearmont, Nodaway County, Missouri, and located on a farm. He was also engaged to some extent in the practice of medicine. In 1875 he moved to New Point, Holt County, Missouri. Mrs. D. died on the 26th of March, 1876, leaving four children: Sarah A., John F., Mary J., and Benjamin C. The eldest son, John F., graduated from Hillsdale College, of Michigan, and was professor of mathamatics and astronomy at the Pennsylvania State University for eight years, and in the spring of 1880 he received the same appointment at the Minnesota State University. Dr. Downey was married the second time December 23, 1876, to Mrs. Phœbe Talbott, whose maiden name was Smart, a native of Meigs County, Ohio, born April 12, 1831. She is the daughter of Joseph and Phœbe (Pierce) Smart. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, born July 10, 1800, and died April 13, 1860. Her mother was born in Meigs County, Ohio, November 12, 1808. They were married in 1828, and then settled in Meigs County, Ohio. Dr. Downey located at Whig Valley in 1878 and moved to Maitland in May, 1880. He has filled the pulpit of the M. E. Church for fifteen years, and for the past ten years as a local preacher of the United Brethren Church.

E. C. EVERHART

is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, where he was born February 22, 1822. His father, Titus, was a native of Virginia, born in 1772, and was a captain under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. He married Nancy Bryan, in 1814. She was born in 1799, and was a daughter of David and C. Everhart, a prominent citizen of Clermont County, Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch died in 1844 and his mother in 1879. D. C. spent his boyhood days, and received a good education, in his native county. When quite young he learned the carpenter's trade. He has made three trips to California, being very successful in his undertakings as a miner. The trips were made in 1850, 1853, and the third one in 1857. Mr. E. has been married six times; first, January 15, 1844, to Miss Harriet H. Ely, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born December 21, 1824. She died September 28, 1851, leaving one son, William E., born January 24, 1849. He is now a merchant at Maitland, Missouri. His second marriage occurred January 1, 1852, to Miss Mary T. Gest, a native of the same county, born January 7, 1826. She died April 27, 1853, leav-

ing one son, Charles R., now a farmer in this township. December 7, 1853, he was married the third time, to Miss Mary T. Hulick, a native of the same county, born August 26, 1830. Her death occurred June 5, 1861. Two daughters survive : Carrie B., wife of W. E. Schoole, a farmer in the township, and Dollie B., wife of Warren W. Pegg, who is editor of the Clermont *Courier*, in Clermont County, Ohio. Mr. Everhart's fourth marriage was to Miss Chloe A. Debolt, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born January 14, 1835. She died June 26, 1868. The fifth marriage was October 6, 1870, when Miss Lina A. Dunseth, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, became his wife. She was born May 16, 1838, and died April 30, 1873. Mr. E. was married the sixth time, in 1881, to Mrs. Matilda Harell, a native of Shelby County, Indiana. She had previously been married three times and has one son, L. B. Binson, now a grain merchant at Humboldt, Nebraska. D. C. Everhart has been a contractor and liveryman at Batava, Ohio, and also farmed for many years, and during the time he lived in Hamilton County, Ohio, was interested in the hotel business. For many years he has been dealing in real estate, in Missouri and Ohio. Three of his children are settled in Holt County, Missouri, and when Maitland was founded he invested largely in lots. Since then his time has been devoted to the improvement of his land. He built the Valley Hotel, which was the first one erected in the town. Mr. E. has been a Mason in good standing since 1849.

CHARLES R. EVERHART,

farmer and stock grower, section 4, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born in 1853, and is a son of D. C. and Mary (Gest) Everhart. Charles was raised and educated in his native county, and in 1873, took a trip to California, remaining at San Francisco for some three months. He afterwards went to Boise City and devoted his time to the dairy business for two years, after which he came to Holt County, Missouri. Mr. E. was married in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Schoole, a native of Holt County, Missouri, born December 19, 1855. She was a daughter of Charles H. and M. W. (King) Schoole. They have three children : Gracie, Blanche and Eva.

D. A. GELVIN

is a member of one of the largest live stock firms in Northwest Missouri. His farm consists of 573 acres of fine, fertile soil, situated along the Nodaway River, his residence being in section 16. Mr. G. is a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 4, 1850, and was a son of James and Catharine Gelvin. His father was born and raised in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and began dealing in stock when but a mere boy. He soon became noted for his superior judg-

ment in the selection of a horse, and for many years purchased large droves of these animals, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, taking them to Boston. At other times he would buy cattle and hogs in Pennsylvania and Ohio and take them to the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia. After many years of successful business life he retired from active labor. He was first married in 1833, to Miss Mary Zimmerman, who died in 1844. He was married the second time in 1846, to Miss Catharine Crider, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, born in 1815. The senior Gelvin died in February, 1873, but his widow still resides at the old homestead. D. A. spent his boyhood in his native county, receiving a good education, and when at the age of twenty years he came west and located in Holt County, Missouri. He worked by the month till the spring of 1871, and during that year and the one following, he farmed. In February, 1873, he returned to Pennsylvania on account of his father's sickness, and the succeeding summer worked by the month. The next fall he again came to Holt County, and devoted his time to farming. Mr. G. was married November 19, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Hershner, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born February 3, 1850, and a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Pearce) Hershner. Her father, who was born in 1821, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, moved with his parents to Crawford County, Ohio. Her mother was a native of Maryland, and with her parents moved to Crawford County, Ohio. After being married they settled in that county, and in 1866, came to Holt County, Missouri, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Gelvin settled on eighty acres of land in Clay Township, in section 24, township 62, range 38, and in 1876 he entered into the live stock business, which has proved to be a grand success. He first bought on commission, but soon established an excellent reputation as a buyer, and entered into a partnership with E. F. Weller. He afterwards became interested in a store, finally sold out and entered into partnership with William Maurer. They are now known as about the heaviest shippers in Northwest Missouri. Mr. G. has as good a stock farm as there is in Holt County. His family consists of three daughters: Elsie D., born January 11, 1876; Emma L., born August 21, 1878, and Cora May, born October 9, 1880.

J. D. GOODPASTURE,

farmer, section 36, was a son of Rev. A. H. and Dulcina B. Goodpasture. His father, a native of Overton County, Tennessee, was born June 21, 1812, he being a son of John and Margery Goodpasture, natives of Virginia. John built the first court house at Richmond, Virginia. Rev. A. H. G. was the sixth child of a family of fourteen children. He spent his boyhood days and received a good common schooling in his native county, and when twenty-one years of age began life as a farmer. In

1833, he went to Central Alabama, and while en route, stopped for a time and attended a camp meeting. There he became converted, and soon resolved to work in the Christian cause. He began studying for the ministry, and was licensed to preach in April, 1835, by the Talladega Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He soon commenced preaching at Mardisville, Alabama, and after laboring for twenty-five months, returned to his native place. In 1836, he went to Sangamon County, Illinois, and in that state was circuit preacher some eighteen months. Going again to Alabama, he remained till 1842, when he went to Illinois and located in Menard County, where he has since labored. He was married January 10, 1843, to Dulcina B. Williams, a native of Bath County, Kentucky, born March 19, 1819. She was a daughter of James and Hannah (Moffin) Williams. Rev. A. H. Goodpasture and wife afterward settled at Petersburgh, Menard County, Illinois, where they remained till 1850, and then purchased land where they now reside. J. D. was born in Petersburgh, Menard County, Illinois, May 9, 1846, and when at the age of four years, with his parents, he located on a farm. He received a good common education, and during the years of 1863 and 1864 attended the North Sangamon Academy. In 1865 he took a course of study at the Normal School, at Lincoln, Illinois, afterward returned home and was married September 1, 1868, to Miss Frances H. O'Banion, a native of Morgan County, Illinois. She was born November 21, 1848, and was educated at Forest Hill and Jacksonville Seminaries. Her father, George M., was a native of Morgan County, Illinois, born September 15, 1827, and was a son of Evin and Margaret (Hall) O'Banion. Her mother, formerly Amanda M. Flinn, was from the same county, born September 3, 1827. She was a daughter of Z. W. and Elizabeth (Hill) Flinn. George M. and Amanda O'Banion were married February 10, 1848, and then settled in Morgan County, Illinois, on a farm, moving to Cass County, Illinois, in 1850, and back to Morgan County in 1852. Here George died September 15, 1853, and his wife was married the second time to Aaron Thompson, a native of Cape May County, New Jersey. He was born January 28, 1810, being a son of Anson and Elizabeth (Eldridge) Thompson. Having received a good education, he went to Menard County, Illinois, in 1837, taught school and worked at the carpenters' trade, and also clerked in a store for a number of years. In 1848 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchasing and improving a large farm. He was married September 21, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Carson, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, born in 1827, and a daughter of William and Cynthia (Boumont) Carson. She died October 19, 1854. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Goodpasture settled in Morgan County, Illinois, on a farm and remained till September, 1869, when they came to Holt County, Missouri. Here he purchased his present farm consist-

ing of 500 acres of improved land, with excellent buildings, good orchards, etc. They have a family of six children: Edwin R., born July 26, 1869; Abraham H., born May 20, 1871; Amanda D., born January 17, 1873; Mary H., born July 31, 1875; George B., born October 5, 1877, and Vianna J., born August 31, 1881. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

W. A. GRAHAM,

of the firm of Graham & Frame, dealers in dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, boots, shoes, queensware, etc., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 22d of October, 1858, being the son of Rev. F. H. and Rebecca A. (Irvin) Graham. His father was a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, born in 1823, and his mother was born in the same county in September, 1827. They were married in 1845 and settled in Belmont County, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Rockford County, Indiana. They afterwards returned to Guernsey County, Ohio, and in 1865 emigrated to Harrison County, Missouri, settling on a farm. There they remained till 1869, when they moved to Oregon, Holt County, and in 1871 to Rock Port, Atchison County. In 1872, Fillmore, Andrew County, became their home, and in 1873 they went to Macon City. Here the father died on the 25th of July of that year. William, with his mother, then returned to Oregon, Holt County, in the fall of 1875. During youth he received good educational advantages, thereby becoming familiarized with the primary business rules, so important in the life of every successful business man. From 1876 till 1879 he was deputy postmaster and telegraph operator at Oregon. In March, 1879, he entered the employ of Woolworth & Colt, at St. Joseph, as salesman, with whom he remained till July, 1880, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Albert Frame, opening a general stock at Maitland. Mr. Graham owns the building which they occupy. He found a wife in the person of Miss Grace B. King, to whom he was married December 31, 1880. She was a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born October 15, 1858, and was the daughter of Dr. R. and Rachel (O'Neil) King. Mr. G. is a member of the A. O. U. W., belonging to lodge No. 202. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

EDWARD L. HART

was born on the 24th of November, 1856, in Holt County, Missouri, and was the son of Rev. David and Martha E. (Higley) Hart. The former was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born November 21, 1821, his parents being Francis and Susan (Speck) Hart. David Hart was early left an orphan, and when quite young he learned the machinist's trade. When twenty-one years of age he entered the ministry. In 1852

he emigrated to America, locating at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was engaged in the carriage business, till 1854, after which he came to Whig Valley, Holt County. There he remained till the summer of 1855, when he moved to Nebraska. The winter following he returned and, on the 12th of December, 1855, was married to Miss Martha E. Higley, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born June 9, 1819. She was a daughter of Thomas Higley, a native of Hartford, Connecticut. He was born in 1785 and was married to Miss Ann Gaylord, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, born in 1788. In 1830 they moved to North Carolina, and in 1838 to Indiana, coming to Clay Township, Holt County, Missouri, in 1845, and being among the very first settlers here. Thomas Higley died in 1853, and Ann G. Higley in 1861. Rev. David Hart and his wife finally located in Nebraska, and in 1869 returned to Holt County. In 1872 they again went to Nebraska, and in 1878 to Salt Lake City, in order to gain, if possible, a change for the better in Mr. H.'s health. He died there January 14, 1879. Mrs. Hart then returned to Nebraska, where Edward L. had been reared and educated. He attended for some time the State University, and after leaving this institution returned with his mother to Holt County and settled on the old homestead, where they now reside. December 14, 1881, Mr. Hart was appointed Justice of the Peace, and discharged his duties faithfully and creditably.

ALLEN HAYZLETT,

farmer, section 14, was born in Hancock County, Indiana, May 18, 1838, and is a son of James and Angeline (Taylor) Hayzlett. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio. With their parents they had moved to Hancock County, Indiana, where they married and settled. James Hayzlett died in 1859. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native state, commencing life for himself as a farmer when at the age of twenty years. In 1860 he went to Kansas and farmed till April, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was at the battle of Independence. He was wounded four times, and on August 25, 1862, was honorably discharged. Mr. H. returned to his farm in Kansas, and remained till 1864, when he went to his native county in Indiana. In 1866, with his mother, he moved to Hughes Township, Nodaway County, Missouri, purchasing a farm, which he sold in 1876, and then moved to Holt County, Missouri. There he bought his present farm of 120 acres of land, now well improved. He was married November 25, 1877, to Miss Amanda Fountain, a daughter of L. and Martha Fountain. The former was born October 9, 1830, and the latter October 17, 1829. They had gone to Shelby County, Indiana, with their parents when they were mere children. Their marriage occurred October 16, 1855, after which

they settled in that county, and moved to Minnesota in 1864, and in 1871 to Holt County, Missouri. They now reside near Oregon.

JAMES M. KENYON,

dealer in hardware, farm implements, etc., is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, where he was born April 11, 1840, being a son of Thompson and India Ann (Griffith) Kenyon. His father was born in Ohio in 1810, and his mother is a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, born in 1811. After being married they settled in Ohio, and in 1838 moved to Andrew County, Missouri, purchasing a farm of 240 acres of choice land. The senior Kenyon died in 1844. James M. passed his youthful days and received his education in his native county. After his father's death he took charge of the farm, though but seventeen years of age. In 1862 he went to Colorado, and devoted his time to mining and freighting, and during the years of 1868 and 1869 he was engaged in the grocery business at Warsatch, Colorado. Upon selling out he returned to the old homestead in Andrew County. Mr. K. was married November 11, 1869, to Miss Emily Jackson, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born on the 17th of July, 1848. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Sinie Jackson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born October 6, 1799, and her mother, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born July 19, 1807. They were married December 15, 1830, and then settled in Belmont County, Ohio, and in 1867 moved to Andrew County, Missouri, and in 1880 to Maryville. After the return of Mr. Kenyon from Colorado, he devoted his time to the breeding of Short Horn cattle, till 1877, when, with John W. Jones, of Clinton County, he closed out the entire herd at St Joseph, Missouri. In 1877 and 1878 he was at Deadwood, and in July 1880, he settled at Maitland, embarking in the dry goods trade, but sold out during that fall and purchased his present stock of Paschal & Spencer. He is a Mason in good standing. Mrs. K. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their family consists of Clyde M., born April 2, 1871, and Mary E., born September 13, 1876.

A. H. KIDD,

merchant, at Maitland, was born in Petersboro' County, Canada, February 24, 1850, and was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Johns) Kidd. His father is a native of Lanark County, Canada, and when but a mere boy moved with his parents to Petersboro County and settled on a farm. His mother is a native of England, and went to Canada with her parents when at the age of twelve years. After they were married they settled on the farm where they still reside, and are now enjoying good health. A. H. passed his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county. He afterwards spent some two years at a grammar

school, and devoted the next two years in teaching. In 1869 he graduated at the New London Commercial College. He then returned to the home of his parents and assisted on the farm. In the spring of 1871 he immigrated to the Unites States, locating in Iowa. He taught school in the counties of Union, Adams and Taylor. He was married April 28, 1877, to Miss E. M. Kater, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born May 23, 1838. Her father was James Kater, Esq., a native of Scotland, who, after being married, came to America, in 1828. He was a weaver by trade, and located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and assisted his son in a market. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kidd subsequently settled in Adams County, Iowa, on a farm some nine miles from Creston, purchasing and improving 160 acres of land. After some four years he sold out and came to Maitland and opened a store, where he is now doing a successful business. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. K. is assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school.

CHARLES A. LEACH,

freight agent and telegraph operator, was born May 12, 1852, in Cayuga County, New York, being a son of C. and J. H. Leach, who, after their marriage, moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1871, and settled on a farm six miles north of Maryville. Charles A. spent his boyhood days in his native county. His education was a very liberal one, and was received at Oakwood Seminary, now known as Friends' University, in Cayuga County, New York. He was a graduate from this institution in 1870, and then came west with his parents, assisting them on the farm till the summer of 1873. At that time he entered the office of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad at Maryville, Missouri. His qualities as a student and business man were soon observed by the company, and August 12, 1874, he was placed in charge of the Bigelow office, and on the main line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. Here he became known as a skilled and careful operator, and August 1, 1880, he assumed charge of the duties of the office at Maitland. Mr. Leach is possessed of superior social powers and is known to be quite a humorist. Miss Rena R. Courier became his wife on February 10, 1877, and by this union they have two children, a bright boy, Guy C., born August 27, 1878, and a charming daughter, Mary, born October 12, 1880. Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Leach belongs to lodge No. 202 of the A. O. U. W.

G. R. McINTYRE,

farmer, section 23, is a native of Holt County, Missouri, and was born May 12, 1849. His father, Judge George McIntyre, a native of Butler County, Ohio, moved with his parents to Parke County, Indiana, and

there he was married to Miss Polly Milleman, a native of New York. She had gone with her parents to Michigan, and afterwards to Parke County, Indiana. The Judge and his wife settled in Holt County, Missouri, and there his wife died October 22, 1872. G. R. McIntyre spent his boyhood days in his native county, and received an excellent education. He taught school for a number of winters, and was married January 31, 1872, to Miss Louisa A. Russell, a native of Holt County, Missouri, born August 2, 1853. She was a daughter of Judge R. H. and Mary E. Russell. The former was born in Clarke County, Ohio, April 7, 1818, and in 1836 left Ohio and resided in Lafayette, Indiana, and in the spring of 1836 he came to the Platte Purchase. In 1841 he married Mary E. Crowley, who died in 1860. In 1861 he was married to Susan Bishop. Mrs. McIntyre was raised by her step-mother, and was educated in Holt County. Mr. and Mrs. McI. finally settled on their present farm. They have been blessed with three children: Lee, born October 14, 1873; Edwin, born November 6, 1875, and D. G., December 21, 1877.

C. D. MESSINGER,

hardware dealer, may be numbered among the most successful business men of Maitland. He is a native of Clinton County, Missouri, and was born in 1856. His parents were Chester and Elizabeth (Riley) Messinger, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Kentucky. She was a sister of Hon. J. T. Riley, of Buchanan County, Missouri. The father and mother of C. D. died when he was but a mere boy, and his early days were spent in agricultural pursuits, the money thus earned through the summer months being spent in procuring an education. When at the age of eighteen years he determined, with that spirit of enterprise which has characterized his course through life, to enter the mercantile business. He began in the hardware establishment of J. H. Robison, of St. Joseph, and discharged his duties creditably and to the satisfaction of his employer. Mr. Messinger subsequently became employed by Shultz & Hosea, hardware and cutlery manufacturers, and his ability and strict attention to business, soon achieved for him an enviable reputation as a salesman. In June, 1880, he attended the sale of lots at the newly located town of Maitland, purchasing choice corner lots. Soon after he erected a business house, and is now known throughout the Nodaway Valley as a leading hardware merchant. He is a Mason in good standing, and is also a member of the Baptist Church.

J. T. MOORE,

merchant, was born in Menard County, Illinois, on October 29, 1850, and is a son of Samuel and Selena (Williams) Moore. His father was a native

of Fleming County and his mother of Green County, Kentucky. They both moved to Illinois in 1823, with their parents, and there they were married, afterwards settling on a farm. J. T. passed his youthful days and received his education in his native county. He was married October 29, 1873, to Miss Catharine McNeal, a native of Menard County, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Eliza (Short) McNeal. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore settled at the old homestead, and in 1880 he disposed of his entire effects and moved to Holt County, Missouri. He located some four miles northwest of Maitland, improved a farm of eighty acres, but sold out and moved to Maitland, in March, 1881. February 8, 1882, in connection with Mr. J. K. Seaman, he entered the grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have a family of two children, Samuel and Jessie B. Mr. M. is a member of the A. O. U. W., belonging to Lodge No. 202.

J. J. MOULTON,

is the publisher and proprietor of the Maitland Independent, a newsy and interesting sheet, published weekly, and which, under its present able management, has built up a good circulation. Mr. Moulton is a native of Tazwell County, Illinois, and was born on a farm four miles east of Fort Clark (now Peoria) on August 15, 1833. The days of his youth were spent in assisting his father on the farm, his evenings being devoted to study. When eighteen years of age he purchased an outfit, and from that time until he was twenty-two years old, he followed prairie breaking with an ox team. In 1855, he entered a college in his native county, prosecuting his studies for some four years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was placed on guard duty at Bird's Point, being honorably discharged in the August following. On the 2d of the same month, Mr. Moulton re-enlisted in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, receiving his discharge on October 2, 1864. Returning to Illinois, he was occupied in teaching school till the fall of 1867, when he went to Atchison County, Missouri, locating on a farm. In 1878, he purchased the Riverton Enterprise. A few months later he moved to Clarinda, Iowa, where he established the Nodaway Chief. In February, 1881, he sold out and came to Maitland, Holt County, Missouri, where he has since continued to edit one of the best papers of the county. Mr. Moulton was married April 20, 1865, to Miss Roxie A. Mette, a native of Wood County, Illinois. She was born in 1844. They have one child, Ernest, born October 12, 1866.

D. C. PARKS,

druggist, a native of Andrew County, Missouri, was born January 16, 1855, being a son of John M. and Frances (Thomas) Parks. His father was born and raised in Kentucky, and in 1852 came to Missouri, locating near Fillmore, Andrew County. His mother was a native of Clay

County, Missouri. They settled on a farm after their marriage, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in his native county till he abandoned tilling the soil, in order to fit himself for a teacher. Many long evenings were spent in study, and two years of his younger life were passed as professor of penmanship. With a mind filled with learning and a future bright and promising, he taught school some four years, and in 1881 formed a partnership with a Mr. Roberts. They opened a drug store at Maitland, and are now doing a good business. Mr. Parks was married to Miss Mary Kee, December 29, 1881. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Kee, was born in 1858, and was raised in Andrew County, Missouri. She is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. P. belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON,

farmer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, mules and Jersey and Poland China hogs, resides in section 25. Mr. P. is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, was born January 14, 1841, and is a son of Henry and C. S. Patterson. His father was born in Ireland, January 14, 1814, and came to America in 1834, landing at New York City. He went to Mobile, Alabama, remained one winter, thence to St. Louis, and finally located at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, in the spring of 1835, being one of the twelve who first located in that county. He was married in 1840, to Miss C. S. Cobb, a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky. She, with her parents, moved to Missouri at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Patterson settled on a farm near Savannah, and in 1846 moved into the town, where Mr. P. now resides, his wife having died in November, 1862. W. H. spent his boyhood days in his native county, and received a good education. When twenty years of age he started out for himself as a farmer, and during the war freighted in Colorado till 1866. He then returned to Andrew County, and in March, 1866, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Cobb, a native of Andrew County, Missouri. She was a daughter of G. W. and Mary Cobb, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. With her parents she moved to Andrew County, Missouri, where she was married. William H. Patterson and wife settled on Hackberry Ridge, in Andrew County, and lived there till 1867, when he moved to Holt County, locating some four miles east of Oregon. In 1870 he moved on the farm where he now resides. Their family consists of six children, five boys and one girl: Louis C., Edward H., Hallie A., William L., George H. and Morie O.

A. S. PEARCE,

farmer, section 11, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, May 10, 1838, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Pearce, who were also

natives of the same county. The subject of this sketch passed his younger days in his native county, and when at the age of fourteen years with his parents he moved to Butler County, Ohio, where they settled on a farm. In 1854 he moved to Illinois, and here he enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, in 1862, and did service through many hard fought battles, among which was the engagement at Fort Donelson. He was promoted to orderly sergeant for bravery, and was finally mustered out. Soon after he came to Holt County, Missouri, and in 1865 was married to Miss Julia Kunkel, a native of Holt County, Missouri, born November 28, 1848. By this union they have a family of eight children: Willie, Schuyler, Myrtle, Alfretta, Dellie, Abraham, Perte and Homer. They have lost one, Rowena. Mr. Pearce's farm consists of 160 acres of fine land, well improved, including good buildings and orchard.

J. E. PHILLIPS,

lumberman, is a native of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, and was born May 13, 1851, being a son of William N. and Lucy J. Phillips. The former was born in Massachusetts, and, in 1846, was married to Miss Lucy J. Tayor, a native of Saratoga County, New York. They afterwards settled at Watertown, and, in 1854, moved to Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois, locating on a farm. Some two years after, Mr. P. entered the mercantile business at Wayne, and here Mrs. Lucy Phillips died, in 1858, leaving seven children. The father was married a second time, to Miss Mary Black, a native of Rockport, New York. She had moved to Illinois with her parents at an early day. Her death occurred in 1864, at the age of fifteen years. J. E. Phillips then went to live with an uncle, Elliott Tayor, at Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan. In 1874, he graduated from the High School, and in 1876 was graduated from the law department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He practiced at the bar of Chicago and Wheaton, Illinois, till January, 1880, when, his health having failed, he entered the employ of Howell & Bros., at Maryville, Missouri. Soon after he took charge of their lumber yard at Graham, and in June of the same year came to Maitland. He was one of the pioneers of the town, and made some of the first improvements. Mr. P. was married June 7, 1876, to Miss Emily Sayer, a native of Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois, born August 8, 1853. She was a daughter of Henry V. and Phebe E. (Moffatt) Sayer, who were natives of New York. They settled in DuPage County, Illinois at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. P. have one child, Mary Lucy. They are both members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Phillips is chairman of the town board, a school trustee, and is superintendent of the Sunday School.

B. W. ROSS,

physician and surgeon, though young in years, deserves to be classed with the old practitioners of Holt and Nodaway Counties. He is a native of Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, and was born September 22, 1852. He enjoyed the best advantages for an education that Ohio could afford, and always having had a taste for the medical profession, in 1871, he commenced reading with Dr. Hughey, of Bainbridge, and continued under his tutorship for one year, when, on account of poor health, he was obliged to abandon his studies. Believing that the western climate would be beneficial, he came to Holt County, Missouri, in 1874, his parents having moved to that county some two years previous. While residing with his parents, and assisting on the farm, he regained his health, and resumed the study of medicine. He attended lectures in 1879–80, and graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, of Keokuk, Iowa. In 1880 he began the practice of his profession at Mound City, Holt County, Missouri, and remained there until the spring of 1881, when he came to Graham, and immediately engaged in following his chosen profession. Later, Dr. Ross removed to Maitland and became occupied in the drug business, in which he has obtained a large and lucrative patronage. His studious habits and close attention to his calling, combined with excellent work, have placed him in the front rank among members of his profession. The doctor is a member of Lodge No. 189, of the I. O. O. F., of Graham. He was united in marriage on the 6th of January, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Harmon, a daughter of Jacob Harmon, a native of Brown County, Kansas, born on the 4th day of March, 1858.

MAJOR EB. ROZELL,

farmer, section 31, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 29, 1837, and is a son of Eben and Esther Rozell, who were natives of New York. The father was born in 1772, and went to Ross County, Ohio, in 1805. He died in March, 1846, after having served in the war of 1812 under Colonel McDonald. The mother of Eb. Rozell was born in 1793. They married in 1813, and then settled in Ross County, Ohio, where they had purchased a large tract of land, and improved it. Mrs. Rozell still resides at the old homestead. The subject of this memoir spent his boyhood days and received an excellent education in his native county. During the time from 1857 to 1858 he taught school, but afterwards returned to the farm and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He was married September 13, 1860, to Miss Mary Ross, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born April 22, 1843, and is a daughter of George and Abbie (Meighen) Ross, natives of Pennsylvania. In May, 1861, Mr. Rozell enlisted in the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was

wounded at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1863, after which he was discharged. He returned to Ross County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1864 assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the field as major of his regiment. He served in Virginia with the army of the Potomac till October, 1864, when he was wounded in the shoulder and left lung. He was captured in the Shenandoah Valley, and for several weeks was held as prisoner in Libby Prison, at Richmond. He was paroled and mustered out at Washington, D. C., September 20, 1864. Mr. R. returned to Ross County, Ohio, and the following spring made a visit to Burlington Junction, Nodaway County, Missouri. In 1870 he disposed of his effects in Ross County, and moved to Andrew County, Missouri, and in 1871 came to Holt County, Missouri, settling where he now resides. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rozell consists of four children: Olie, Frank, Albert and Walter. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

H. H. SEELEY,

of the firm of Finney, Williams & Co., lumber dealers, is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and was born April 23, 1846. His father, R. Seeley, was born in the state of Connecticut, in 1824, and with his parents moved to Rochester, New York, and in 1844 he went to Pennsylvania. His parents later moved to Wisconsin. Roswell taught school for some time, and was afterwards married to Isabella Crawford, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1825. They settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1848 moved to St. Louis, and to Illinois in 1851. Leavenworth, Kansas, became their home in 1860, and in 1867 the father died, and in 1882 the mother followed. H. H. accompanied his parents on their different moves, and received a good education at Leavenworth. He learned the carpenter trade and worked in Leavenworth till 1874, when he went to Barnard, Nodaway County, Missouri, and opened a lumber yard. This he sold to a Mr. Williams, and formed a company styled Finney, Williams & Co., and located at Maitland in October, 1881. Mr. S. was married July 4, 1870, to Miss Etta D. Sayre, a native of Oneida County, New York, born January 15, 1849. She is the daughter of F. R. and L. (Chapman) Sayre, her father a native of New York, was born in 1802, and her mother, a native of New York, was born in 1806. After they were married they settled in New York, and in 1860 moved to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley are both members of the Baptist Church. He belongs to Lodge 204, A. O. U. W. Their family consists of six children living: F. R., Charles S., George A., W. G., L. I. and I. G. One daughter, Alice R., is deceased.

N. S. SHULL,

farmer, section 29, was born in North Carolina, April 15, 1840. His parents, James and Elizabeth Shull, were both natives of the same state. N. S. Spent his boyhood days and received a good education in North Carolina. During the late rebellion he served the entire time in the Confederate army. In 1869 he went to Nodaway County, Missouri, and was married April 15, 1875, to Miss Mary Gilmore, a native of Buchanan County, Missouri. After this they settled in Holt County, Missouri. They have a family consisting of four children : Maggie L., William H., Ernest E. and Minnie B. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

LOUIS C. SMOCK,

grocer. The subject of this sketch, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, was born on the 4th of May, 1853, and is the son of James and Martha (Linville) Smock. His father was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1819, and died December 22, 1864. His mother was a native of Jackson County, Missouri. Louis passed his boyhood days and received his education in Holt County, Missouri. In 1874, he spent the most of the time in Indiana, but after returning devoted his time to farming till October, 1881. He then entered the grocery business at Maitland, and as a merchant is very successful. Mr. Smock was married on the 5th of August, 1875, to Miss L. Murphy, a native of Daviess County, Missouri, born on the 9th of March, 1859. Her father was John Murphy, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. S. have by this union three children : Bathana B., born April 7, 1877 ; Thomas L., born December 9, 1879 ; Marion J., born January 4, 1881. Mr. Smock is a Mason in good standing. His farm consists of 60 acres of fine land well improved.

JOSEPH R. STONE,

dealer in harness, saddles, trunks, valises, etc., is a native of Atchison County, Missouri. He was born January 30, 1859, and is a son of J. R. and M. S. (White) Stone, who settled in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1857. Joseph, with his parents, moved to Worth County, in 1860, and remained till 1864, then going to St. Joseph, where he lived until 1865, thence to Plattsville, Iowa, and in 1866 he located at Graham. Here his father carried on the harness and saddle business till 1879, when he moved to Burlington Junction. Joseph received a good education at Graham, and when but a boy began working at the harness business, and after his father's removal he opened a shop in Graham and did a good business there. November 10, 1880, he came to Maitland and now commands a good trade, which he deserves. Mr. Stone married Miss Lydia Eberlin, a native of Wisconsin, born August 7, 1861. She is the

daughter of Thiebant and Mary E. (Hamm) Eberlin. Her father is a native of Germany, born October 14, 1826. Her mother was born in France, October 15, 1825. They were married April 25, 1853. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stone settled at Maitland. He is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F., and Lodge No. 202, A. O. U. W.

WICKLIFF TAYLOR

is one of the successful merchants of Maitland. He was born in New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, being the son of Dr. J. C. and Nancy Taylor. His father is a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, born in 1819, and his mother of Virginia, born in 1818. Dr. J. C. and Nancy Taylor were married in 1838, after which they settled in Preble County, Ohio, and in 1858 moved to Indiana. Here Mrs. Taylor died, and the doctor was married the second time, and, in 1859, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and in 1860 to Forest City, Holt County. He was afterwards in the mercantile business at Graham for seven years, and also at Fillmore and Savannah. He sold out at Maryville in 1874, then moved to Topeka, Kansas, where he now resides. Wickliff established a store at Graham, and conducted the business under the firm name of Taylor & Bros., soon after the father's removal to Kansas, and still retains his interest. He is also the junior member of the firm of M. N. Dougherty & Co., who are doing a general merchandise business in this city. Mr. T. was married July 27, 1881, to Miss Belle Turnure, a native of Boone County, Illinois, and a daughter of E. W. and Emily Turnure. Her father, a native of New York, was born in 1827, and died in July, 1880. Her mother was born in 1832, in New York, and is still living. They were married in 1853, after which they settled in Boone County, and in 1863, went to Mitchell County, Iowa, and to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1865. They located near Bridgewater, and in 1871 went to Maryville, and to Graham in 1877.

L. M. THOMPSON,

farmer, section 36, is a native of Menard County, Illinois, where he was born, May 27, 1852, and is a son of Aaron and Sarah (Carson) Thompson. His father was born in Cape May County, New Jersey, January 28, 1810, and was a son of Anson and Elizabeth (Eldridge) Thompson. He received a good education and went to Menard County, Illinois, in 1837, where he taught school and worked at the carpenter's trade. He also clerked in a store for a number of years, and in 1848 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchasing and improving a large farm. He was married September 21, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Carson, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois. She was a daughter of William and Cynthia (Boumont) Carson. He was one of the first settlers of Menard

County, Illinois. The mother died October 19, 1854, and the father was married the second time to Mrs. Amanda M., widow of George M. O'Banion, who still resides in Illinois. L. M. Thompson spent his boyhood days in his native county, and received a good education, when at the age of seventeen years he came to Holt County Missouri, and broke prairie for two years, and in 1872 turned his attention to tilling the soil. He married March 22, 1874, Miss Emma Shields, a native of Washington County, Indiana, born March 7, 1851. Her parents were William and Sarah (Cartwright) Shields. Her father, a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, was born January 31, 1823, the son of Reuben and Gracie Shields. Her mother was born in Washington County, Indiana, May 12, 1823. They were married October 9, 1844, and then settled in Washington County, Indiana, and in 1870 moved to Holt County, Missouri, and in 1879 to Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson finally located where they now reside. Their family consists of two children : Ida M., born February 22, 1875, and Claudie M., born December 30, 1876.

S. L. VINSONHALER,

grain dealer, was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, June 29, 1854, and is a son of D. M. and Mary Vinsonhaler, The father was a native of Ross County, Ohio, born October 6, 1820, and with his parents he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled near Graham. He was married October 6, 1853, to Miss Mary Byers, a native of Andrew County, Missouri. She died in 1858, and D. M. Vinsonhaler married the second time Miss Mary I. Rea. They now reside where he first settled, some three miles south of Graham. S. L. passed his younger days and received his education in Nodaway County, Missouri. In 1868 he began clerking for Smith & Vaugh, merchants at Graham, and in 1869 entered the employ of McQuary & Gardner, hardware merchants. In 1871 he learned the painters' trade, at which he worked till 1880, when he entered the employ of Bariteau & Welch, grain merchants at Maitland. Mr. V. married October 25, 1875, Miss Sarah Trapp, a native of Andrew County, Missouri, born March 16, 1858. She was a daughter of Rev. W. R. and M. A. Trapp. Mrs. V. died November 27, 1875. Mr. V. was married the second time September 13, 1879, to Miss Maggie Lewis, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born February 21, 1861. Her parents were Dr. D. S. and Margaret J. Anderson. Mr. V. is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 189 I. O. O. F.

GEORGE WAGNER,

farmer, section 4, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, was born in 1833. His father, George Wagner, was born in Pennsylvania, and at an early

day, he went, with his parents, to Ohio, in which state he settled. He was married to Miss C. Hicler a native of Ohio. Her father and mother came from Germany. George passed his youthful days in his native state, and in May, 1855, was married to Miss Elizabeth Hooper, a native of Athens, Ohio, born in 1836. Some time after they settled in that county, and remained till 1844, when they moved to Morgan County, Ohio. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Wagner came to Holt County, and located in Clay Township, where he now has a farm, consisting of 200 acres of improved land.

JAMES WAGNER,

farmer, section 33, was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 25, 1837, and was a son of George and C. (Hicler) Wagner. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and, with his parents, moved to Ohio and settled in Athens County at an early day. The mother of James was a native of Ohio, but of German descent, her parents having come from Germany and settled in Jefferson County, Ohio. Young Wagner was raised on a farm, receiving a good common-school education, and in 1859 he started for Pike's Peak. Upon reaching the Platte River he decided to go no further, but located at Phelps, in Atchison County, Missouri, where he remained two years. He then went to Vernon County, Wisconsin, and enlisted in Company F, Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till March 4, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, on account of a wound received in a skirmish. December 7, 1863, Mr. Wagner returned to Wisconsin and was married March 4, 1864, to Miss E. Smith, a native of Vinton County, Wisconsin. She died in March, 1867, at the age of twenty-one years, leaving two children, Lawrence E. and William M. Mr. Wagner was married the second time August 1, 1869, to Miss Rebecca Harris, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born in 1850. In 1876 they moved to Holt County, Missouri, and settled near Maitland, and later located where he now resides. He owns a farm of 160 acres of fine land, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. W. have three children, Charles W., George S. and Bertie R. They are both members of the U. B. Church.

W. F. WAIT, V. D. M.,

Maitland Christian Church, is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, and was born on the 16th of August, 1847, being the son of Dr. L. A. and Sarah (Smallwood) Wait. His father was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, in 1812, and died October 28, 1864, and his mother, a native of Ohio, was born in 1820, and died in 1855. They were married in 1844, and then settled in Monroe County, Ohio. W. F., with his parents, moved to Platte County, Missouri, in 1857, and, in 1859, to

Atchison County. He received his education at Atchison, Kansas, and, in 1864, enlisted in the Fourth Kansas Light Artillery, and did service in the Black Hills, fighting Indians. He suffered many hardships, and at one time lived for nineteen days on mule meat and rose buds. After being mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in December, 1865, Mr. Wait returned to Atchison, devoting his time to study preparatory to his entering the ministry. He was ordained in September, 1868, his first charge being at Wyandotte, Kansas. There he remained till 1873, when he came to Missouri, and since that time he has preached in DeKalb, Clinton, Caldwell, Daviess and Holt Counties. He was married on the 7th of July, 1876, to Miss Annie E. Boulton, who is a native of Buchanan County, born in January, 1873. She is the daughter of P. L. and Annie (Baker) Boulton, who were both natives of Mason County, Kentucky, and who, after being married, settled in Buchanan County, Missouri. In 1853 they moved to Caldwell County, locating about seven miles from Cameron. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Wait had one child, Rutherford B., born March 29, 1877, but who died soon after. Mr. Wait is a member of Lodge No. 202, of the A. O. U. W.

JACOB WELLER,

farmer, section 13, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on August 22, 1818, and is a son of John and Mary (Barbara) Weller. He received an excellent education in the state schools, and was assistant teacher from 1832 till 1835 and acted as principal until 1853. In September, 1844, he was married to Miss Catherine Marget, a native of Germany, born February 2, 1823. In 1853 Mr. W. joined the Baptist Church, and for that reason was discharged from further duties as government teacher. The following October, with his wife and children, he came to America, landing at Philadelphia, and soon received a call to preach from the Louisville Baptist Church. He acted as missionary till 1869, when he moved to Clarke County, Indiana, and settled on a farm, which he improved. In 1870 he sold out and came to Holt County, Missouri, and purchased a tract of land. He now owns some 320 acres of well improved land near Maitland. His family consists of seven children living: Ernest, Frederick K., William G., Sarah E., Charles F., Phillip J., and Lydia M.

D. A. WILLIAMS,

farmer, section 1, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1851, being a son of Delvo and Elvira (Knox) Williams, who were natives of the same county. After being married they settled where the father now resides, the mother having died in 1858. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county, and

when twenty-one years old he started out for himself, by first engaging in the butter and cheese business for some six years. He married August 27, 1871, Miss Georgie Johnston, a native of the same county as her husband, born in December, 1857. She was the daughter of A. and L. (Heath) Johnston, who were born in Geauga County, Ohio. The mother died when Mrs. W. was quite small, and she was raised by an aunt. In 1878 Mr. W. went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and was there occupied in making butter and cheese, till 1879. After this he removed to Clarke County, Indiana, and in 1881 traveled through Kansas, but not being satisfied with the country, finally purchased his present farm of 80 acres, which is all improved, and well watered. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two boys, James A. and Delos G. Mrs. W. is a church member.

GEORGE W. ZOOK,

farmer, section 11, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1833. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and moved to Mahoning County at an early day. When George was five years of age they died and he was raised by an aunt, Caroline Clay by name, and a resident of Mahoning County. When at the age of fourteen years he supported himself by working on a farm, and in 1850 he went to Noble County, Indiana. He was married September 19, 1852, to Miss Lucinda Action, who was a native of Ohio, born in 1836, being a daughter of William and Mary Action. Her father was born in Maryland and her mother in Ohio. After being married they settled in Ohio, and, in 1850, moved to Noble County, Indiana, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Zook finally located in LaGrange County, Indiana, purchased a farm and made many improvements. In 1869 he sold out and came to Holt County, Missouri, and remained till 1871, when he bought his present farm of 200 acres. This he has greatly improved. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Z. consists of four children, Mary J., Sarah A., William C. and Rosa B. They are members of the Christian Church.

P. M. PASCHAL

was born on February 3, 1827, in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, being the eldest son of Alvah and Sarah (McQuary) Paschal. The former was a native of Russell County, Virginia, born in 1801, and with his parents moved to Kentucky in 1804. P. M.'s mother was a native of Wilkes County, North Carolina, born in 1802. She moved to Kentucky in 1812. They were married in March, 1826. The father died in April, 1854, his wife in 1877. "Pleas," as he is familiarly called, spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state. Early in life he was engaged in the ship timber business, but in the course of a few

years, by his energetic business qualities and industry and good management, he secured a competency to embark in the horse and mule trade, purchasing animals in Kentucky and taking them to Mississippi and Louisiana. These he disposed of to planters. Being an active worker and square dealer, he soon ranked among the foremost in the business. In 1864 he purchased a tract of land in Holt County, Missouri, consisting of 200 acres, and in 1865 closed out his entire interest in Kentucky and settled on his farm in Missouri, devoting his time to improving land and stock raising. November 1, 1875, he disposed of all personal property and spent the year 1876 in settling up outstanding business. January 1, 1877, he associated himself with John W. McQuary, of Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri, as a hardware merchant. The following year, in October, 1878, his partner died. Mr. Paschal settled up the estate and purchased the interest of his late partner, and continued the business as sole proprietor till April, 1880, when he took in John S. Spencer as junior partner. His landed estate consists of some 918 acres of finely improved property, situated in Holt, Nodaway, Andrew and DeKalb Counties. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. P. was in the capital of North Carolina, and was at Raleigh the night of its capture, but soon finding things rather warm, he returned to his native state. He is cautious, firm in purpose, and strictly honest in all business transactions. To his excellent business qualifications is the establishment largely due for its remarkable financial success. In business circles he stands high for his unswerving integrity and stability.

CHAPTER X.

FORBES TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST PREACHER—FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZED—FIRST SCHOOL—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST PHYSICIAN—BUILDINGS AND PEOPLE—DALLAS—WEST UNION—FORBES—EDUCATIONAL—PRESENT BUSINESS—SHIPPING STATION BIOGRAPHICAL.

At a regular term of the county court of Holt County, held at the court house, in Oregon, on the 22d day of March 1871, it was ordered that a new municipal township be erected out of the southern portion of Nodaway Township, and bounded as follows:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of section 6, township 59, range 37, thence south to the southwest corner of section 18, township 59, range 37; thence west to the northwest quarter of section 23, township 59, range 38; thence south to the Missouri River; thence down the left bank thereof to the mouth of the Nodaway River, thence up on the right bank of the Nodaway River to the south line of section 1, township 59, range 37; thence west to the place of beginning. All that part lying within these boundaries shall hereafter be known as Forbes Township, and the place of voting shall be at the town of Forbes."

On the 10th of May, 1872, the dividing line between congressional townships fifty-nine and sixty was made the northern boundary of Forbes Township. The tier of sections from one to six, inclusive, on the north boundary of this township, was thus taken from Nodaway Township and annexed to Forbes, thereby adding nearly six entire sections to the latter township, and increasing its area to its present (1882) limits.

The outline of this township, from the circumstance of a considerable portion of the same being bounded by the Missouri and Nodaway Rivers, is necessarily irregular, and where the boundaries are straight lines, Lewis Township cuts a notch out of the northwest corner of Forbes, two miles east and west by three miles north and south. It is thus bounded on the north two miles by Lewis Township, and six miles by Nodaway Township; on the east it is bounded by the Nodaway River, which separates it from Andrew County, and also by the Missouri River; on the south by the Missouri River, which separates it from the state of Kansas; and, on the west by Lewis Township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Forbes Township includes a considerable diversity of surface. The bluff formation, which, within its limits, begins on the north line of section twenty-three, township 59, range 38, extends in an eastward by southerly direction to section 29 of range 38, in the same township where stands the town of Forbes, thence in a nearly due easterly direction to the confluence of the Nodaway with the Missouri River, in the southeast corner of the county, the whole extent of this chain of elevation including a distance of about eight miles. To the southward of this bluff extends the wide expanse of Little Tarkio and Missouri River bottom lands, which generally are, or were originally heavily timbered. The bluff lands, or those immediately to the northward of the same, are very broken, and the general aspect of that portion of the township extending beyond these, even to its extreme northern limits, present the aspect of a rolling country.

Though including within its limits a considerable amount of prairie land, Forbes Township is essentially a timbered district of the county. Besides all the other different varieties of wood proper to this section of country, a considerable amount of superior walnut has been cut and shipped from its limits, and though materially decreased from the yield of former years, this still continues to be a valuable item of export. Limestone of superior quality exists in exhaustless deposits along the water courses, and in the bluffs of this township. This is well adapted for building purposes, and is extensively quarried.

STREAMS.

This township is abundantly provided with water, for stock and domestic uses. Unfailing springs of living water abound almost everywhere within its limits, and is otherwise readily obtained at reasonable depths, by digging. Besides the rivers on its boundaries, there are several minor streams within its limits. The old channel of the Little Tarkio enters Forbes Township at the northwest corner of section 28, township 59, range 38, and flows in a generally southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of section 32, where it makes a bend of nearly a mile, flowing northward and then eastward, entering the Missouri River in section 26. Prior to its cutting into the Missouri above Forest City, where its principal volume now flows through the old forsaken channel of the Missouri River, the Little Tarkio was a stream of no inconsiderable importance in Forbes Township. It was over one hundred feet wide, very deep, and abounded in buffalo, pike, salmon and cat-fish. As many as thirty cats, weighing from fifteen to thirty pounds each, have been taken at a single haul from the creek.

Easter Branch rises near the center of the township and, flowing in a southeasterly and southerly direction, enters the old channel of the Little Tarkio, about one mile east of the town of Forbes.

In the northern part of the township Harden's Branch rises, near the northern boundary of section 4, township 59, range 37, and, flowing in a southeasterly direction, enters the Nodaway River in section 12 of the same township.

Such is Forbes Township as Nature made it.

The Nodaway River, which forms the eastern boundary of the township, was declared a navigable stream, by act of the Legislature, in 1839. A chute is formed by the Nodaway River and an arm of the Missouri, on the east side of Nodaway Island ; and, in the days of steamboating, was a noted thoroughfare for that class of vessels. The steamer Watosa of St. Joseph, running between that city and Omaha, was sunk in the Nodaway Chute, about 1865. The bell of this boat now hangs in the steeple of the Christian Church at Oregon. A steamboat was built about 1868, on the Nodaway, near the State ferry, by Richard Danelsbeck. It was designed to run between points below Hollister's Mill and St. Joseph, as a wood boat. The enterprise proved a financial failure to the owner and was abandoned. Hollister's Mill, in the northeast corner of Nodaway Township, is, by the sinuosities of the stream, about twenty miles distant from the mouth of the Nodaway. While referring to this river, before entering on the history proper of Forbes Township, it may be as well to state that, as early as 1839, there existed on the same, with a western landing on the northeast quarter of township 59, range 37, in what is now Forbes Township, a ferry owned and operated by a man by the name of Rose, and known as Rose's Ferry. This has long passed out of existence.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settlers of Forbes Township were also the first to locate within the limits of Holt County. These were Peter and Blank Stephenson, brothers, from Indiana. Blank brought with him a wife. Peter was unmarried. They arrived in the spring of 1838, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 7, township 59, range 37. This section is contiguous to the present eastern boundary of Lewis Township, and is about five miles southeast of the site of the present town of Oregon. The farm is now (1882) the property of George Meyer. Immediately on their arrival, the Stephensons put in a crop of corn. In the fall of the same year came, also from Indiana, John Russel with his wife and seven children, R. H. Russel, the present (1882) judge of the Probate Court of Holt County, a younger brother, and, at the period of his arrival, an unmarried man, John Sterritt, wife and two children, one of whom, W. H. Sterritt, is now a prominent merchant of the town of

Oregon, and James Kee, also from Indiana. At the period of the arrival of these new-comers, Blank Stephenson and wife and his brother Peter were the only white people living west of the Nodaway River, and the arrival of the new-comers was hailed with a welcome which only pioneers know how to extend and to appreciate.

John Russel first settled on the southwest quarter of section 8, township 59, range 37, directly east of Blank Stephenson's. This farm is also the property of George Meyer.

John Sterritt settled on the northwest quarter of section 8, township 59, range 37, directly north of John Russel's. Peter, Blank Stephenson's brother, settled in the same section. He moved away during the progress of the civil war, about 1864, and, going south, settled where he now (1882) resides, in Dade County, Missouri, near Golden City post office, in Barton County. There was no other arrival that fall until the 9th day of October, 1838, when William R. Russel, the first born of the white population of Holt County, first saw the light on the above described farm of his father, within the limits of what is now Forbes Township. In the following spring and summer settlers began to flock in. Among others, came from Indiana, Mrs. Rachel Jackson, a widow lady with a large family of children, among them Alexander Rogers, a grown son by a former marriage. Mrs. Jackson, who died in January, 1882, at the advanced age of upwards of ninety years, was, at the period of her demise, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, where, until very recently, she was engaged in keeping a hotel. She is described by those who have known her for more than a generation, as a woman of rare executive ability and great force of character. The place which she settled is the southwest quarter of section 5, township 59, range 37, now in the northern tier of Forbes Township sections, was in that day included within the limits of Nodaway Township. This farm is now (1882) the property of Judge George McIntyre, and here still stands the building erected by Mrs. Jackson. It is a substantial double log house, each room eighteen feet square, with a hall between them nine feet wide. The white oak logs of which the building is composed were afterwards weather-boarded. This, at the period when it was first built, was the best house in the county. It is still, though unoccupied, in an excellent state of preservation. Mrs. Jackson, in an early day, here kept the first house of public entertainment in the county. Here, also, convened the March term of the Circuit Court of Holt County, just one year after the organization of that body in the house of William Thorp, on the northwest quarter of section 12, township 59, range 38, of Lewis Township, where it first assembled, March 24, 1841. This latter farm is now (1882) owned by the heirs of James Stephenson. On the 4th day of March, 1841, just twenty days before the assembling of the county court, the house of William Thorp was also the scene o

the inauguration of the first Circuit Court of Holt County, the proceedings of which are elsewhere detailed.

Mrs. Jackson's house was, on several subsequent occasions, used to accommodate these courts, and was long a noted locality in the early days of Holt County. Of Mrs. Jackson's children by her second marriage, several afterwards became representative men in the country. Andrew, the eldest son, is the founder of Jackson's Point, now Mound City, in Holt County. In 1853, he moved to California and settled in the Susune Valley, midway between Sacramento and San Francisco, where he has been, for years, a leading grain merchant; Franklin Jackson, his brother, is a prominent insurance man of San Francisco; Wilson Jackson, a fourth son, died young; Ellen, her eldest daughter, married Alexander Record, now of Glenwood Iowa; Mary, another daughter, was the wife of Abijah Duncan, since dead; Margaret, the youngest died young.

INDIAN SCARE.

It is related that the first born of the land of Holt experienced, in early infancy, a narrow escape from the consequences of what proved to be a groundless terror on the part of a number of the community of settlers: It appears that one Vesser, an itinerant trader, had killed an Indian in a remote part of the county, and an undue apprehension, on the part of the small band of settlers had been awakened, that the Indians would wreak their vengeance upon them. Alexander Rogers, above referred to, was especially persuaded that such would be the case. John Sterritt and John Russel had both gone to the bottom-lands, some miles distant, to look after their cattle which were there being wintered on the rushes that grew rankly in that locality. The only men about the settlement then were R. H. Russel, Isaac Massey and Alexander Rogers. The alarm was given late in the evening, and these three, with the women and children, promptly fled through the snow to the neighboring woods. In the course of their flight the infant, William Russel, began to cry. This so terrified Rogers that he promptly expressed himself in favor of smothering the child, whose screams, he believed, would reveal their presence to the murderous Indians. The indignation of the mother and jeers of the men, however, triumphed over his insane alarm, and the sacrifice failed to take place. After a halt of some hours in the cover of a dense wood, about midnight, the snort of a horse which happened to be in the party was instantly construed into a signal of the approach of the blood-thirsty red-men. In an instant all was excitement, and the valiant Alex. again bethought him of that baby and of the possibility of its again giving a scream. Fortunately the destroying savage proved to be an antlered buck whose glaring eyeballs gleaming in the pale starlight, had startled the horse. By no means, however,

satisfied of their safety, the fugitives proceeded through the snow to the Nodaway River, a distance of four miles. Crossing this stream on a raft, the men left the women and children on the Andrew County side, and returned. On their arrival they found John Sterritt and John Russel, who had just got back from the bottom. They immediately went to work and barricaded and otherwise fortified the house, which was a log building, on the Russell farm. In a few days, however, it became apparent that the scare was absolutely groundless. No Indians were in the immediate neighborhood, and those in other parts of the Purchase had not, if they were conscious of their existence, the slightest idea of in any way injuring or molesting the settlers. Thus, the first estampede from the settlement proved happily the result of a causeless alarm at which the pioneers could afford to laugh, as the almost daily increasing neighborhood pursued the even tenor of its way. William R. Russel, whose escape from the effects of terrors of Rogers, which produced the incident above detailed, not only survived his infant flight, but grew to manhood, and is now (1882) a resident of San Bernardino County, California, where he is successfully engaged in the nursery business.

In the summer of 1840 George and Augustus Borchers started, within the present limits of Forbes Township, the "Pioneer Store" of Holt County. The senior member of this primitive and original mercantile enterprise of this county has been dead for some years. Augustus Borchers is now (1882) a resident of Hamburg, Iowa. They were the first Germans to settle within the limits of Holt County, and the first foreigners naturalized there. They bore the character of men of strict integrity, as well as of sterling business capacity. Their initial start in business was, of course, in keeping with the demands of the settlement and necessarily on a very small scale. Their store stood on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 59, range 37 on a farm now the property of George Meyer, within the present limits of Forbes Township, but included, in that day, in the area of Nodaway the eastern of the two original townships into which the county, on its organization, was divided. They continued to do a fair business here for about two years, when the newly established town of Oregon absorbed their trade.

It is related by the few who here survive of the original settlers of this neighborhood, that the winter of 1840–41 was, unlike its several predecessors, one of unusual mildness. During the entire season there was no frost on the ground, and plowing was feasible during all the winter months.

It appears that Blank Stephenson was the first to hold the office of constable within the limits of Holt County, at that period included within the limits of Buchanan County. This was in 1839. His first

official experience is rather amusing, and was as follows: He started on the track of a horse thief, and pursuing him as far as English Grove, a locality now included within the present limits of Atchison County, he halted for the night. Awaking the next morning, the astute constable was amazed to find that the thief had overtaken him, and made a second haul by stealing his horse. The baffled official was thus reduced to the necessity of walking back home, where his crest-fallen appearance, in due time, failed not to excite the derision of the community, in which his first exploit long after remained a standing joke. The unfortunate Blank Stephenson met a tragic and untimely end. In the month of July, 1840, as he was in the act of crossing his yard fence with a load of kitchen wood in his arms, he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The first violent death of a white person in the county was thus the visitation of Providence on the head of the first settler. It appears that this untimely victim of the thunderbolt, though a person of honorable impulse, was a man of turbulent disposition and powerfully athletic frame. On that very morning he had prepared himself for a fisticuff encounter with another who claimed the championship of the neighborhood, and was almost in the act of starting to the scene of the anticipated fight, when he was suddenly and terribly conquered by an invincible adversary. The spot on which transpired this lamentable occurrence was near the site of Borcher's store, on the farm above described as the present (1882) property of George Meyer. Blank Stephenson was the first who obtained a license to sell whisky in the county. This was granted March 21, 1841, by the first county court. The instrument granted to George Drane and Blank Stephenson license to keep "grocery" for the term of twelve months by paying ten dollars. In 1839, William, the father of John and Peter Stephenson, came out from Indiana, and remained in Holt County, residing in Forbes township up to the period of his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-two years, in December, 1841. With their father, in 1839, came William Stephenson, Jr., who died of the measles while serving in the Mexican War, John now (1882) living four miles from Oregon. Mike and also Alexander Stephenson died in 1843.

FIRST PREACHER.

The first to preach the gospel within the limits of what is now Holt County, was the Rev. William Thorp, a Hardshell Baptist minister from Clay County. It is believed that, inasmuch as the bulk of the population were at that time residing within what is now included within the limits of Forbes Township, that it was, in that locality, that the reverend pioneer preached his first sermon. It is a circumstance worthy of notice that, notwithstanding the subsequent general development, and com-

parative wealth existing in Forbes Township, there is not, nor has there ever been erected within its present limits, a building exclusively devoted to the purposes of public worship.

FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZED.

The first church or class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Holt County was organized by Rev. Edwin Peary, at the residence of Elias Davidson, two miles north of the present town of Forbes and five or six miles southeast of Oregon. This was in the winter or spring of 1841. Besides the minister and his wife, the members of this organization were Benjamin Davidson and wife, John Robison, George Scott and wife, William Robison and wife, Josiah Pierce and wife, Chloe Pierce and Frances A. Pierce, a daughter of the two last mentioned, and perhaps a few others.

The first Sunday School in the county was organized in 1841 by Rev. William Hamilton, of the Iowa and Sac Mission, in an old log cabin school house on the land now owned by John Stephenson. This was the first school house built in the county, and its origin was as follows:

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first building erected for the special purpose of a school for the instruction of youth, was a rude log house, which stood within the limits of what is now Forbes Township, in the northwest quarter of section 7, township 59, range 37, on a farm adjoining the east boundary line of Lewis Township, and now (1882) owned by John Stephenson, and about three miles southeast of the site of the present town of Oregon. This building was put up in the spring of 1840, by the residents of the neighborhood, and was completed in the course of one day, each man appearing on the appointed morning with his logs and whatever other material he was assigned to bring. The original structure, which was afterwards slightly improved, was necessarily of the rudest description. Benches were extemporized from puncheons split from linden logs; the floor was of similar material and construction. Greased paper, in the long, narrow aperture created by the removal of a log from the wall of the building for the purpose of affording a window, supplied the absence of glass. The house was eighteen feet square. The first teacher to exercise his vocation in this primitive temple of the muses was Gilbert Ray; then a man by the name of Scoville. He was shortly after succeeded by another by the name of John Worley, from Indiana. Among the pupils who first attended this school were Elias and Cassandra Davidson, Henry, Sarah and Milton Russel, children of the pioneer, John Russel, who died in 1861; Henry and Eliza Sterritt, children who died

in 1846, and James and Mike Stephenson, children of William Stephenson, Sr., who died in the early part of the winter of 1841. The site of this pioneer structure, which was torn down in 1846, still betrays an unmistakable relic of its existence in the debris of a long-fallen chimney of ponderous stone, as well as the occasional presence of a rock of comparatively larger dimensions which probably served to underpin the corner of this ancient and long extinguished structure, amid whose former area grew, in wild luxuriance, the hazel bush, the tall weeds and wild flowers which, in their rocky neighborhood, blossom and wither in safe exemption from the farmer's plow-share.

OTHER EARLY SETTERS.

Prominent among the other early settlers of what is now Forbes Township, were Smith McIntyre, who arrived in 1839, and died, in 1881, on his farm, in the southeast quarter of section 6, township 59, range 37, of Forbes Township. Judge George McIntyre, his brother, who now (1882) lives at home, on the quarter adjoining on the east, in section 5. John Baldwin, from Parke County, Indiana, settled in Forbes Township, in 1839. John Stephenson, from Indiana, came in 1840. In the same year came Thomas Ramsay, who settled the farm now owned by N. Murray & Bros. About the same period, Joseph Brownlee, from Virginia, settled in the Missouri River bottom. He was the first man to start a steam saw mill within the limits of the township. This was about a mile and a half below the present Town of Forbes. In 1840, also came James Foster, one of the first attorneys admitted to the bar of Holt County. He was born in County Monahan, Ireland, February 18, 1818. In 1837, he came to the United States, and settled in Jefferson City, Missouri. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, at Boonville. In the following year, he moved to Holt County, and settled in Forbes Township, making his office and residence at the Widow Jackson's, where he continued to make his home, till the founding of the Town of Oregon, the county seat, when he took up his abode and continued to reside there in the practice of his profession, for many years after. His professional standing in the state was high, and his personal popularity great. He represented Holt County in the legislature of 1848-49. A strong sympathizer with the cause of the South, during the period of the rebellion, he moved his residence from Oregon. At the close of the war, he returned, but a few years after again left, moving his residence permanently. In 1841, Felty Worley settled on the farm now (1882) owned by Huitt. J. Frank Worley, who came at the same time, now lives in the bottom. In the same year came Abraham Brown and his sons, E. R. Brown, A. Mc. Brown and Dr. M. D. Brown. The three former are dead. Dr. Brown is now a resident of Forest City, Missouri.

Abraham Brown settled the northwest quarter of section 10, township 59, range 37, in what is now Forbes Township. In the year of his arrival he planted on this farm, which is now (1882) the property of F. C. Honnen, the first apple orchard ever set out in Holt County. The trees were grafted on crab apple stocks. Josiah Pierce, with his sons Charles, Lorenzo and Silas, came from Maryland in 1841, and settled in the present Forbes Township. Elias and Benjamin Davidson were also early settlers. Robert Patterson, a large land-owner, who now resides on the southwest corner section 4, in the same township and range, settled there in 1841. William G. Patterson is also an old settler. W. D. Taylor and Squire P. Shambaugh both continue to reside where they first settled in Forbes Township, in 1843. Charles Shambaugh, a brother of the latter, also came about the same time. John and Daniel Huitt settled in the neighborhood in 1846. George Meyer, the fruit man, came from Lewis Township in 1857, and settled in Forbes Township on the splendid farm he now owns in sections seven and eight. Henry Clark settled in an early day in a locality in the neighborhood of Nodaway River, known as Cracker's Neck.

FIRST PHYSICIAN.

The first to practice medicine in what is now Forbes Township, was Doctor John C. Norman, the pioneer physician of the county. Previous to the laying out of the town of Oregon, to which he afterwards moved, he made his headquarters and office at the Widow Jackson's tavern.

John M. Briggs, a native of Tennessee, who afterwards moved to Iowa, where he died in 1877, started in 1840, the first blacksmith shop within the limits of what is now Forbes Township. His stand was about six miles southeast of the site of Oregon.

BUILDINGS AND PEOPLE.

The first frame building erected for a residence in the county was put up by John Russel, on what is now the George Meyer farm. It is a one-story house, with three or four rooms, and is still in a good state of preservation. The class of citizens who settled in what is now Forbes Township, with a fair share of the roughs and restless characters who float everywhere in the van of civilization, were generally men of enterprise and often persons of substance, for that early day. Some of them yet remain reputable and honored members of the community, while the descendants of many are living representatives of the best class of the inhabitants of the county.

About the year 1846 organized gangs of outlaws rendered property in horses very unsafe ; and, though an eminently law-abiding people, the

better class of citizens were reduced to the necessity of associating themselves into companies for the purpose of putting down the source of these outrages. The people inhabiting that section of the county now known as Forbes Township were especially sufferers by these robberies. About one hundred of these organized themselves into a vigilance committee, of which William Thorp was chosen captain and James Craig (now Gen. Craig, of St. Joseph,) lieutenant. For a while it seemed difficult to fix suspicion on any individual. It, however, began to be remarked that a quiet and seemingly inoffensive citizen, by the name of George Carter, who had formerly resided in the neighborhood, occasionally returned to visit his friends; further, that these visits were periodic, and, also, it began to be the subject of remark that, whenever George favored his Holt County friends with a visit, his sympathetic nature was sure to be wounded by hearing, shortly after his arrival, of some of their horses having been stolen. The strangeness of the coincidence soon became the subject of general remark. Suspicion was directed against Carter, and immediately acted on. He was arrested, tied up and severely whipped. He finally yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and disclosed the whole business, giving the name of an unsuspected accomplice, by the name of Bass, who was forthwith arrested and subjected to the same discipline. The thieves were then given three days in which to leave the county, an injunction with which they promptly complied. This effectually broke up horse-stealing in these parts.

DALLAS.

The first attempt to start a town within the limits of what is now Forbes Township, occurred April 17, 1843, when Abraham Brown laid out the town of Dallas, on the northeast quarter of section 28, township 59, range 37, one mile above the mouth of the Nodaway River. This, though it never in its best days amounted to much of a town, was still for many years a noted shipping point, and during certain conditions of the river, when Iowa Point was not readily accessible, served as an entrepot for Oregon. A hemp press and several large warehouses for several years stood on the site of this prospective town. Long before the decadence of the hemp interest in Missouri, it had lost even its nominal existence, and was only remembered among the things of the past. The only attempt to sell goods in the place was made by James Whitehead, who kept a small store at the landing for about a year. Insignificant as it was, however, Dallas was not too small to provoke rivalry, and a competitor in the prospective town of

WEST UNION

struggled into an ephemeral existence only, however, to blink out ingloriously and without a requiem. On the 12th of April, 1844, H. Utt,

Henry H. Utt and E. M. Samuel laid out this town. Its location was between Dallas and the mouth of the Nodaway River. Corner lots could not be given away, and while the friends of the would-be founders gloried in the enterprise of these enthusiastic rivals of the Dallas interests, they almost universally condemned their judgment. West Union fell still born, and few now living in or out of the county have any recollection of the prospective existence of such a place.

The third attempt to start a town in the territory of Forbes Township was an enterprise of much later date, and has to a certain extent proved a success. This, the town of

FORBES

was laid out in 1869, by Levi Devorss, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 59, range 37. Since that period, additions to the original site have been made. As early as 1839, Jonathan Keney pre-empted the quarter on which the town stands. This was, afterwards, entered by Thomas Mulholland, who, in the early part of 1851, sold it, together with adjacent lands, amounting, with a tract at the same time conveyed by Edward Mulholland, to 290 acres, to Levi Devorss, who had previously resided in Buchanan County, Missouri. The idea of locating a town at this point was prompted by the presence of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, which was completed to this point in the summer of 1868, the first train of cars running through the site of the town August 9, 1868. The depot at this point is nineteen miles north by west of St. Joseph; and the elevation of its site is eight hundred and sixty-seven and nearly one-half feet above the level of the sea.

The original house of the town is the farm residence of Levi Devorss, at the foot of the bluff at the north extremity of the village. The first building erected after the laying out of the town was a small store erected by William Herron, on what was afterwards Devorss' addition to the original town. Herron & Taylor sold goods here during the summer in which the road was building. They soon after erected a larger building in which, for the period of three years, they continued to sell goods. The style of the firm was Herron, Taylor & Meyer. W. D. Taylor and George Meyer, both representative citizens and large farmers of the township, were included in this firm. In 1871, W. D. Taylor, in partnership with S. M. Shirley, put up a two-story brick house twenty-six by sixty feet area, in which they opened a stock of goods, and where they continued to transact mercantile business till 1881, when they closed out, and rented the building to John Ross & Co., who now (1882) do the leading commercial business of the place.

In 1876 Shirley & Taylor put up, in the town of Forbes, the first steam flouring mill ever built in the township. It was a frame struc-

ture, of considerable extent, and was fitted up with three run of burrs. This mill was hardly under way before it was accidentally destroyed by fire. About thirty steps beyond was a warehouse, in which was stored a considerable amount of merchandise, also the property of the firm. To this building the fire communicated, and the whole was soon wrapped in flames, involving a total loss of about $7,000.

Ross & Meyer opened, in 1875, a stock of goods in the town, and did a prosperous business till August, 1880, when they closed out.

E. B. Bumps, in 1870, opened the first drug store in Forbes. He continued to sell here till 1877, when he moved from the town.

The first to open a blacksmith shop in the place was John Brownlee.

The first physician to locate in the town was Dr. Jason Bumps, since dead.

The first postmaster of Forbes, or as the office is styled, Elm Grove, was Levi Devorss, the father of the town. He was appointed August 28, 1868. His successors, in regular order, have been : S. M. Shirley, N. Swiget, Jacob Meyer and Charles Scott, appointed in 1881. On the resignation of Meyer, John Ross, his late partner in business, discharged the duties of the office till the appointment of his successor, the present (1882) incumbent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Forbes have always appreciated the importance of education and encouraged every scheme calculated to promote that interest in their midst. One of their first enterprises was the erection of a school building in 1869. This was a small frame building twenty-two by twenty-four feet area, and is now (1882) occupied as a dwelling. It was erected by the Rev. Mr. Bloomer, a Protestant Methodist preacher, and cost $560. The first who taught in this school was Lud Wyet. The second teacher was Charles Coursen. He taught two two years, from September, 1870, when he was succeeded by William Kezier, who, in turn, was succeeded by William Morrison. The Rev. Mr. Bratcher, of the church of the United Brethren, taught two terms. Al. Ewing taught from the fall of 1877 to close of the term. He was succeeded in the fall of 1878, by T. J. Owen, the last who taught in the old school building. In 1878 and 1879 was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars the present elegant structure of the Forbes public school. It is a spacious two-story brick edifice on a commanding elevation overlooking the village, and the wide extent of bottom land stretching far westward to the Missouri River. A stately grove of native timber almost surrounds the building, adding no less to the comfort than the appearance of its surroundings. The first session of the public school opened in this building with Professor A. G. Young, M. D., as principal, assisted by Mrs. Young. In the fall of 1880, Samuel

O'Fallon commenced the school. He was assisted by Miss Belle Young. After the Christmas holidays he resigned, and was succeeded by Galen B. Anderson, who taught the school to the close of the term.

September, 1881, Professor J. E. Campbell, assisted by Miss Clara Wilkinson, the present (1882) teacher of the school, took charge of the institution. The

PRESENT BUSINESS

of Forbes is as follows: J. A. Ross & Co., general merchandise, in the brick store formerly occupied by Shirley & Taylor.

A. G. Young, M. D., drug store.

J. R. Wilson, general stock, in the new frame building in which the post office is kept.

William Kelley, saloon.

John A. Smith & M. Cordery, blacksmiths and wagonmakers.

Drs. A. G. Young and M. V. Dunn are the physicians of the town.

Levi Devorss, founder of the town, capitalist and hotel keeper.

E. Hilliker is the present railroad agent.

The present (1882) population of Forbes is one hundred and fifty. It is, though a small place, one of no inconsiderable importance as a shipping station. During the past year (1881), there have been shipped from this point, 945 car loads of cordwood, thirty-three car loads of walnut logs, and one car load of hoop-poles. The grain and hog product of this season was reported as unusually low, the shipments of the same amounting to but thirty-two car loads of the former and twenty-four of the latter. The heaviest shipper was J. A. Ross, the merchant. He sent from Forbes Station 500 car loads of cordwood, and six car loads of corn.

G. W. Pullen, who runs a saw-mill in the bottom below town, shipped fifteen car loads of native lumber.

The heaviest shipper of hogs was M. Gelvin, who sent off fourteen car loads.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DANIEL A. BAKER,

farmer, is the owner of 261 acres of land, and lives on section 36. He was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, August 8, 1837, being brought up as a farmer. In 1857 he came to Holt County, Missouri, and bought a part of his present farm, but, after remaining for two years, he returned to Indiana, residing there until 1867, when he again came to this county

and settled permanently. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served for three years. He was with Gens. Buell and Rosecrans, and at Pilot Knob the company of which he was a member was captured by Morgan, but in a few days were paroled, and after a time exchanged. Two of the paroled men were from Kentucky and took up arms again before they were exchanged. Morgan's men recognized them, captured and shot them. After joining the regiment they were assigned to the Seventh Army Corps. Mr. B. participated in the battle of Little Rock, Arkansas, and was through the Red River expedition. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to first lientenant, and served in that capacity until he received his discharge. He then returned home and, after remaining two years, he came to his farm in Missouri. He married Miss Eliza Noon, in Lawrence County, Indiana, in February, 1857. They have two children, Carrie Ellis and Ava. Mrs. Baker is the daughter of John Noon, of Indiana. Mr. B. started here, in 1857, with limited means, but by hard work and good management overcame every obstacle, and he now has an excellent farm.

WILLIAM M. BAKER,

section 35, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, April 29, 1841, and in 1868, came to this county and purchased a piece of land, improving it, and adding to it from time to time until now he has a superior farm of 280 acres. He married Miss Martha Baker, of Kentucky, in 1859. They have six children: Minnie B., Carrie, Jackson, Ida, Harry and Lena. Mr. Baker is one of the substantial men in the township and has labored hard to gain a compentency. He is a good farmer, and his land on the bottoms is very productive.

MARTIN V. DUNN,

physician and surgeon, was born in Iroquois County, Illinois, on the 14th of August, 1837, and was the son of Samuel M. and Nancy (Walker) Dunn, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of East Tennessee. Martin was educated in the common schools, and also attended the Urbana Academy, of Illinois. Resolving upon the practice of medicine as his profession, he commenced its study with Dr. Samuel A. Barry, of Concord, Illinois, and attended lectures at Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Dr. Dunn began business life, as it were, with a physician's lease. His grandfather Walker was a surgeon in the Florida War, and was with General Jackson. His father was an early graduate of the Medical College in Lexington, Kentucky, and for many years a prominent practitioner in Iroquois County, Illinois. Four of his brothers are well known brethren of the medical profession in Northwest Mis-

souri. He also has a sister, a successful physician in Macon County, Missouri. Two of his sisters are married to doctors—Dr. J. W. Dunn, of Atchison County, and Dr. James Bickett, of Conception, Nodaway County. Two nephews were members of the graduating class during the past winter. The subject of this sketch has practiced in Iowa with his brother, Prof. S. M. Dunn, and also in Nebraska. In 1860 he came to Holt County, and for sixteen years has been a regular practitioner in this and adjoining counties. He is a man respected by all, and a physician of skill and experience. In 1860 the doctor was married to Rebecca M. Oliver, of Salem, Nebraska, daughter of Robert and Ellen Oliver. She died May 1, 1881, leaving six children : William O., Robert Lee, Charles Sumner, Edward M., Minerva G. and Martin V. Mrs. Dunn was a woman loved by all, and her death was mourned by many. Dr. D. is a Cumberland Presbyterian in his religious preferences, and was formerly a Democrat in politics, but is now a Greenbacker.

EDWIN HILLIKER,

railroad agent and telegraph operator at Forbes, was born in Riley, Clinton County, Michigan, March 18, 1852. His father, John Hilliker, was born in New York, and his mother, formerly Unez Mix, was a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania. The former was a musician and has devoted his life to the profession of music, and in that capacity is well known throughout the State of Michigan. Young Edwin received good educational advantages, and being ambitious for some active business, after leaving school he came to Craig, Missouri, in 1871, where he learned telegraphing, acting at that station for three years as assistant agent. Since that time he has had charge of stations at Sugar Lake, Missouri, Bartlett and Henton's, Iowa, and in 1881, he came to Forbes. He is prompt in the discharge of his duties, and accommodating to the traveling public. Mr. Hilliker was married to Miss Mary Clark in Craig, January 4, 1879. She is a daughter of John Clark, Esq., of Nebraska. They have one child, Delia Gertrude, born December 8, 1879. Mr. H. is Republican in politics.

ELUM EDGAR HUNTER,

section 11, was born in Haynesville, Clinton County, Missouri, June 21, 1841, and was the son of Joseph and Jane (Bowles) Hunter. His father, an agriculturist by occupation, was a native of Franklin County, Virginia, and his mother of Cumberland County, Kentucky. Elum passed his youth in farming and in attending the common schools of Andrew County. During the war, he enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Regiment of the Confederate army, for two years, and was in the two battles at Corinth, Shiloh, before Richmond, in the seven days battle, at Farmington,

Grand Gulf, Champion's Hill in 1863, also at Fort Beauregard and Vicksburg. Mr. H. was one of seven out of his company of 112 left at that battle. He had sixty relatives in the company, all of whom were killed or wounded, he himself being twice wounded. In 1863, after leaving the army, he went to Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, returning to the mines in Montana, from whence, after a few months, he visited Salt Lake and Southern California. He was there engaged in mining, and, in December, 1865, returned to Missouri, having been, on the whole, quite successful in his enterprise, although meeting with one quite serious loss. In 1865, he came to this (Holt) county, and now has 160 acres of land, well improved, with an orchard of choice varieties of fruit. There is upon the place some fine Berkshire hogs. Mr. Hunter was married November 7, 1869, to Matilda F. Vaughn. She is the daughter of John Vaughn, who was born in Virginia in 1787, and came to Missouri in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. H. have one child, Robert E. Lee, born August 1, 1871, and have adopted one, Emma Frances, born in 1868. He is democratic in politics, and his religious sympathies are with the Christian denomination. His father, Joseph Hunter was born in Franklin County, Virginia, in 1797. In 1823, he married Miss Jane Bowles, in Kentucky, and, in 1835, came to Clinton County, Missouri, settling near Haynesville. After five years, he sold his claim, moved to Plattsburg and kept the first hotel ever opened in that city. He remained there for five years, when he disposed of his property, and moved to Hackberry Ridge, Andrew County. Then he improved one of the best farms in the county, and lived there until 1865, when he came to Holt County, and purchased a desirable farm, which he afterwards sold to James Ramsay, and bought 160 acres on section 11, where his son now (1882) lives. Mr. Hunter died July 17, 1874, and Mrs. Hunter died October 18, 1845. They left seven children: Emily McCrorey, Josephine Sally, Gallant V., Joseph S., Tolutha A. D., Elum E., and Henrietta Hines. Mr. Hunter was Judge of Andrew County for many years, and it is said by old citizens that his decisions were never reversed by higher courts. He was a representative type of a Virginia gentleman—always affable and honorable, and despised meanness in any form.

GEORGE MEYER,

one of the largest farmers of Holt County was born within three miles of Mullheim Baden, Germany, March 5, 1827. His father, Andrew Meyer, was a cabinet maker by trade, but followed the occupation of a farmer. His mother's name before marriage was Mary Adolph. There were nine children in the family, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth. In 1834, when he was seven years old, the family emigrated to America, landing in New York City and proceeding to Wayne County,

Ohio. Mr. Meyer attended a common school very little during the ten years the family lived there, but since then he has, by his own efforts, become well qualified for business, and is a great lover of books and reading. In 1844 his father removed with the family from Ohio to Missouri, settling in Lewis Township, Holt County. He lived with his father, and was engaged in farming till 1849, when, with hundreds of others, he was seized with the gold fever, which pervaded the whole country on receiving news of the wonderful discoveries of gold in California. He was one of the first to leave Holt County for the Pacific coast. He set out with his brother Andrew and Judge McIntyre, and their wagon was the first from Holt County to cross the Missouri, at Iowa Point, the usual crossing point. They left the Iowa and Sac agency May 1, 1849, and reached Hangtown, California, the 13th of the following August, beating other Holt County parties who started three days later, by more than a month. In California he worked mostly on American River, part of the time within two miles of where Sutter & Marshall first found gold. In September 1850, he returned home by the Isthmus and New York route. Returning to Holt County, he was married April 3, 1851, to Miss Mary Ann Kunkel, daughter of Jacob Kunkel. Mrs. Meyer is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, and came to Missouri in 1845. Mr. M. soon purchased the farm where he now resides, on section 7. This was one of the first settled farms in the county, and the site of the first store ever opened in Holt County. He first purchased 160 acres in his home farm, and 80 in the timber. Subsequent to the war he bought 270 acres more, and now has 1125 acres of land, 680 of which are located in the upper part of the county. He has been engaged in general farming, and feeds considerable stock. He is one of the prosperous citizens of the county, and enterprising and progressive in his disposition. He has also made the raising of fruit a specialty, and perhaps has one of the choicest orchards in the county. His display has not only taken the premium at the Holt County fairs, but the $200 premium at the first grand exposition at St. Joseph, offered for the best display of fruit, and open to the whole state. The extent of his farming may be judged from the fact that in 1876 he raised 270 acres of corn, averaging from forty to fifty bushels to the acre; 950 bushels of fall wheat, and 1,000 bushels of oats. He feeds generally from twenty-five to fifty head of stock and 100 head of hogs a season. In his political affiliations he was formerly a Democrat, and in 1848 cast his first vote for Lewis Cass. In 1860 he voted for S. A. Douglas, with the hopes that it would result in the election of Lincoln. He was a strong union man through the war, served several times in the militia, and since the war has been a decided Republican. He celebrated his silver wedding in April 1876, and on that occasion had a family photograph taken, in which appear Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and their nine children, all of whom

were living at home. The names of the children are: Jacob S., Julia A., May Alice, Daniel, Peter, Fanny Ellen, Solomon, Ida and Ada, the last two being twins. Mr. Meyer is a representative man, and his influence as such and as a christian gentleman, is felt wherever he is known. He has been a member of the German Methodist Church, at Oregon, for the last twenty years, as has also his wife. His father and mother are both buried in the Oregon cemetery. His daughter, Julia A., married John Blum, April 4, 1878, and died August 4, 1879. Jacob S. married Caroline Blum, December 22, 1880, and moved to Sweet Water County, Wyoming, where he has a sheep ranche.

LINNVILLE MURRAY,

section 9, was born in Indiana on the 9th of May, 1833, and is a son of Hanson and Eliza (Brunson) Murray. The former, a nurseryman by occupation, was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Indiana. Linnville passed his youth in learning the nursery business with his father. In 1869 he removed to Missouri, locating in Holt County, and now owns twenty-three acres of land, devoted to the raising of fruit and a nursery. Having been brought up in this industry he is well qualified for the position, and now has 1,100 trees of various kinds, with different assortments of fruit, his transactions in this line being always honorable and just as represented. Mr. M. was married, in 1853, to Mary Carroll, of Pennsylvania, daughter of James Carroll, Esq. They have a family of four children: Lee Annie, Maud, James E. and Campbell. He is a Presbyterian, and politically a Greenbacker.

NICHOLAS FREMONT MURRAY,

nurseryman and fruit grower, is the owner of 120 acres of land, and resides on section 9. Eighty acres of his farm are devoted to fruit purposes. He was born in Ohio County, Virginia, March 17, 1839, and was from boyhood a close student of books and matters pertaining to nursery and fruit culture. His father, Hanson Murray, was born August 11, 1811, in Virginia, was a nurseryman by calling, and brought up his sons to learn the business. His mother was Eliza Brunson, born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1815. They were married in 1832. Hanson Murray moved to Morgan County, Missouri, in 1863, and settled there, but finding the location not suitable for the cultivation of fruit, he sold out in 1869, and came to this township, buying some land. He at once started a nursery, and continued the business very successfully until 1877, when he died, leaving his farm and nursery to his wife and children. Nicholas F., the subject of this sketch, married Miss Emily F. Whitham, in Ohio County, Virginia, November 6, 1860. She died September 30, 1865,

leaving one child, Jessie J., who is married to Charles Childers, in this county. Mr. Murray's second wife was Elizabeth J. Riggle, whom he married May 9, 1867, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. They have five children living: Joseph H., George R., Minnie May, Alberta and Norman F. In 1869, Mr. M. came to Holt County, bought a portion of his father's farm, on section 9, and commenced work setting out a large orchard of both apples and peaches, and since that time has been wholly engaged in fruit culture and his nursery. In 1871, he lost his house and contents by fire. In 1876, his loss by grasshoppers was $4,000, which almost discouraged him, but his enthusiasm for the business knew no failure, so he again went to work. He has succeeded in establishing a reputation and knowledge of fruit culture second to none in the state. In November, 1879, the Murray Bros. took out a novel, and yet very useful, patent for protecting fruit trees. Perhaps no location can be found better adapted to all kinds of fruit, and a better climate and soil for raising trees. Mr. M. has not only established a fame at home for horticultural information, but his essays before the different horticultural societies are considered excellent authority. Politically he is a Greenbacker, and in religious views a Presbyterian.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

farmer and stock raiser, has 960 acres of land, and lives in section 4. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, October 4, 1830, and came to this country with his father, settling where he now lives in 1842. In 1846, when at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Col. Powell's Battalion for the Mexican War, in Capt. Rogers company, of Savannah. They were engaged for eighteen months building forts. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge and returned home. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in farming in the Suisun Valley, where he remained for four years, meeting with good success. He then came back to the old homestead, and on November 17, 1857, he married Miss Telitha Jane Kender, of Savannah, Mo. Her father was James Kender, Esq., an honored pioneer and citizen of Andrew Co. By this happy union they have had ten children, nine of whom are still living: Alice, James W., Bailey H., Robert L., John H., Annie E., George, William and Charles. Kittie died in 1865. Alice was married to Louis F. Pointer, who died in October, 8, 1880, leaving one child, Lulu May. In 1852, previous to his brother John's journey to California, Mr. Robert Patterson bought the old homestead, and after his marriage he commenced improving it. In 1858 he sold one of his quarter sections and bought one on the section where he lived, and has been making additions and improvements until now he has one among the largest and most valuable farms in Holt County. His residence, and the buildings connected, with his large

barn, are among the most desirable and convenient to be found anywhere. His orchard of fine fruits of all kinds is worthy of more than a passing notice. He has 1,100 apple trees, 300 peach, etc., etc. Mr. P. has grown up in this neighborhood, and has done much by his labor and means to improve the county. His father, William Patterson, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1799, and was brought up a farmer, following that occupation on a large scale. Becoming satisfied that the great west was the place for his large family of children, he came to this country, in 1842, and settled in Forbes Township, pre-empting 160 acres on section 5. He only lived one year and a-half after this, when he died in the fall of 1844. Mrs. P. had died in the winter of 1842, very soon after arriving in America. Her maiden name was Catharine Lucas. She was born in the north of Ireland, and at the time of her death was fifty-five years old. They had nine children, Margaret, Phillip, Henry, Eliza, Blair, Isabella, Jackson, William G. and Robert.

JOSEPH B. PROCTOR,

deceased, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, December 22, 1822. His father was John Proctor, born in Kentucky, in 1800, and his mother was formerly Lydia Westbrook. Mr. P. came to Missouri in 1820 and settled in Cooper County, and at a very early day moved to this county, being one of the first to settle on the bottoms and make a farm. In 1847 Joseph B. went to Oregon and remained a short time, and in 1849, when the gold fever broke out in California, he went there and remained two years. He came home, and the next year returned to the land of gold, staying one year. By this time he had secured enough money to buy 111 acres of his large farm, and commenced work, making many additions to his original purchase. He continued its improvement, erected a very large residence, and very few farmers were financially stronger than he. He had set out all kinds of fruit, and was preparing to pass the remainder of his life in comfort, when, in February, 1881, he died. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Minton, of Franklin County, Missouri, in 1855. They had five children, all of who are living: Elizabeth Jane, Sarah Ann, John H., William L., and Ruth A., who married Robert Victor Hudgins, of this county, June 6, 1881. He was born in Kentucky, and afterwards came to this county, obtaining a good education. He has been employed for some time in teaching, and is now reading law, preparing for the practice of that profession. Mr. P. was a member of the Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry for two years during the war, and received an honorable discharge. He was a Republican and belonged to the Christian Church. The widow and sons are now conducting the farm; this is situated in section 36, and contains 440 acres.

JAMES W. RAMSAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, was born in Hancock County, Indiana, June 17, 1838, and in 1841 came to this county and township with his father, locating on the farm which the Murray brothers now own. He was brought up to hard work and enjoyed but little school advantages. May 6, 1862, he married Miss Sarah O. Jackson, of Oregon, the daughter of John F. Jackson, of this county, formerly of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Mr. J. was the third school commissioner of this county, and was a capable man and most efficient officer. Mrs. R.'s mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Cannon, was born in Pennsylvania, and now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Kreak. Mr. Jackson died May 13, 1862. Their family consisted of four children, John F., Mary B., Nancy E. and James O. Mr. Ramsey was in the state service for several months during the war. He afterwards rented a farm for three years, and obtained money enough to make the first payment on the farm where he now lives, and by great energy and good judgment on the part of himself and wife they have paid for the farm, built a good residence and made many improvements, now owning 340 acres of land. Twenty years ago he commenced a poor boy and has so managed his business that he now is one of the leading, successful and reliable men of this county. His orchard consists of 500 trees, with a variety of fruit. In politics he is a Republican and the family are Methodists. Thomas Ramsay, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1801, and came to Indiana, where he settled and remained until he came to this state and township, in 1841. Here he improved a fine farm and did much for the opening of this new settlement. He married Miss Mary Beck, in Indiana, December 16, 1824. They had fourteen children, seven of whom are living: Mary Jane, Sarah E., Matilda, Panenah, James W., Roley T. and William H. Mr. Ramsay died June 13, 1878, and Mrs. R. September 15, 1872. No man among the pioneers of this county had more friends than Mr. R., he having been a friend to all.

JOHN A. ROSS,

merchant, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 25, 1853, and in 1858 accompanied his father to Lawrence County, Indiana, there receiving a good education. In the spring of 1870 he came to Holt County and worked on a farm one year, after which he was employed by Sheeley & Taylor as clerk. He remained as such for five years, when he formed a copartnership with George Meyer in the spring of 1875. This connection existed until August, 1880, when George C. Smith, of St. Joseph, bought the interest of Mr. Meyer, and since that time the business has been conducted under the firm name of J. A. Ross & Co. Mr. Ross commenced here without a dollar, but his kindness of disposition and

strict integrity soon gave him hosts of friends. He has acquired a prominent position among the best business men of the county. His general stock of merchandise is large and complete. Mr. Ross married Lucretia Devorss, of this village, December 6, 1874. She was the daughter of Levi Devorss, one of the early pioneers of the county. They are rearing one boy, Bertie.

HARRISON RUSSEL,

deceased, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, July 22, 1822, and was the son of Robert and Winifred (Hinson) Russel, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer by occupation, and Harrison spent his youth in working on the farm and in attending school. In 1852, he removed to Missouri, locating in Holt County, and here improved a fine farm of 255 acres, in section 5, where his family now reside. During the war, Mr. R was a member of the state militia. He was Republican in his political views, and religiously a Methodist. August 2, 1852, he married Eleanor Vandivere, daughter of Arthur Vandivere, of Warren County, Ohio. They had three children: Arthur, born April 6, 1852; Alla J., born October 29, 1856, and Sidney M., born October 29, 1868. Mr. Russel died on the 8th of July, 1876. He was a man governed only by motives of right, a good neighbor and friend of all. He was very successful in his business, always managing it satisfactorily. At his death he left a good farm, which is being conducted by his son, Arthur, in an able manner. The latter is an industrious young man, and faithful in the the discharge of his duties.

JOSIAH SPRINGER,

deceased, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 1, 1805. His father, Nathan Springer, a native of Pennsylvania, moved his family to Franklin County, Indiana, where he lived until 1845, when he came to this county and settled on the farm now occupied by his son. This was then an unfavorable looking site for a home, but by hard work and cultivation Mr. S. made a productive farm, and his improvements compared favorably with the majority of the best farms of the county. He married Miss Julia Ann Lympus in Fayette County, Indiana, February 7, 1828. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 30, 1811. Of this union there are nine children living: Martha, Nathan L., Jonathan, Phœbe Price, J. Squear, Julia Linley, Mary L. Gardner, Wilson Riley, and William A. Mr. Springer died April 4, 1861. In politics he was a Republican, and belonged to the Christian Church. Mrs. Springer's father was of English origin and her mother of German descent. Mr. Springer was one of a few who during life did good to all and made

society and the world with which he came in contact better for his having lived. His son, William A. Springer, was born April 23, 1854. He was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Laura Dooley, of Oregon. They have one child, Elsie, born April 11, 1881. They both belong to the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican. He has purchased the homestead of 200 acres in section 6, is taking care of his mother and is one of the progressive, intelligent young farmers of the county.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON

was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in March, 1789. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of France. In June, 1840, he moved to Holt County, Missouri, with his family of fifteen children, and settled in section 7, on the farm where his son John now lives. He was a very stout, athletic man, and one honored by the pioneers of this county. He was democratic in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. His marriage occurred in Virginia, in 1813, to Margaret Troutman, daughter of Peter Troutman, of German origin. They had fifteen children: Luvisa Baldwin, Blank S., Peter, Susanah, wife of George Baxter, who was the first tailor in Oregon, William, John F., Alexander, Margaret A. Hindman, Nancy J. Hindman, James, Michel A., Eliza, Rebecca Collins, Sarah Hutton and Rachel Price. Mr. and Mrs. S. were the parents of the first settlers of Holt County, and died on the place which was first settled by Peter, their son, in 1838. Mr. S. died in 1842, and his wife in 1864.

JOHN STEPHENSON,

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 1,030 acres of land, his residence being on section 7. He was born in Bond County, Illinois, August 16, 1825, and came to Missouri, locating in this county and township, and on his present farm, in June, 1840, his brother, Peter, having settled on the claim in March, 1838. The latter had come here with another brother by the name of Blank, who settled on an adjoining claim, which George Meyer now owns. These two brothers were the two first settlers of Holt County. In 1846, John enlisted in Company C, of General Price's regiment, and went into the Mexican war, remaining in service until the war closed, a period of some eighteen months, and was with General Fremont for a portion of the time. On his return home he purchased a farm and improved it. In March, 1851, he married Miss Margaret Russel, daughter of John Russel, one of the earliest pioneers of the county. They have six children: George S., Robert S., Tresa, Dora E., Bertha L. and Anna Lee. In 1863, he bought the old homestead of his brother, Peter, who then moved to Dade County, Missouri. Mr. John Stephenson now has one of the best farms of its class in the

county. Everything is conducted in good shape, and he farms on a large scale. Few men there are, indeed, who commenced life with nothing, and who have accumulated such a competency. He is reliable in his transactions, and is worthy of the position he occupies. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Universalist.

WILLIAM D. TAYLOR,

section 17, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, on the 19th of January, 1816, and was the son of William Taylor, a tanner by occupation, and a native of Hampshire County, Virginia. His mother, whose name before her marriage was Casander Davidson, was born in Clarksburg, Virginia. When William was an infant his father died, and his mother marrying again, he was brought up by his step-father, working hard and receiving but a limited education. On October 25, 1843, he came to Missouri, and the same day located in Holt County. He was an early settler here, and passed through many hardships in opening a farm. He formerly owned the land where Forbes is located, and now possesses considerable bottom land adjoining the village, his landed interests altogether consisting of 640 acres. He is a leader among the agriculturists of this neighborhood. His farms are well improved, and he has a good residence. The orchards upon his own and his son's farms, contain 1,400 trees. Mr. T. started in life poor, but by hard labor has gained a fortune. His mother came from Ohio and lived with him for several years, when, in 1870, she died. He has been three times married: First, in Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1837, to Hannah Taylor, who died in 1844, leaving two children, Casander and Daniel B. In 1845 he was married in Hardin County, Virginia, to Nancy Jane Jones. She departed this life in 1859. Of this union there are six children: John E., Mary, Sarah M., Sattara, Rowena and Barbara. Mr. T.'s third marriage occurred in 1860, in this county, to Margaret Vaughn. Barbara was married to James Cordy, who lives at the homestead and works the farm. Politically is democratic, and belongs to the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. Taylor tells a snake story, which is vouched for by the old settlers and those acquainted with the facts. One day in early spring he discovered a den of rattlesnakes, together with other varieties, some being very large. Procuring a club he killed three hundred, and the next morning visited the place and disposed of fifty. Some time afterwards he found a coil as large as a half-bushel measure, and killed these also.

ADELBERT G. YOUNG,

physician and druggist, was born in Kankakee County, Illinois, April 10, 1852. His father, John D. Young, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, and was a farmer by calling. His mother, whose maiden name was Cor-

intha Enos, was born in Ohio. A. G.'s youth was spent in Iowa, where he received his education, at Wittensburg academy, of Jasper County. In December 1869 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and was engaged for several years as a successful teacher. He studied medicine with Dr. C. F. Knight, of St. Joseph, and was graduated from the Hospital Medical College, of St. Joseph, in February, 1880. In 1877 he settled in Forbes, taught the school there for several terms, and subsequently started the drug business, also soon having a large and successful practice. He is a member of the Northwestern Medical Society, of Missouri, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Oregon. He is a Democrat in politics. Dr. Young married Miss Laura E. Larkin, of St. Joseph, October 24, 1878. She was a daughter of B. F. Larkin, for many years a contractor and builder in St. Joseph. Mrs. Young died April 2, 1881, leaving one child, which soon after died. Mrs. Young left a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The Dr. is quite studious and determined to keep pace with the advancement of medical science.



CHAPTER XI.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—NICKOLS GRAVE—FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—FIRST PREACHER—FIRST PHYSICIAN, ETC.—FIRST MILL—DUNKARD CHURCH—NEW POINT—CHURCH—WATER—SHORT HORNS—ORCHARDS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

BOUNDARIES.

On the 17th day of June, 1874, the present municipal division of Holt County, known as Hickory Township, was created. Its limits, which had been previously included in the southern part of Clay and in the northern part of Nodaway Township, are thus described in the record of its organization:

"Commencing at a point where Oiler's Base Line intersects the Nodaway River, thence west on said line to the southwest corner of section 35, township 61, range 38, thence north on section line dividing sections 34 and 35, up to and passing along line dividing sections 2 and 3 to the township line dividing townships 61 and 62, thence due east on the township line until it intersects the Nodaway River to the place of beginning—said township to be known as Hickory Township, and place of voting to be Fairview School House."

It is bounded on the north by Clay Township, on the east by Andrew County, from which it is separated by the Nodaway River, on the south by Nodaway and Lewis Townships, and on the west by Benton Township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

We have already stated that the first settlers of Holt County, Peter and Blank Stephenson, arrived in the spring of 1838, and established themselves in what is now Forbes Township, near the present lines of Lewis and Nodaway Townships; and, further, on excellent authority, that on the arrival, with several others, in the fall of the same year, of R. H. Russel, present judge of the Probate Court of Holt County, these two brothers were the only white settlers living west of the Nodaway River. It appears, however, that there is a difference of opinion touching the correctness of the latter statement, it being contended by some that about the period of the arrival of the Stephensons, or immediately sub-

sequent thereto, three brothers by the name of Nickols had crossed the Nodaway and effected a settlement in a locality to which they gave the present accepted name of Nickols Grove, in the southern part of what is now Hickory and extending southwards into the northern part of the present Nodaway Township. It is probable that the period elapsing between the arrivals of the two bands of settlers was very brief, and that they were for some time afterwards ignorant of each other's presence in the country.

At some time during the year 1838, it is generally conceded, Robert Nickols, the pioneer, arrived from Virginia and settled on the northeast quarter of section 33, township 61, range 37, near the northeast corner of which now stands the flourishing hamlet of North Point, one of the most prosperous and active business centers of its size in this country. This quarter section is now owned by J. Ruhl and others.

NICKOLS' GROVE.

Nickols' Grove, in the immediate vicinity of the village, lies along the waters of Nickols' Creek. The main body of the timber is in the southeast corner of the township and extends, as before stated, into Nodaway Township, to the southward. That portion of the grove lying in Hickory includes an area equivalent to about two and a half square miles, and abounds in some of the finest specimens of the valuable timber peculiar to this section of country. With the exception of occasional groves of smaller extent most of the territory included within the limits of Hickory Township is prairie. Robert Nickols, shortly after, induced his brothers, Frank and John, his mother and his brother-in-law, J. Kelley, to move to and settle in this section of country. John Nickols died of cholera, on his way to California in the early days of the gold fever. Emigration from the older states and settled portions of Missouri flowed to the neighborhood of the Stephenson settlement, six or seven miles farther south, but it was some time before these early settlers of the Grove, of whom A. C. Bevan was also one, had any neighbors. In 1840, Isaac Long, from Ohio, settled in the neighborhood. Hiram Schotzer and Zach Winkler, both from Pennsylvania, arrived in the neighborhood and there settled between 1840 and 1845. These both subsequently moved to California. John B. Ish came in an early day to the neighborhood, from Saline County, Missouri, whither he afterwards returned and where, if still living, he continues to reside. He settled the magnificent farm adjoining New Point, and now owned by John G. Cowan. Among others also came Cain Owens, from Kentucky, and Jacob Ham, a Tennesseean, who had come to the settlement from Saline County. Both are dead. In 1845, Thomas S. Bragg, Esq., a native of Virginia, who had moved to Harrison County, Kentucky, came to Missouri, in 1845, and

settled the splendid farm on which he now resides, in the neighborhood of New Point. This farm was settled by Hiram Shartzer, in 1843. In the same year, also, came Andrew Pope and Lapsley Embree, from Lincoln County, Kentucky. The former now (1882) resides in Clay County, Missouri. The latter died in Arkansas, in 1880. Daniel Hudson, from Pulaski County, Kentucky, who died some years ago, was also a well-known citizen of Holt County. He came to the neighborhood in 1845.

With the exception of Thomas S. Bragg, Esq., all the above mentioned are either dead or have moved away. Among other old settlers may be mentioned Michael and James DeBolt, John, Joseph and Noble Hodgins, Robert Morris and Captain Peter Price

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house built within the limits of what is now Hickory Township was a rude frame building, erected in the year 1846. It stood on the southeast quarter of section 29, township 61, range 37, on a farm now owned by John G. Cowan. The first who taught in this building was a man by the name of Elmer, a New Yorker by birth. This primitive temple of the muses has long been numbered with the things of the past, and its memory scarcely survives in the minds of the remaining few who had any personal knowledge of its existence.

FIRST PREACHER.

The first to preach the gospel in this locality was the Rev. Jacob Bird, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began his labors there in 1845. His field was in that early day an extensive one; and, though church edifices by the members of his denomination were early created in other parts of the county, no building was ever put up by them within the bounds of Hickory Township. In that day of sparse population almost any ordinary cabin was sufficiently commodious for the demands of the small congregations who assembled to hear the occasional expounders of the Word; and, as population increased, the shady groves afforded, in the summer season, shelter for the camp meetings which constituted, in that day, a prominent feature in the religious life of the early settlers.

The first of these assemblies to occur in this locality was held in the summer of 1857, on a farm occupying section 32, township 61, range 37, at that time the property of Esquire Bragg, but now (1882) owned by his son-in-law. The presiding elder at this meeting was the Rev. Mr. Ashby, assisted by the Rev. W. Naylor, and other itinerant ministers. These assemblies continued for many years after to maintain their popularity. In 1877, 1878 and 1879 largely attended camp meetings were held on section 33, township 61, range 37, in Nickols Grove.

FIRST PHYSICIAN, ETC.

The first physician to locate in the Grove was Dr. Dozier, who settled there in 1845. He was formerly from Andrew County. Previous to that period, however, Dr. Norman, the pioneer physician of the county, and Dr. W. W. Wittington, from Andrew County, had extended their practice to the settlements in and about Nickol's Grove.

The first blacksmith to pursue his calling in what afterwards became Hickory Township, was Henry Honaker, a native of Virginia. He commenced business in 1854, in a shop which he had put up on the northwest quarter of section 9, township 61, range 37. Mr. Honaker was a Southern sympathizer, and, in consequence of his opinions, was assassinated in the spring of 1863.

THE FIRST MILL.

The first mill in the township was a small concern with one pair of burrs, built by John N. Blair, for Robert Nickols, about the year 1839 or 1840. It was a water power, and stood on the northwest quarter of section 34, township 61, range 37, about one-half mile east of the site of the present village of New Point. The only grain ground at this mill was corn. It continued to be operated till 1857. There is now (1882) no mill within the limits of Hickory Township.

The first ferry on the Nodaway River which had a landing on the shore of what is now Hickory Township, was established and maintained for several years by a man by the name of Lackey, from Andrew County. The landing of this ferry was on a farm now (1882) owned by Samuel Praisewater, near the line between the southeast quarter of section 27, and the southwest quarter of section 26, township 61, range 37, about one-half mile north of the site of the present town of New Point. Henry DeBolt afterwards kept a ferry on southwest quarter of section 27, township 61, range 37, about one-half mile above the old ferry, before 1860. This latter was about 1861. Both have long passed out of existence.

The first to plant fruit trees in Hickory Township was Esquire Thomas S. Bragg, who planted an apple orchard on his farm, which lies in section 32, township 61, range 37, in the immediate neighborhood of New Point. This pioneer orchard, which included about fifty trees, was planted about the year 1847. Some of the finest orchards in the county are now growing in Hickory Township.

The erection of church edifices is a recent enterprise in Hickory Township, though religious organizations have existed there from the earliest settlement of the county. The first ecclesiastical structure put up in the township was the Dunkard Church, near the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of township 61, range 31, near the west line of the township.

DUNKARD CHURCH.

On the northwest quarter of section 14, township 61, range 38, within the limits of Hickory Township, and near the dividing line between it and Benton Township, is a neat frame church building, thirty-five by fifty feet area, with an extension sixteen feet square. This is popularly known as the Dunkard Church. It was built in 1874 by Levi Kauffman and Isaac Zigler, contractors, assisted by other workmen. Its cost was about $1,800. The congregation was organized as a church in February, 1872, with the following members, thirty-six in number : A. J. Correll and wife, Joseph Glick and wife, Samuel Glick and wife, Joel Glick and wife, Jonathan Andes and wife, Isaac Zigler and wife, Joseph Kauffman and wife, Levi Kauffman and wife, William Griffith and wife, James Judy and wife, David Keller and wife, John Shamberger and wife, John H. Miller, Joseph Hilderbrand, Susan Andes, William G. Andes, Jane Parmer, Mary Hilderbrand, Mary Kauffman, Mrs. Susan Glick, Isaac Wampler and wife, Anna Andes and Solomon G. Snell. This organization is styled Bethel, and the name of the meeting house Bethlehem. Of the above named organizers, in the language of one of their ministers : " Some have gone to their reward while others have moved to other countries, until of the original members scarcely one half now (1882) remain identified with the congregation." The church is prospering abundantly, and increasing in numbers. In May, 1878, the congregation divided, and a large number being in Nodaway County, a church was there organized. The church in Holt County has no organization other than Bethel, of which there are, at present, five ministers, viz : John H. Miller, Joseph Glick, Joel Glick, Peter E. Whitmer and Reuben Keller. The organization includes some of the best citizens of Holt County.

The first election of officers held in Hickory Township occurred November 3, 1874, and resulted in the choice of Thomas Wright and W. S. Allen as justices of the peace, and Robert Hester, constable. The only town and post office in Hickory Township is

NEW POINT.

The town is located near the west side of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 61, range 37. A portion of the village also lies in the east part of the northwest quarter of the same, the half section line passing along the center of the principal street. The south limits of the village extend to the waters of Nickol's Creek. the principal stream of the township. The town was first started by L. D. Barnes, the founder of the town, and the pioneer merchant of the place, who commenced selling goods there, in a building which he had erected for that

purpose, in 1869. In 1875, in consequence of another of the same name having been previously established, the name of the town and post office, which had originally been called Grant, was changed, and the present style, New Point, was substituted therefor. About the same period, Jerry Stultz started his blacksmith shop, the first established in the place. He still operates it.

In 1871, B. F. Wilson, the present (1882) druggist, originally from the State of Indiana, established the first and only drug store in the town. In the same year, James Barnes started a wagon shop. He continued to manufacture till 1876, when he sold out to his brother, C. F. Barnes, who continued the business till 1880, when he sold to E. S. McDonald, the present wagon maker. Mr. Barnes then, in partnership with Joseph R. Collison, purchased, under the firm name of Barnes & Collison, the good will and stock in trade of the pioneer merchant, L. D. Barnes, and have since continued to conduct the business at the old stand.

In 1872, B. F. Chandler started a blacksmith shop in New Point. This, in 1876, he sold to J. B. Coffin, the present smith. In 1874, John P. Ruhl, started a millinery establishment in the place. During the following year, he added, in an adjoining room, a stock of general merchandise. Both these enterprises he continues to pursue.

The first boot and shoe shop in the village was started by Davis Brodbeck, in 1878. He was succeeded in this business by H. Armack, after whom came the present boot and shoemaker, William Kunkel.

In 1876, Aaron Cole opened a general stock of merchandise. In the following year, he sold out to his brother, G. W. Cole, who continued the business till 1880, when he sold to the present proprietor, A. Swartz, a native of Ohio, and went to work at the carpenter's trade.

Frederick Meister and Ulrich Burger, under the firm style of Meister & Burger, started in 1875, a general store, which they conducted till the spring of 1881. They now run a tin shop in New Point. G. W. Cole and John Lautz are the carpenters of the place, the latter having been ten years in the business there.

The first physician to locate at New Point was Dr. William Parrish, who settled in the town in 1871. He moved away in 1874, and was succeeded by Dr. Bryson, who, in turn, was succeeded by Dr. Reeves. On retiring, Dr. E. W. Burtch established himself in the practice of medicine. He was succeeded by the present physicians of the town, Dr. James Ashworth and Dr. J. R. Kearney. The latter is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of the Medical College of St. Louis and of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

There is no school within the limits of the town of New Point. Nickols' Grove District School, however, is only about three-quarters of a mile distant, in a northwesterly direction.

CHURCH.

New Point contains one of the neatest and most elegantly appointed country churches in the state. It is the property of the Old School Presbyterians. The building is a gothic frame, thirty feet front by forty-five feet deep, and is crowned with a belfry. The windows are of stained glass of elegant design, and the whole presents a very attractive appearance. The interior appointments of the church are even more elaborate than the external finish, and are strikingly neat and harmonious in their proportions. A handsome organ and elegant chandeliers are included in the same. The edifice was completed in October, 1877, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, largely through the liberal aid of John G. Cowan, who donated the ground on which it stands.

New Point Presbyterian Church was first organized in Cowan's School House, near New Point, on the 2d day of September, 1872, and styled Hope Church. The Rev. Robert Cruikshanks, D. D., conducted the organization, and preached the first sermon. The Rev. N. H. Smith, first pastor of the congregation was also present. The following members composed the original organization: John G. Cowan and Mary E. Cowan, his wife, B. O. Cowan, Mrs. Elizabeth Gresham, John Meyer and wife, V. L. and Hannah Graham, William and Sarah Coburn, and Samuel G. Park. The first officers elected were Elders John G. Cowan and John Meyer. The congregation continued to worship in Cowan's School House, from the period of their organization in 1872, up to the period of the completion of the church edifice, in October 1877. In November, 1877, the dedication services of the church were conducted by the Rev. Duncan Brown, of Mound City. The pastors in charge of the church from its origin to the present time have been as follows: Rev. N. H. Smith, September, 1872; Rev. J. O. Pierce, June, 1876; Rev. George Miller, October, 1876; Rev. W. E. Williamson, D. D., January, 1882.

WATER.

Hickory Township is a well watered, sufficiently timbered, and an excellently improved district of the county. The principal streams of the township are Nickols Creek and Hickory Creek. The former is a stream of occasionally sufficient volume to afford mill power. This stream debouches into Nodaway River, near the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 61, range 37. Nearly parallel with this, and about two miles north, is Hickory Creek, flowing also in a southeasterly course, and emptying into Nodaway River on the southeast quarter of section 22, township 61, range 61, on land owned by Hershner Brothers. The mouth of this stream is about three-fourths of a mile due north of the mouth of Nickols Creek, and about one mile by

the winding of the river. Hog Creek, in the extreme northern part of Hickory Township, flows in an easterly direction towards the Nodaway, forming a swamp or lake near the banks of that stream, and known as Lovelady Lake. Kimsey Creek rises in the northwestern part of Hickory Township, in section 11, township 61, range 38, and flows about two miles south and west into Benton Township. Innumerable springs and spring branches abound, affording ample stock water in all parts of the township.

SHORT HORNS.

John G. Cowan, the pioneer short horn breeder of the Platte Purchase, and the owner of several valuable farms in Holt County, resides in the immediate vicinity of New Point. His home place, which includes 617 acres, is one of the best improved in the country. In the fall of 1842, he moved from Kentucky, his native state, to Lafayette County, Missouri; thence, in 1843, to Andrew County, Missouri. In 1858 he settled in the neighborhood of Graham, in Nodaway County. In March, 1866, he moved to Holt and settled on his present home, in what is now Hickory Township, on the farm formerly owned by John B. Ish. His residence stands on the southwest quarter of section 28, township 61, range 37 west. There are several fine apple orchards on this farm. The one adjoining the lawn of his residence contains a number of trees unequaled in size in the state, several of them measuring from six to six and a half feet in girth, and containing in their trunks and branches not less than two cords of wood. These giant trees are uniform and strikingly symmetrical in appearance, and produce immense yields of some of the finest varieties of fruit. The feature, however, for which this farm is especially noted is the magnificent herd of Short Horn Durham cattle always found here. In 1868, Mr. Cowan made his first importation of this valuable breed of live stock from Kentucky. The year previous to this he had imported a short horn bull from Illinois. The bull which he brought from Kentucky in the winter of 1868 and 1869 was Knight of Saint George, registered in A. H. B., No. 8,473, and bred by William Duncan, of Illinois. In 1870 he brought fifteen head of these cattle from Ohio. In 1872 he purchased for the sum of three thousand dollars of William Warfield, of Lexington, Kentucky, the celebrated bull, Loudon Duke the Sixth, 10,399 A. H. B. For this splendid specimen, which weighed 2,300 pounds, he afterwards refused four thousand dollars, and subsequently four thousand five hundred dollars. Wherever exhibited he took premiums. These places of exhibition included all the principal fairs in Missouri, as well as the state fairs of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska. The premiums which he took in his lifetime, amounted in number to upwards of fifty. His numerous progeny were scarcely less noted as

premium takers. Prominent among these was Loudon's Minnie, a red heifer, which was exhibited at the Centennial in Philadelphia, and was awarded the gold medal.

Loudon Duke the Sixth, died April 14, 1881, at the age of eleven years, and was buried in his lot. From the pioneer herd started by John G. Cowan, many of the best herds in the west have derived their origin. His present (1882) herd includes between sixty and seventy head of thoroughbreds, at the head of which is Bel Duke of Thorndale, A. S. H. R., 8148, assisted by Loudon, Jr., A. S. H., 8888. B. O. Cowan, second son of the pioneer breeder, has been associated in the Short Horn business with his father since 1881.

There is in Hickory Township another herd of Short Horns. This includes about twenty-five head, the property of Esquire Bragg, above referred to. They were purchased from the Hamiltons, of Kentucky, at their sales in Kansas City in 1879 and 1880.

ORCHARDS.

Nearly every farm in Hickory Township has its apple orchard. Grapes and other fruits also abound. Not a few farmers here, as in neighboring townships, manufacture several barrels of Concord wine yearly, for their own use. The largest apple orchard in Hickory is on a farm owned and occupied by John W. Davis, including the southwest quarter of section 9, township 61, range 37.

The Lackey road, which ran through Hickory township, was that part of a main traveled highway, which led from Jackson's Point (now Mound City) to Lackey's Ferry, on the Nodaway, and was on the line of the great thoroughfare leading from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Lackey's Ferry was established by Andrew Lackey, and has since been called the Thrailkill Ferry, and subsequently the Praisewater Ferry. Lackey afterwards located a short distance below the ferry and established a trading post and saloon, which was frequented by nearly all the trappers who ranged through the upper country.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JAMES ASHWORTH, M. D.,

was born on the 12th of July, 1849, in England, and was the son of Robert and Hannah (Fletcher) Ashworth, who were also natives of that country. James received a liberal education in England, and for about six years previous to coming to the United States, he was engaged in book keeping. In 1869, he landed on American soil, and subsequently studied medicine under Dr. Cavanaugh, of Lamar Station, an early practitioner of Nodaway County, after which he attended the Medical College of Cincinnati. From this institution he was graduated in medicine and surgery in 1878. Dr. A. first commenced the practice of his profession in Nodaway County, but soon came to Holt County and settled at New Point, where he now has a large and increasing patronage. He was married May 1, 1872, in Nodaway County, to Louisa Campbell, daughter of H. D. Campbell, Esq. The doctor is independent in politics, and is a member of the Christian Church.

ALLEN T. BLOOMER,

section 29, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, November 8, 1828. His father, Joseph, was born in Virginia, but moved to and was one of the leading men of Fayette Co., Ohio, he having served as sheriff for four terms. He lived to be seventy-two years of age, dying at his residence, in that county, in 1859. Allen's mother, formerly Mary McDonald, was a native of Ohio. Young Bloomer spent his youth on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. In 1855, he removed from Ohio to Illinois, where he resided until November, 1865, when he came to Holt County. He located near where he now resides, and at this time (1882) is the owner of 365 acres of land, upon which is an orchard of 150 apple and 150 peach trees, besides cherries, pears and plums. Mr. B. devotes considerable attention to the raising of Short Horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He was married August 12, 1852, in Fayette County, Ohio, to Mary Baker, daughter of Watson Baker. She is a native of Ohio. They have three children: Joseph W., born May 16, 1853: Lida (wife of Dr. J. R. Kearney, of New Point,) born October 3, 1858, and Ada, born June 25, 1870. Mr. B. is Republican in politics.

WILLIAM COBURN,

section 30, a leading farmer of this township, was born October 6, 1831, in Warren County, Ohio, his parents, John and Zilphia (Sayres) Coburn, both being natives of that county. In 1851 the family moved to Shelby County, Indiana, but after remaining for two years, located in Minnesota. There they made their home for thirteen years, and in the spring of 1868 came to Holt County. The subject of this sketch passed his earlier days on the farm, and in attending the common schools. He now owns 240 acres of land, upon the same there being a good bearing orchard of 140 apple and 500 peach trees, besides other fruit. Mr. Coburn has some graded cattle, and devotes much attention to feeding stock. During the war, for two years, he was a member of the Second Minnesota Cavalry. In his political views he is Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. was married October 5, 1853, in Miami County, Indiana, to Sarah E. Vandoren, daughter of Jacob Vandoren. She is a native of Preble County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. C. have eight children: Martha E., (now Mrs. Peter Comer) born October 16, 1854; Nellie F., (wife of Robert Emmerson) born April 19, 1857; Alvin, born April 6, 1859; William V., born March 31, 1865; Susan V., born January 26, 1868; Ralph L., born March 10, 1871; M. Roberta, born November 20, 1874, and Cora M., born February 15, 1877.

JOHN G. COWAN,

farmer, stock feeder and breeder of Short Horn cattle, section 6, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, June 21, 1820, and was the son of William G. and Sarah (Gilmore) Cowan, who were natives of Virginia. The former was a farmer by occupation, and John was reared on a farm in his native county, although he received a very limited common school education. In 1842, he removed to Lafayette County, Missouri, and to Andrew County in 1843. In 1858, he went to Nodaway County, and in 1865, came to this (Holt) County, and since that time has lived on the place where he now resides. This consists of 620 acres, and on the farm is an orchard surpassed by none in this neighborhood. For three or four months during the war he served in the State Militia. He is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cowan was married in Andrew County, Missouri, November 20, 1844, to Mary E. Gresham. She was the daughter of Mr. William Gresham, and was reared in Lincoln County, Kentucky. The family of Mr. and Mrs. C. consists of: Charles, born May 22, 1849; Bryant O., born January 2, 1852; John F., born October 26, 1856; Flora C. (wife of E. H. Messenger, of this township) born February 17, 1859; Caroline, born April 13, 1861; Robert G., born May 8, 1863, and Daisy Irene, born July 13, 1870. Mr. C. is Democratic in politics.

JOHN M. CRIDER,

section 25, a leading agriculturist of this vicinity, was born July 3, 1835 and is a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. His father, Jacob, was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. In 1841 the family moved to Cumberland County, and there John was brought up on a farm, although unable to pass but a few months of each year in attending school. In April, 1869, he left there and removed to Holt County, Missouri, where for two years he rented a farm near Oregon. In 1871 he purchased and moved upon his present place, which embraces 140 acres of valuable and well improved land. His orchard contains 125 apple, 100 peach, besides cherry, pear and plum trees. In 1864 he entered into the military service, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded while in action before Petersburg and participated in numerous smaller engagements. He is Republican in politics. Mr. C. was married January 16, 1862, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Hannah K. Gelvin, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. C. have six children : Vinson G., born February 13, 1867 ; Elmer J., born December 21, 1870 ; Bertie M., born April 17, 1873 ; Sarah A., born June 6, 1875 ; John W., born October 16, 1877 ; David M., born May 19, 1880. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

HIRAM E. DENNY

was born in Washington County, Indiana, June 5, 1849. His father, Thomas G. Denny, was a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Hobbs, of Washington County, Kentucky. Hiram's early days were passed on the farm and in clerking in a dry goods store. He received a common school education and in 1861, with the family, moved to Moultrie County, Illinois. August 27, 1861, he entered the army, becoming a member of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. In October, 1862, he was taken prisoner by Hindman's forces near Old Town, Arkansas, and confined a short time. He was discharged November 2, 1865. After this he came to Boone County, Missouri, where he resided for two years, and in 1867, he located in Holt County. Since then Mr. Denny has been engaged in the saw mill and lumber business, operating a threshing machine during the fall of the year. He owned and ran the first steam thresher in the county in 1870. During the winter season he devotes his time to teaching vocal music, and as an instructor is a decided success. He is a member of the Christian Church, and politically is a Republican.

JOHN A. GOODHART,

section 4, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1843, and was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Chisnell) Goodhart, both

natives of Pennsylvania. John was reared on a farm, for some time attended the district schools and afterwards entered the graded or high school of Richland County, Ohio, where he received a liberal education. In 1856 the family moved to Richland County, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch came from there to Holt County, Missouri, in the spring of 1874, and for eight years has resided in this neighborhood. Since his arrival here Mr. G. has been engaged in farming, stock raising and feeding, and has also worked at the carpenter trade. He owns 120 acres of good land, and an orchard of 150 apple and 400 peach trees, besides cherries, and 200 grape vines. At the general election of 1878 he was elected justice of the peace for Hickory Township. He is independent in politics, and a leading member of the Methodist Church. October 1, 1868, Mr. Goodhart was married in Richland County, Ohio, to Minerva Buckingham, daughter of David Buckingham, Esq. She was born in that county. Mr. and Mrs. G. have two children : Clara May, born May 16, 1872, and Oliver C., born July 10, 1876.

ANDREW J. GWINN,

farmer and feeder and shipper of live stock, section 6, was born in Saline County, Missouri, September 19, 1839. His father, M. C. Gwinn, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Thrailkill, was a Tennessean by birth. The youth of A. J. was spent on a farm in Saline County, he obtaining his education in the common schools. August 21, 1878 he removed from Saline to Holt County, and now owns 160 acres of land with a choice orchard of 110 apple, 60 peach and other fruit trees. During the war he was a member of Company F. Second Missouri Cavalry, of the Confederate army, and remained in service for three years. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, besides numerous skirmishes. Mr. Gwinn was married May 22, 1870, to Lucy A. Ham, daughter of Adam Ham, Esq. She was reared in Saline County. The family of Mr. and Mrs. G. consists of: Mary, born March 30, 1871 ; Minnie, born September 9, 1872 ; Jessie, born May 13, 1874 ; Otis, born February 28, 1876 ; Florence, born August 24, 1878, and Robert, born November 22, 1880. Politically, he is a Democrat, and his religious preferences are with the Christian Church.

ANDREW J. HAM,

farmer, section 20, was born in Saline County, Missouri, April 2, 1823, his parents being Jacob and Margaret (House) Ham. The former, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer by occupation, and Andrew passed his time on a farm at his birthplace until he was twenty-three years of age, acquiring a common English education. May 1, 1845, he landed in Holt

County, Missouri, and has lived continuously in one neighborhood for thirty-seven years, and on his present place for twenty-four years. This farm consists of 225 acres, and upon it is an orchard of 200 peach and 90 apple trees. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ham was married August 12, 1855, to Catherine Thrailkill, who was born in Saline County, but principally brought up in Grundy County, Mo. Her father was Mr. William Thrailkill. Their family consists of five children : Beldin, born January 13, 1858 ; John, born December 25, 1859 ; Thomas W., born August 4, 1866; Robert C., born February 29, 1868, and Lizzie, born March 8, 1870. Mr. H. is democratic in his political views.

JOSEPH HODGINS,

section 17, a leading agriculturist and citizen of Hickory Township, is a native of Washington County, Indiana, and was born October 5, 1835. His father, Joseph Hodgins, was born in North Carolina, and his mother, formerly Mary Gordon, was a Kentuckian by birth. Joseph was reared as a farmer and was educated in the common schools. In October, 1854, when but nineteen years old he left his native county and came to Holt County, having only enough money to pay the necessary bills on his journey. After his arrival he worked by the month for some time, but for twenty-three years past he has lived on his present farm. This contains 365 acres of fine land, with a good bearing orchard of 110 apple, 200 peach and forty cherry trees. Mr. H. has improved this place himself, and has gained what property he now owns by labor, economy and his industrious habits. For three years during the war he served in the State Militia. He is a member of the Christian Church and politically is a prominent Republican. Mr. H. has been twice married ; first, October 23, 1859, to Harriet E. Lawrence. His second marriage occurred May 31, 1874, to Susan E. Denny, daughter of Thomas E. Denny. Mr. Hodgins has a family of four children : Melissa J. (wife of Jacob Kline), born March 31, 1861 ; Theodore E., born October 17, 1864 ; Nellie C., born February 6, 1877, and Joseph E., born August 28, 1879.

JOHN HORNECKER,

section 35, was born in Baden, Germany, December 4, 1826, and is the son of Jacob and Anna M. (Adolph) Hornecker, who were natives of Germany. John's earlier days were passed in his native country, working on a farm and in a vineyard ; his education was obtained in the common schools. In 1853 he came to the United States and spent his first winter in this country in St. Louis, Missouri. During the following spring he came to Holt County, and for three years resided in the southern part of the county, after which he purchased his present and now valuable

farm of 164 acres, in Hickory Township. Upon this he has since lived, devoting his time to stock raising and farming. His orchard contains 200 apple, 50 peach and some cherry trees, besides a vineyard of 200 grapes. Mr. Hornecker was married in Germany, July 22, 1849, to Mary E. Schorb. They have four children : George L., born April 23, 1850 : Jacob, born November 23, 1856 ; Mary L., born December 24, 1859, and John, born January 14, 1871. Mr. H. is a member of the German Methodist Church, and in politics is Republican.

JOHN R. KEARNEY, M. D.,

was born January 27, 1856, in Andrew County, Missouri. His father was a native of Knox County, Ohio, and his mother of Boone County, Missouri. When quite young John entered a printing office at Falls City, Nebraska, to learn the trade of printer. He also began to study medicine under the tutorship of Dr. W. W. Shaw, of that city, though really at that time not much more than a boy, and continued under his instruction for six years. From Falls City he went to Ohio, where he worked on a farm in order to obtain sufficient money to enable him to take his first course of lectures. He attended the Louisville Medical College, and after leaving that institution he subsequently entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1877. He also graduated from the Bellevue Hospital College in 1881. Dr. Kearney has worked his own way through life, and is entitled to great credit for the manner in which he has built up his successful practice. In July, 1877, he commenced practicing his profession at New Point. Politically he stands independent. The doctor was married in Mound City, Missouri, July 4, 1879, to Miss Lida Bloomer, daughter of Allen Bloomer, of this township. They have one child, Elmer Frank, born April 22, 1880. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN KEASTER,

farmer and plasterer, section 25, a native of Union County, Pennsylvania, was born November 11, 1835. His father, Benjamin, was also born in that state and was a farmer by occupation. His mother, Elizabeth Keaster, was from the same state. The youth of John Keaster was passed on the farm in Union County, his education there being obtained in the common schools. In April, 1849, his parents immigrated to Wayne County, Ohio, residing there for eighteen months, when they moved to Illinois. John left home in 1855, and learned the plasterers trade, which he followed for sixteen years. In June, 1857, he came to Holt County, Missouri, and has since been a resident of this vicinity. His estate consists of 196 acres, with an orchard of 196 apple trees and a variety of

peaches, cherries, plums and pears. During the war Mr. K. served nine months in the State Militia, being a member of Company F, Fourth Missouri. He is Republican in politics. October 28, 1856, he was married, in Mitchell County, Iowa, to Sarah J. Brown, a native of Indiana. Her father was George Brown, Esq. They have six children: Elizabeth A. (wife of Thomas Cooper, of this township), born April 27, 1859; George T., born February 23, 1862; Ulysses G., born August 30, 1866; Amanda C., born September 11, 1864; Edwin, born February 8, 1872; Flora L., born January 1, 1874.

MARTIN KEIFFER,

farmer, section 25, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, January 19, 1819, and was the son of George and Catherine (Armantrout) Keiffer, the former of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. Mr. Martin Kieffer moved to Saline County, Missouri, in 1837, and to Mercer County in the spring of 1841. He resided there until 1857, when he came to Holt County, in the spring of 1858. He now owns 120 acres of land, and his orchard contains 83 apple, 100 peach, and other fruit trees. Mr. Keiffer, as was his father, is democratic in politics. He was married February 21, 1839, to Jane Mullins, daughter of David and Rebecca (Robison) Mullins. Mrs. K. was born and raised in Cooper County, Missouri. They have six children: George R., born October 23, 1845; Pleasant M. and Paris J., born August 23, 1847; Samuel B., born May 2, 1851: Rebecca (wife of F. Meadows), born November 9, 1853, and Franklin, born June 19, 1860. His religious preferences are with the Missionary Baptist Church.

EDWARD KNEALE,

farmer, section 2, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Andrew County, July 31, 1855. His father, James, was born on the Isle of Man, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ruth A. Wickham, was from Ohio. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, mostly in Holt County, and attended the common schools during the winter. In 1860 the family went to Kansas, where they resided some five years, returning to Holt County in 1865, and settling in Nickols' Grove, Nodaway Township. Mr. Edward Kneale moved upon his present farm some two years ago. This contains 80 acres of fine land, and he makes a specialty of breeding fine Poland China hogs. There is a good orchard on the place. Mr. K.'s religious preferences are with the Methodists. He was married in Holt County, December 3, 1877, to Lizzie Bunty, a daughter of Michael Bunty. Mrs. K. is a native of New York State. They have two children: Maggie C., born August 16, 1879, and Martha E., born September 6, 1881. He is a Republican in his political views.

EZRA S. McDONALD

is a native of Richland County, Ohio, where he was born on the 4th of December, 1840. His parents were Daniel and Lydia S. (Woodward) McDonald, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Ohio. Ezra remaine d on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he learned the carpenters' trade. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, and in 1862 left there and went to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked at his trade for one year, after which he returned to Ohio. In March, 1868, Mr. McDonald came to Holt County, Missouri, and has resided in the vicinity of New Point since that time, working at his trade. In September, 1880, he embarked in the wagonmaking and repairing business at New Point, succeeding Mr. Barnes, and has built up a good trade. He is Democratic in politics, and at the last general election he was elected justice of the peace for Hickory Township. February 6, 1868, he was married in Richland County, Ohio, to Martha Ruhl, who was born January 12, 1850, in Ohio. She is the daughter of William Ruhl, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have four children: Luther E., born August 21, 1869; Jennie L., born December 30, 1871; Herbert J., born December 31, 1873, and Mattie Orie, born March 16, 1880. Mr. McD. is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

EDWIN H. MESSENGER,

section 4, is a native of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 6, 1853. His father, Alonzo Messenger, was born in the State of New York, and in 1856 the family moved from Pennsylvania to Stark County, Ohio. After residing there two years they moved to northern Indiana, and two years later located in Michigan. Remaining in that vicinity some six years, they again moved, this time to Whiteside County, Illinois, where the father, Alonzo, died. The subject of this sketch, with his mother, went to Richardson County, Nebraska, and after a six years sojourn there, removed to Stephens' Point, Wisconsin, and two years afterward came to Holt County, Missouri, in 1878. Edwin passed some of his time on a farm, but was principally in a lumber yard. He received a liberal education, attending the Nebraska Normal School and Highland College for about two years. Since coming to the county Mr. M. has been engaged in farming, and raising and feeding cattle. He has 240 acres of land, an orchard of 200 apple, 100 peach, and some cherry trees. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. November 21, 1878, Mr. Messenger was married in Holt County to Flora B. Cowan, daughter of J. G. Cowan, of this township. They have one child, Elta C., born August 13, 1879. He is Republican in his political views.

JAMES H. MEYER,

farmer, section 13, was born in Holt County, Missouri, December 31, 1853. His father, Andrew Meyer, was born in Germany, and his mother, formery Mary B. Sechrist, was a native of Pennsylvania. James received a liberal education in the common schools of this county, also at the graded school of Oregon, and at Kirksville, Missouri. He has been one of the successful teachers of Holt County, and now has a fine farm of 140 acres, with a good orchard of 160 apple trees, and other varieties of fruit. Upon his place are some Short Horn cattle and Poland China hogs. The senior Meyer was a Democrat, and the son has since continued to advocate the principles of that party; his religious preferences are with the Protestants. October 21, 1875, Mr. Meyer was married to Fannie L. Poynter, daughter of Judge William H. Poynter. She was raised in this county. They have three children: William Andrew, born July 1, 1876; Ralph M., born February 1, 1878, and Logan A., born May 12, 1880. Mr. M. is a member of the Good Templar fraternity, and also of the Grange.

ROBERT MORRIS,

section 21, one of the well to do citizens of this township, was born September 10, 1820, in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was the son of William and Mary (Merion) Morris, both natives of that state. The former was born September 15, 1787, and is still living, a man well preserved in years. Robert was brought up on the farm, and received his primary instruction in the common schools. For two years he attended the graded schools of Knox County, Ohio, thereby receiving a liberal education. In the fall of 1843, he returned to New Jersey, and after seven years removed west and spent two years in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. In the spring of 1852, he went to California, by way of Central America, and remained in that state for seven years, devoting three years to mining, and four years to farming in the valleys. In 1859, he went back to New Jersey, and stayed with his father for one year. In March, 1860, Mr. Morris came to Holt County, and has since been a resident of this neighborhood. He has a fine farm of 430 acres, and a good orchard of 140 apple trees. He makes a specialty of feeding cattle for market. June 2, 1863, he was married in Holt County, to Penina Ramsay, daughter of Thomas Ramsay, Esq. She was born in Indiana, November 14, 1837, but was principally reared in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have five children: Governor, born July 16, 1864; Robert E., born December 14, 1867; John R., born January 5, 1870; Anna R., born March 2, 1873, and R. Oakley, born December 6, 1879. He is Republican in politics.

JACOB A. OREN,

a leading tiller of the soil in this locality, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, October 26, 1844. His parents, Ephraim and Elizabeth (Frazier) Oren, were both natives of Ohio. Jacob passed his youthful days on the farm, and in attending the common schools in Indiana. In March, 1865, he came from Randolph County to Holt County, and, in February, 1869, moved upon his present farm, containing 320 acres of well-improved land, there being upon the place a good orchard of 500 apple, 200 peach, and choice cherry, plum and pear trees. He is greatly interested in feeding stock and has some thorough-bred Short Horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. O. was reared as a Quaker, and his religious preferences are with that denomination. He was married in Holt County, Missouri, August 22, 1868, to Angeline Pollock, a native of Indiana and a daughter of David Pollock, Esq. They have two children : Rosa Lee, born April 6, 1872, and Ida Belle, born December 7, 1874. Politically Mr. Oren is a Republican.

SAMUEL G. PARK,

section 5, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, December 29, 1838, his parents being John H. and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Park, the former a native of Berkley County, Virginia, and the latter of Jessamine County, Kentucky. In 1849 the family moved to Brown County, Ohio, where they resided until April, 1877. Samuel G. passed the greater part of his younger days on the farm, and attending the common schools. In the spring of 1877, he came to Holt County, Missouri, and since that time has been engaged in farming. His landed estate embraces 160 acres in cultivation, and he has an orchard of 100 apple and other fruit trees. Upon his place is some good graded stock. During the war he served in the One Houndred and Seventy-second Ohio Infantry. Mr. Park was married in Independence, Missouri, March 3, 1870, to Rachel Yocum, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Mr. Franklin Yocum. Mr. and Mrs. Park have two children : Fred. W., born January 31, 1872, and Lee H., born August 21, 1874. Mr. P. is Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH T. PATTERSON,

section 5, was born November 24, 1844, a native of Perry County, Ohio. His father, James, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, and his mother, formerly Tacy A. McFarland, in Loudoun County, Virginia. The family left Perry County and moved to Franklin County, Ohio, where they resided some three years, and while living here Joseph witnessed the laying of the first stone for the foundation of the present

State House at Columbus. They next removed to Vinton County, settling near McArthur, the county seat. After a residence there of twelve years, Holt County, Missouri, became their home. The subject of this sketch passed his youth at hard labor on the farm and also attended the common schools for a time, after which he commenced the study of medicine at Columbus with his brother, Wm. Patterson, a leading practitioner of that place. After pursuing his studies for twelve months he enlisted in the fall of 1863 in the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry. He was in the service for two and a half years, and was discharged May 27, 1865, having participated in several engagements, among which were the battles of Marietta, siege of Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, and numerous skirmishes. He was in one engagement at Decatur, Alabama, before having obtained his uniform. Mr. Patterson was in the hospital at Rome, Georgia, for three months, detained by sickness, and during two months was unconscious. He was afterwards transferred to the hospital at Columbus, Ohio, and was ward master for a short time. After being mustered out he attended school at the Athens University for two terms, and later took a commercial course at Columbus. He then went to Virginia and was in the employ of the Capital City Oil Company as engineer and superintendent. After one year he returned to Pickaway County, Ohio, was engaged in teaching and from there he came to Holt County, Missouri, in October, 1867. Since that time he has taught in the schools of Andrew, Nodaway and Holt Counties for ten years, and for six years resided in Nodaway County conducting a farm and teaching. As an instructor he is very successful. He now has a farm of 90 acres with an orchard upon the place. Mr. P. was married in Nodaway County February 13, 1873, to Mary Ann Southwell, daughter of Wm. Southwell, of Maryville. They have three children: Jesse L., born November 14, 1875; William James, born February 27, 1878, and Don Lester, born August 20, 1881. Mr. P. is a Republican.

SAMUEL PRAISWATER,

a native of Tennessee, was born on the 23d of November, 1829, is the son of George and Tempa (Wood) Praiswater, both of whom were born in North Carolina. Samuel was brought up on the farm, passing a few months of the year in attending school. In 1852 the family removed to Indiana, and from there he came to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1856. After residing there for ten years he moved across the Nodaway River into Holt County. Mr. Praiswater has all his life been engaged in tilling the soil, and is now one of the prominent and successful farmers of this township. His landed estate embraces 520 acres, with a young orchard of 200 apple trees and other smaller fruits. He makes a specialty of feeding cattle, and has some good graded stock. During

the war Mr. P. served in the State Militia, and has always been prominently identified with the interests of the Republican party. In June, 1852, he was married in Tennessee to Susan Nease. They have a family of seven children: George W., born March 28, 1853; Timothy, born December 15, 1854; Benjamin F., born December 30, 1856; Mary, born September 11, 1860; William, born March 2, 1862; Frances, born March 19, 1867, and John, born March 10, 1872. Besides these, who are living, three children are deceased.

JOHN P. RUHL,

a leading merchant of New Point, was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 17, 1839. His father, Levi Ruhl, who was a farmer, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mariam Painter, was from Virginia. John P. grew up on the farm at home and attended the common schools of Richland County. July 7, 1856, he came from there to Holt County, Missouri. In 1860 he commenced farming and, after tilling the soil for fifteen years, he engaged in merchandising, at New Point, in 1875. Since that time he has been carrying on the business and has established a good trade. He also owns and conducts a farm. During the war he served in the State Militia. Mr. Ruhl was married in Holt County, Missouri, March 7, 1867, to Belle Cable, daughter of John Cable, Esq., and a native of Ohio. They have four children: Minnie O., born December 19, 1867; Jordan E., born March 7, 1869; Edwin E., born March 3, 1876, and an infant daughter, born January 15, 1882. Mr. Ruhl is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically is a Republican.

A. SCHWARTZ

was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1856, and is the son of Henry and Rebecca (Lentz) Schwartz, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1863, the family moved to Williams County, and there the subject of this sketch resided for four years, after which, in the spring of 1877, he came to Holt County. Mr. Schwartz spent his youth on the farm, and attended the common schools of Morrow and Williams Counties. After becoming of age, he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked one year at this business after coming to Holt County. In May, 1878, he commenced the merchandise business at New Point, and has established a successful trade. He was married January 22, 1880, at New Point, to Miss Ella Marion. Mr. and Mrs. S. have one child, Edith Belle, born August 20, 1881. Mr. S. is politically a Democrat.

WILLIAM SHIELDS,

farmer, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, July 7, 1837. His parents were John Shields, a farmer by occupation, and a native of North

Carolina, and Deborah (Coffin) Shields, a Virginian by birth. William was principally raised in Washington County, on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1865 he removed to Holt County, Missouri. During the year 1864 he served in the war, and in the last year was in Company A., Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. He was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and also participated in numerous skirmishes. He now owns 81 acres of land in section 29, but resides in section 4, and has an orchard of 275 apple trees. Mr. Shields, as was his father, is Republican in politics. He was married April 11, 1861, to Elizabeth Goodson, who was born and raised in Washington County, Indiana, and was a daughter of Joseph Goodson, Esq. Their family consists of eight children living: Ransom, born February 12, 1863; Sherman, born April 1, 1866; Dora, born December 29, 1868; Cora, born January 17, 1870; John S., born January 15, 1872; Jonas, born October 2, 1875; Daisy, born January 12, 1877, and an infant son, born October 2, 1881. Mr. S is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN Q. TRIMMER,

farmer, section 18, was born February 3, 1835, and is a native of Warren County, New Jersey. His father, William Trimmer, and his mother, formerly Nancy Gulick, were both born in New Jersey. John passed his youthful days on a farm, and also on the Lehigh and Morris Canal, learning the blacksmiths' trade. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, and in 1854 went to the gold mines of California by way of Central America. He was there for four years, including five months spent on Vancouver's Island, and while in the Rocky Mountains he lost his hat and traveled one hundred miles on foot, bareheaded, carrying seventy pounds weight. In 1860 Mr. Trimmer came to Missouri, and for four years resided in Harrison County. In March, 1869, he came to Holt County, and now has 120 acres of land, with an orchard of 250 apple, 100 peach, and cherry and plum trees. He is a Republican in politics, and during the war he was in the State Militia. Mr. T. was married in the winter of 1859 to Mary E. Merrin, a daughter of John Merrin. She was born and reared in Knox County, Ohio. They have four children: Mary L., born May 14, 1863; Ora B., born November 29, 1864; John W., born February 11, 1872, and Robert Q., born April 8, 1875.

JOHN M. TRIMBLE,

farmer, section 13, was born in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, August 8, 1835. His parents, Charles D. and Sarah (Hoover) Trimble, were both natives of Virginia, the former being a farmer of Augusta County. In October, 1857, they removed from Virginia to Holt County,

Missouri. John was brought up on a farm, and now owns 130 acres of land, with a bearing orchard of 240 apple, 300 peach and other fruit trees. Politically the senior Trimble was a Whig and the son is now a Democrat. He has been twice married and the last time his marriage occurred March 11, 1875, to Loma A. Boyd, who was born and raised in Ohio. She was a daughter of B. F. Boyd, Esq. They have a family of four children: John B., born December 23, 1875; Lizzie R., born August 3, 1877; Edna M., born December 7, 1879, and an infant son, born October 31, 1881. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ALEXANDER VAN BUSKIRK,

section 25, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, November 17, 1849. His father, E. VanBuskirk, who is one of the leading attorneys of the county, was a native of Richland County, Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Hart, was born in the same state. In 1851 the family removed from Ohio to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. The subject of this sketch spent his youth mostly at school and attended the high school at Oregon. He also took a course of study at the St. Joseph Commercial College. Mr. VanBuskirk has been one of the leading teachers of the county, having taught the high school at Oregon and others. He now owns a good farm of eighty acres, and has a young orchard of apple, peach and plum trees. In politics he is Democratic, and religiously is a member of the Presbyterian Church. October 12, 1871, Mr. VanBuskirk was married in Holt County to Charlotte V. Cummins, daughter of George Cummins. She was born in Crawford County, Ohio, but came to Holt County in 1865. They have two children: Carrie, born November 19, 1872, and Rebecca J., born March 29, 1875.

WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,

section 14, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 5, 1846, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Blow) Wrightman, who were both natives of England. William attended school at Cincinnati until he was thirteen years of age, when, in August, 1859, the family removed from Ohio to Forest City, Missouri. During the war he served for two years and fifteen days in Company D, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was in the skirmishing service. He now owns 100 acres of land, an orchard of 100 apple and a few peach, cherry and plum trees, but makes a specialty of feeding and fattening cattle for market. He has ever voted the Republican ticket, and is an ardent supporter of the principles of that party. Mr. W. was married March 3, 1867, to Henrietta Noland, a native of Holt County, and a daughter of A. J. Noland, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Wrightman have two children: James M., born December 30, 1867,

and William, born September 7, 1871. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

BENJAMIN F. WINSLOW,

druggist, New Point. The subject of this sketch was born April 28, 1842, in Washington County, Indiana, and was the son of B. and Sarah (Draper) Winslow, both natives of Indiana, the former having been born in Washington County. His grandparents were from North Carolina. B. F. Winslow received a common school education, attending school during the winter and working on the farm in the summer months. He was in service for three years during the war, being a member of Company F, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, in Sherman's command. He was in numerous engagements, among which were the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah and in minor skirmishes, having some narrow escapes. In August, 1866, Mr. Winslow came from Indiana to Holt County, Missouri, and for three years was engaged in farming. He subsequently embarked in the drug business, and was the first to start a store of this kind at New Point, but since that time has received a liberal patronage. He is Republican in politics. Mr. Winslow was married in Washington County, Indiana, January 27, 1867, to Ruth A. Trueblood, daughter of Milton Trueblood, and a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. W. have two children: Nora Belle, born August 19, 1869, and Frederick Newton, born December 10, 1872.

CHAPTER XII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—HEMME'S LANDING—CORNING—TARKIO VALLEY BRANCH—MILLS AND ELEVATORS—NEWSPAPERS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—BIOGRAPHICAL

Lincoln Township, in the northwest corner of Holt County, constitutes the smallest municipal division of the same ; its entire area including not more than twenty square miles. Its territory was erected into the township of Lincoln, March 22, 1871. Its outline is somewhat peculiar, suggesting the idea of a carpenter's square. It is bounded on the north, in a distance of six miles and a half, by the line of Atchison County ; on the east and south by Union Township ; and on the west by the state of Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River, by the encroachments of which the territory of the township bordering on this stream has been, since the organization of the county, reduced fully a mile in its northwest corner.

The territory of Lincoln Township was formerly included in what was, for a short period in the early history of the Purchase, known as Allen County, though subject to the jurisdiction of the Holt County court ; and it was not until the organization of Atchison County, that it enjoyed the rights and privileges of a municipal division of Holt.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of Lincoln Township is generally level bottom land, not more than six square miles being included in the uplands. The Big Tarkio enters this township from Atchison County, about the center of the north line of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 63, range 40, on a farm owned by J. VanGundy, and flows in an exceedingly serpentine course, bending into the northeast quarter of section 20, but flowing generally in a southeasterly direction through section 28, in the southern portion of which it enters the northeast quarter of section 33, in Union Township.

Shulte Lake, supposed to have been formerly the bed of the Missouri River, is a narrow strip of water in the form of a horse shoe, lying chiefly in section 8. It is about three and a fourth miles west of

Craig. Northeast of Corning one mile is a small lake at the foot of the bluff. This is known as Bertram Lake. Sharpe's Grove extends from the neighborhood of Craig a considerable distance into the eastern portion of this township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white man to locate in what is now Lincoln Township, was John Henry Roselius, the father of Henry Roselius, now (1882) a representative citizen of the county. He was a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, and settled in the year 1841 on section 36, township 63, range 41. This pioneer met his death by a stroke of lightning. In the following year came Henry Dankers, the father of Henry A. Dankers. Henry Peters and Andrew Buck also came about the same period, and effected settlements in the same locality. Between the early part of 1843 and the middle of 1844, came Henry Hemme, John Ahrens, and Henry Evers. In 1845 Conrad H. Walter arrived in the country and settled on section 25, township 63, range 41. This farm has long since disappeared in the bed of the Missouri River, which now flows over its site. In 1846 Henry Bertram settled in the neighborhood of the river. In the following year came James Thompson. Robert Hawke, another well known settler, arrived in 1848, and Thomas Lowell in 1852. These all settled in the neighborhood of what was once known as Hemme's Landing. Joseph Waits settled the first farm on Big Tarkio Creek. This is on the northeast quarter of section 21, township 63, range 40. It is now kown as the Volman farm.

The first saw-mill of any importance in Lincoln Township was operated by Bruce Earl, now (1882) a prominent drug merchant of Corning and Judge of the Holt County Court. He moved this mill from the bottom in Bigelow Township, and erected it at a point two miles southwest of Corning in 1873. In the fall of 1879 this enterprise was discontinued. During Judge Earl's management of this business in the Missouri River bottom timber, he sawed up and shipped to market over ten million feet of native lumber.

The first blacksmith to locate within what is now Lincoln Township was David Bertram. He settled in a very early day at the foot of the bluffs, just a mile north of the present town of Corning.

The first church edifice erected in Lincoln Township was, and now is, the property of a German organization, known as St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The building is a frame, thirty by forty feet in extent, and was completed in the fall of 1860, at a cost of $1,500. It stands on the farm of Henry Roselius, on the northeast quarter of section 1, township 62, range 41, about half a mile from the Missouri River. The organizers of this church were C. H. Walter and wife, Henry Dankers and wife, and Henry Roselius, Sr., and wife. The first minister of

this church was the Rev. Mr. Messalsky, of Nebraska. He was succeeded in 1867, by Rev. C. A. Nolte. August 13, 1870, Rev. F. W. Scholz, the present (1882) minister, took charge of the church. Professor Scholz also teaches a private German school in Corning. The present membership is about twenty-five, a large proportion of the congregation having in 1879, withdrawn to organize the church in Union Township, on the Vanderschmidt farm, west of Craig.

HEMME'S LANDING.

The first attempt to start a town in this part of the county was inaugurated by Henry Hemme, another Hanoverian, who settled in the country in 1844. This settlement, which was known as Hemme's Landing, was about two miles west of the site of the present town of Corning. Its site is now within the limits of the State of Nebraska, and the Missouri River flows within three-fourths of a mile of Corning, and considerably to the eastward of the spot where the old town once stood. At one time Hemme's Landing was one of the most important trading points between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. The first merchant who sold goods at the landing was David Greer, who commenced business there in 1845. He was shortly after succeeded by Henry Hemme, who in 1847, gave place to Vernile Thompson. In 1848, Robert Hawke bought out Thompson. The Hawkes and Dillon for many succeeding years carried on an extensive business at this point. They finally moved to Nebraska City, having sold out to Thompson. Thompson subsequently sold out to Roland & Co., who, in 1861, moved their goods to Rock Port, in Atchison County. In 1849, Thomas & Lowell had opened a store a short distance below, on the river bank. In 1851, John F. Lowell succeeded to the business. He afterwards sold to J. F. Taylor, and others, of St. Deroin. In 1862, E. W. Holly, of St. Joseph, bought out the concern. Adrian Hoblitzell succeeded him in 1864, and, a short time after, Conrad Grab became by purchase the owner of the store. By this time the encroachments of the river threatening the entire destruction and obliteration of the place, most of the inhabitants left, taking with them their buildings, some of which now stand in the town of Corning. Grab, however, strong in the faith, hung on till almost the last moment, and finally, in the fall of 1868, moved eastward to the site of what is now the town of

CORNING.

This town, the most northern of Holt County, and less than one mile south of the line of Atchison County, was laid out in the fall of 1868. Its original site occupies the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 30, township 63, range 40. Martin's Addition, adjoin-

ing on the north, was laid out in the spring of 1869 by Horace Martin, Esq., late of Crawford County, Ohio, a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, and long an honored member and colaborator of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C., and observer in the employ of the United States Signal Service. Mr. Martin was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Corning, having lived in the same since the month of October, 1868. The site of the town, which is in the bottom, about two miles westward of the bluff, is 893 feet above the level of the sea. It is 119 miles from Kansas City, 51 from St. Joseph, and 77 miles from Council Bluffs. During the period of the late flood, to which full reference is made in the sketch of Craig, Corning also suffered from the overflow.

The first to sell goods in the town was Conrad Grab, who, as above stated, had been driven from the banks of the Missouri by the encroachments of that stream. This was in 1868. Shortly after Sanders Bros. opened a stock of goods in the place. The first blacksmith who established himself in the town was William Bertram. Ferris & Drake, in the same year, started the first lumber yard. Dr. J. Noel still (1882) a practicing physician of the town, was the first of his profession to locate there. He also settled in 1868.

CHURCHES.

The German Reform Church, of Corning, is a small frame building, erected in 1878, at a cost of $900. Rev. T. Miller organized the church with a large membership. This included, with others, Peter Christen and wife, Fred Schele and wife, Mrs. Roselius, William Bertram and wife, and William Ahlers and wife.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, on First Street, in Martin's Addition, stands on lots 4 and 5, in block 5. This ground was donated by Esquire Horace Martin for the purpose of a church, and the building, a frame 28x42 feet, was erected in the fall of 1879, at a cost of $1,100. The congregation was first organized by the Rev. E. Edwards, with the following members: William E. Hurst and wife, E. Hodson and wife, Miss Laura Hodson, E. Longwell and wife, and Homer Martin and wife. The present (1882) minister of this church is Rev. M. F. Sapp.

POSTMASTERS.

The first postmaster of Corning was Conrad Grab, the pioneer merchant. He was appointed in 1868. In 1869, he was succeeded by R. W. Frame. H. F. Ferris, druggist, became postmaster in 1870. He was succeeded, in 1875, by J. R. Dodds, editor and publisher of the Corning *Herald*, and, for many years railroad agent in the place, and an

enterprising and public spirited citizen. Dr. J. Noel succeeded Dodds, a short time after. In the same year (1875), H. F. Ferris was re-appointed. He continued to fill the position up to the period of his resignation, in 1879, when he was succeeded by Frank Campbell. A short time after, during the same year, C. Casler, was appointed. Joseph Hogrefe became postmaster in 1880, and was succeeded in 1881, by Milton Earl, a brother of the county judge.

TARKIO VALLEY BRANCH.

In the fall of 1880, the Tarkio Valley Branch of the K. C., St. J. and C. B. R. R. was built from Corning, in a northeasterly direction, into Atchison County. This road extends a little more than a mile and a half through Holt County.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

The Corning Steam Flouring Mill was built in 1871--72 by W. B. Wilson, at a cost of $6,664. George Collor, the present (1882) proprietor, purchased this mill in the spring of 1872, and subsequently effected improvements in the way of added machinery in value to the amount of $3,000. The mill operates three run of burrs and is fitted up with all the modern improvements proper to a first-class mill.

Sedwick, Walter & Co. built, in 1881, the grain elevator now owned by Fritz Walter. It was completed at a cost of about $6,000, and has a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper started in Corning was the Herald, published by J. R. Dodds, from 1878 to 1881, in the interest of the Greenback party.

The Corning Eagle was started by Charles Tiller and Major Lyman. This was afterwards moved to Fairfax, Atchison County, where it made its first appearance under the name and style of the Fairfax Independent, February 11, 1882.

The present business of Corning includes the following :

Brown, John A., hotel.
Christen, Peter, furniture and lumber.
Collor, George, miller.
Conoughy, J., R. R. Agent.
Earl & Earl, druggists.
Gilmore, G., wagonmaker.
Mills, Walter & Co., dry goods, groceries, and agricultural impl'ts.
Milliken, Mrs., milliner.
Noel, Mrs. J., milliner.
Reynolds & Bro., saloon.
Roselius & Hogrefe, dry goods and groceries.

Hogrefe, Joseph, hardware and agricultural implements.
Kirkland, L. W., hotel.
Masters, John, blacksmith.
Macaulay, carpenter and singing teacher.
Scholz, P. C., druggist.
Slaughter, C., saloon.
Swan, W. & Son, livery stable.
Walter, Fritz, elevator.

The physicians of the town are Dr. J. Noel, established in 1868 ; Dr. W. P. Sperry, in 1881, and Dr. J. M. Lovelady, in 1881.

Professor C. O. Denny teaches the public school of eighty-five pupils. Rev. F. W. Scholz teaches a private German school. Mrs. M. Earl teaches vocal and instrumental music.

W. E. Hunt and E. Hodson, justices of the peace for Lincoln Township, reside in Corning.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN J. ADKINS,

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 400 acres of land, his residence being on section 21. He was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, December 27, 1840. His early school advantages were limited, but he was taught habits of industry and study which have adhered to him during life. In 1865 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, with his father, Richard Adkins, a native of Virginia, and settled in Lincoln Township, remaining with his father for two years. He assisted in improving a fine farm and then came to this township, locating on the place where he now lives. He has one of the best farms in this township and is truly a self-made man, successful in nearly everything and no one deserves it more than he. Mr. Adkins married Miss Elizabeth Spinner, in Nodaway County, Missouri, in March, 1867. Her father was Ransom Spinner, and her mother's maiden name was Susannah Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. A. have four children living : Margaret, Charles, George and John R.; three are deceased. James A. R., died December 1, 1870 ; Napoleon B., died December 2, 1873, and Richard died April 1, 1880. Mr. A. is a staunch Republican in politics and a Baptist in his religious preference. During the war he enlisted, as first lieutenant, in Company C, First Tennessee Regiment, of the Union Army. He started, with the regiment, on a long march, was taken sick, from which cause he became blind and for a long time hovered between life and death. He partially recovered, but was then in a country full of enemies, who knew him to be a Union soldier,

sick and on his way home. He was taken prisoner, by bushwhackers, and condemned to death the next day, but, having a fleet horse, and finding Union friends in the landlord and colored porter, he managed to pass his guards and finally reached the Union lines. He is an industrious and well respected agriculturist.

JOHN A. BROWN,

plasterer and mason, Corning, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, October 20, 1849. In 1853, his father, George Brown, moved to St. Joseph, but after remaining there for eight months, and not being satisfied with the prospects, he came to Holt County and settled at Hemme's landing. There he lived until 1855, when he died. Mrs. Brown was left with four young children, John A. being but a year old. In 1877 she married Mr. Henry Tieman. John remained at home working on the farm until eighteen years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for five years. Having a desire to follow the mason's trade, he went with John Elmore, one of the best masons in the state, to learn the trade. He soon became an adept at the business, and remained with his instructor for six years, doing some of the best work in this part of the state. He married Mrs. Lucinda Catharine Hargis, widow of Dr. L. B. Landis, February 4, 1879. Dr. L. died in Mount Vernon, Missouri, May 10, 1871, and left one child, Maggie Bell, born September 27, 1869. In the winter of 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Brown moved from Craig to Corning, and rented the hotel opposite the depot, where they are keeping an excellent house. Mrs. B. presides over the household affairs, and is admirably fitted for her position. Mr. B. devotes his time to his chosen calling, and is unexceptionally successful therein. He has been brought up in this vicinity, and is well known by all.

PETER CHRISTEN,

proprietor of lumber yard and dealer in furniture, was born in Switzerland, October 25, 1841. He received a good education in youth and then learned the cabinent trade, which he has made his life work. In 1865 he emigrated to this country, and came directly to St. Joseph, where he was employed by Louis Hax. After remaining with him for three years, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and stopped for one year, and in 1869 removed to this place. He soon embarked in business, and to his stock of furniture he has added a lumber yard and the undertaking business, in both of which he is doing well. He came to this country without means, and now, by his strict attention to business and honorable dealing, has established a trade which has become an honor to Corning. Much of his success is due to his accommodating and

pleasing manners. Mr. Christen was married to Miss Catherine Asendorf, of Omaha, in 1868. She was born in Hanover, Germany. They have an interesting family of five children: Emma, Bertie, Bernhart, George and Peter.

GEORGE COLLOR

was born in Portage County, Ohio, in November, 1826. After receiving his education he went to work in a flouring mill, learned the business thoroughly, and since then has kept pace with the various improvements in milling, having made it his life study. In 1838 his father moved with his family to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and built the large mills in that city which are still operated. The senior Collor became quite celebrated as being one of the best millwrights and workmen to be found in the country, and consequently had charge of many important works in the vicinity of Fort Wayne. He died near Fort Wayne, in the fall of 1856. The subject of this sketch, then located at Rockford, Illinois, entered a mill, and soon after rented a mill in Pecatonica, where he remained for eight years, doing a large and profitable business. After remaining in Nebraska for about a year, in 1873 he came to this city and bought the mill which was partially built, completed it, and has since been doing an excellent business. He has expended, from time to time, some $2,000 on important improvements in the machinery, so that now his mill has all the modern facilities for producing the best flour known to the trade. Mr. Collor married Miss Emma A. Baker, of LaPorte, Indiana, in 1858. She was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1840. They have five children: Dora A., George Frank, Ida Myrtle, Charles Edgar, and Leo. He is a staunch Republican, and a Methodist in religious preferences. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows.

HENRY A. DANKERS,

one of the leading residents and old citizens of Lincoln Township, was born in the city of Stade, Kingdom of Hanover, on the 20th day of May, 1835. His father, Henry Dankers, left Germany for this country in the year 1841, when the subject of this biography was about six years old. They landed at New Orleans and came up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, to Weston, in Platte County, where they parted with all their money in exchange for an old wagon, a yoke of oxen and four cows, and set out for Holt County, where they heard that John H. Roselius had settled the previous spring. In August, 1841, they arrived here. All this part of the county was a waste, unbroken bottom land, and no signs of civilization were visible except where Roselius had erected a cabin in the timber near the Missouri River. Indians were the only inhabitants, and shared the solitude with the wild game, which was found in abun-

dance. Mr. D.'s father chose a location on section 36. One of the first enterprises was to get a school, and the first one which Mr. Dankers attended, and the first in the township, was taught by a man employed by his father, John H. Roselius and Andrew Buck. He only received about nine months schooling, and the remainder of his education he has obtained by his own study and exertions, now being exceptionally well informed. In the spring of 1858 he left home, and in partnership with a Mr. Price kept a grocery store across the Missouri River, at St. Stevens, Nebraska. Not succeeding according to his expectations, he returned the following year (1859) to Holt County, and went to work again on the farm and trading in stock. He was married on the 20th of January, 1863, to Elizabeth Kunkel, who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, but a resident of Holt County, when married. They have eight children : Melinda, Andrew, Irvin, Rebecca, Anna, Fredrick, Ella D. and Charles Edmond. Mr. D. lived in the timber near the river until October, 1873, when he removed to his present home, on the farm adjoining the town of Corning. He has built a handsome brick residence, one of the best in the county, has been engaged in farming on a large scale, and now owns 1340 acres of land, a part of which is in Atchison County. He has also been occupied in dealing in stock, which has done much to place him in his present circumstances. His father died in August, 1870. Mr. D. was the second of a family of four children, and is now the oldest of two children living. His sister is now the wife of Fred W. Walter, Esq. He has grown up with Holt County, and is one of its most industrious citizens. Coming here, as he did, forty years ago, and settling on a tract of wild bottom land without means, and with little prospect of fortune, he has succeeded in placing himself among the wealthy farmers of the county.

JUDGE BRUCE EARL.

Among the many men of mark who have earned for themselves a name and fortune who deserve special mention, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 10, 1842. His father, Henry Earl, was a farmer, and his mother was formerly Laura M. Watson, of Ballston, New York. Bruce left home when sixteen years of age, and, after working for three years, in March, 1864, he started for California. He went to Portland, Oregon, and after fourteen months he returned to California, remaining for three months. He then went home, and in June, 1866, he came to Missouri and stopped in Atchison County, though possessed of but twenty dollars with which to engage in business. But having come here to stay, he commenced to work in a mill and chopping railroad ties for a dollar and fifty cents per day. This he continued until 1868, when he came to Holt County and bought a saw mill with J. C. Yantes, and from this time on labored

harder than ever. In October, 1869, he bought out his partner's interest and operated the mill alone. He then purchased some 400 acres of timber of John B. Perkins, moved his mill on to that land and sawed the timber, and in this manner obtained quite a start. In 1874 Mr. E. moved his mill on to the farm of Henry Roselius, and there sawed the timber on 500 acres of land. After buying and selling several mills and sawing a large quantity of black walnut and other valuable lumber, he closed up his milling business and then, in March, 1880, bought the store which he now occupies, putting in a general stock of merchandise. He received his brother, Milton, into partnership and started with excellent prospects. In January, 1882, they changed their stock to drugs, medicines, groceries, boots and shoes. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Earl was appointed County Judge, by the Governor, to fill the vacancy of Henry Banganstock in the second district, who resigned, and the Governor also appointed him Presiding County Judge, to fill the vacancy of T. W. McCoy, resigned. He belongs to the Rock Port Chapter of Masons. He was married to Miss Emma Ann Perkins, of Atchison County, in 1869. She died October 14, 1869. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, of Craig, to whom he was married May 15, 1871. She died January 18, 1875, leaving two children, Emma and Vera, and a step-daughter, Bessie Alice Freeman. Mr. E.'s third wife was Mrs. Sarah Courchain, of Rulo, Nebraska. They were married August 1, 1875. He has 535 acres of land in his farm, on sections 3 and 4, in Union Township. Judge Earl has been a fortunate and successful man in all his business industries, prompt to his engagements, relying upon his own judgment for his success. As judge he is very mindful of the wants and care of the county interests. The firm of which he is a member is doing well. His brother, Milton, is the present postmaster of Corning, and is deserving of credit for the care and attention he gives the official business.

JOHN H. HOGREFE,

a substantial settler of Lincoln Township, was born at Walsrode, in Hanover, September 2, 1816. He was raised on a farm, and lived in his native country until he was twenty-six years of age. In the summer of 1842, he immigrated to America, and landed at Baltimore on the 10th of August, having been nine weeks on the ocean. After stopping at Marietta, Ohio, for a few months, he came to St. Louis, Missouri. In the fall following he removed to Lexington, Missouri, and was engaged in farming until the spring of 1846. Mr. H. had long been connected with the German Methodist Church, and on leaving La Fayette County, he went to St. Charles County, as a minister of that denomination, and was employed in preaching there until October, 1846. He traveled as a Methodist minister in Howard, Chariton and Carroll Counties, from 1848,

to 1850, and had charge of other stations in different parts of the state. He was placed at Weston, in Platte County, and preached over a large circuit, embracing Clay, Platte, Buchanan, Andrew and Holt Counties. In 1850, he settled on the farm which he now owns, in section 8. Then there were only a few settlements, scattered here and there. Mr. H. has been acting as a local preacher of the German Methodist Church since that time, and has also been engaged in farming. He owns 394 acres of land. He was married April 19, 1847, to Rebecca Trook, who was born and raised in Ohio, but had moved to Andrew County where she was married. They have six sons and one daughter: Henry, Joseph, Abraham, Benjamin, Simeon, George W., and Matilda. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Hogrefe has a fine farm, an excellent orchard of choice fruit, and some forty stands of bees.

GREENBURG B. LOUDEN,

farmer, is the owner of 215 acres of land, and resides on section 27. He is the son of Joshua and Lydia (Little) Louden, and was born in Henry County, Kentucky, May 22, 1822. He was brought up as a farmer and had very limited advantages for acquiring an education. In 1852 he came to this state and settled in Holt County, on the farm where he has since lived. He has a good farm of his own improving, but had only $10 when he arrived in St. Joseph. Mr. Louden is giving his children good school advantages, and is much interested in keeping the school of his district in session the year round. He married Ann Eliza Mosier, in this county, in June, 1853. They have had fifteen children, of whom four are deceased. Those living are: Greenburg, Louisa, Clara M., Jacob, Jeptha, Alvessa, Allen, Eli, Elzara, Ernest and the babe. In politics Mr. L. is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

JAMES M. LOVELADY, M. D.,

son of William and Amanda (Thomas) Lovelady, was born in Riverton, Fremont County, Iowa, in 1856. His parents were both natives of Tennessee. He secured a good education at the Tabor College, in Iowa, and, subsequently, studied medicine with Dr. Evan F. Cowgar, an experienced physician of Riverton. After becoming a thorough student, he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, the winter of 1879-80, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Joseph, in the winter of 1880-81. He was a careful and studious scholar, always striving to search for the mysteries of his profession, and in his practice he follows the same plan. He located at Corning, Holt County, in the spring of 1881, commencing the practice of his chosen calling, and very soon he was enjoying a liberal patronage. His success would do credit to an

older practitioner. He is a young man of good habits, and is keeping pace with the advancing science of medicine. October 20, 1881, Dr. L. married Miss Susie L. Smith, daughter of Coleman Smith, of Riverton, Iowa, but formerly of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lovelady enjoyed excellent advantages for an education in youth, and is an accomplished musician, besides being one of the best of housewives.

JOHN S. MAVITY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in July, 1840. He received a common school education, and worked at home until grown, when he bought some land, but it being heavy timber, uneven and full of rocks, the improving of the farm was the work of a lifetime, and after several years he concluded to seek a home further west. Accordingly, in 1871, he came to Holt County, Missouri, and settled on his present place, one-half mile north of Corning, where he improved his first farm of 240 acres, to which he has added, from time to time, until now it is one of the best places on these rich bottoms, consisting of 520 acres. In 1880 he built his present commodious dwelling, and this, with other improvements and the location, renders his home and surroundings among the most desirable. He yet possesses the Ripley County farm, as a monument of his early struggles. Mr. Mavity married Miss Mary Ann Anderson, daughter of Dr. William Anderson, of Indiana, in 1860. They have eight children living: William A., James S., Charles M., John F., Mary Ann, Laura Stella, Isabel Florence, and Robert A. Mr. M.'s father, James Maverty, and his mother, who was formerly Keziah Evans, were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. M.'s father, Dr. William Anderson, was born in the north of Ireland, and her mother was Christiana Blair, of Ripley County, Indiana. Dr. Anderson received a thorough education in Ireland and Scotland, and studied medicine and attended the medical schools at Edingburgh, where he graduated with honor. After coming to this country he graduated from one of the best medical schools in New York City, and later settled in Ripley County, Indiana, where he became quite prominent as a physician. He was once commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment, and served in that capacity, and as Medical Director, etc., with much distinction. His daughter, Mrs. Mavity, took a thorough course of study with her father, and has been an active and successful practitioner for many years. In 1862 Mr. Mavity enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to the Fourteenth Corps, and served through all the engagements from Murfreesboro, through the hard campaigning, to the close of the war. Politically he is a Democrat, and he belongs to the Christian Church. Few men have succeeded better in life than Mr. M. He has worked hard, been

economical, and now both he and his wife can enjoy the fruit of their hard toil in their declining years.

HEINRICH MÜLLER,

merchant, and son of Heinrich and Wilhelmine K. Muller, is among the younger class of business men in the county, but none stand higher for true worth and business ability. He was born in Wittenberg, State of Waldeck, Germany, October 15, 1848, and landed in this country January 17, 1871. He received an excellent education in Germany, and also acquired a thorough training in the mercantile business. He was brought up to habits of industry, his early boyhood days being spent on a farm. After emigrating to America he came to St. Joseph, and entered the drug store of Joseph Schmitz, and in a short was employed in the drug establishment of T. Borngessor, only remaining with him until the 23d of June, 1871. At that time he came to Corning, and formed a partnership under the firm name of Sedwick & Muller, in the general merchandise business. They continued in this name until F. W. Walter entered it, when it was changed to Sedwick, Walter & Co. They have a branch house at Fairfax, where they are doing a leading business, and, as a firm, they stand among the most prominent in this vicinity, having ample capital to carry on a large and varied business to advantage. As a result, they enjoy a liberal patronage. Mr. Muller married Miss Hattie Sedwick, of Forest City, Missouri, May 15, 1877. They have two boys, Charles Waldick and Harry Benjamin. Mrs. M. was the daughter of Joshua T. Sedwick. Mr. Muller is a member of the Masonic order. He is a Democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in his religious preferences. He started in life with little means, but was so reliable and capable in his business operations that he at once gained the confidence of his employers, and has since succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes.

HENRY NABER,

farmer, is the owner of 250 acres of land, his residence being on section 32. He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 22, 1845. His father, Henry Naber, was a shoemaker by occupation, and his mother's maiden name was Dora Fricka. Henry spent his youth at school, obtaining a good common education. He came to this country in 1851, locating in Missouri, and stopped in St. Louis for two years. In 1853 he came to this county. His father and step-mother died here two weeks apart, in 1854, his mother having died in Germany. They left two sons, Henry and Richard. Richard went to live with John F. Gerriny, who soon after died, and Richard then went to St. Joseph and lived with Mr. Killink, but was afterwards drowned in the Missouri

River. Henry lived with Mr. C. H. Walter, until he was twenty-six years old, when Mr. W. gave him a farm, and he moved upon it. October 29, 1871, he married Miss Bothena Voltmer, formerly from Germany. She was a daughter of Fredrick Voltmer, of this county. They have three children living: Anna Dora, Henry Fredrick Rudolph, and Martha Augusta Ragena. Mr. N. started on his farm in 1870, with a team and cow, commencing work by improving his farm. By hard work he has succeeded in making one of the fine homes in the county. He built his present commodious dwelling in 1878. He has added to his original farm considerably, and has it well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is one of the respected citizens of this county, and is entitled to great credit for his faithfulness in work from his boyhood. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously a Lutheran.

JESSE NOEL, M. D.,

was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, September 27, 1817. His father was William T. Noel, M. D., who was born in Essex County, Virginia, and who married Margery Harrison, of Virginia. Jesse was sent to school and acquired a good education, becoming a thorough student of medicine, both theoretically and practically, with his father. He also studied with Dr. Finley, of the city of Niles, Michigan, to which place Dr. Noel had moved in 1831. After completing his studies he practiced his profession until he came to this county in 1850. He is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association, of St. Joseph. After coming to this state, he determined to leave his practice, and accordingly bought a farm and mill, very few persons knowing that he was a physician. But after the fevers and chills began to assume a congestive form, his long experience in their treatment in Michigan was urged upon him, and he was obliged to again commence practice, in which he was very successful. In 1854, he moved to Brownsville, Nebraska, where he built a mill and took charge of it, and also soon came into possession of a lucrative practice. In 1857, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and again in 1858. He was also a justice of the peace for two years. In the fall of 1865, he sold out his interests in Brownsville and returned to Corning, and again bought a very large mill, in which he invested $5,000. After operating it successfully and profitably for some time, it was burned to the ground, a total loss, supposed to have been set on fire. The doctor soon imagined that the practice of medicine was his first calling, and therefore he gave up all outside matters, and has devoted his time exclusively to study and practice. He has helped in many ways to build up the town, and he sawed and drew the first load of lumber that was used for erecting the first building in Corning. Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows

fraternities. He married Miss Mary Ann Colton, of Niles, Michigan, daughter of William Colton, of Niles. They have four children living: Margery (married to A. J. Berry, of Brownsville, Nebraska), William T., John Franklin, and James Madison. The doctor has always had a great desire to travel, and has been in many of our western territories, through California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Mrs. Noel is a practical milliner and dressmaker, and is dealing in sewing machines, &c., in which she is doing quite a business.

HARDIN DOUGLAS PARIS,

deceased, was born in Kentucky, November 19, 1816. In 1819 his father emigrated to Missouri and settled near Hannibal. He lived at home and among the Indians until of age, when he went to Davis County, Iowa, and erected the first building in Bloomfield, the county seat, where he engaged in the grocery business. He bought a good many lots in the then small place. In 1850, in company with three brothers and some friends, he went to California, remaining for two years, when they returned, after a successful trip. Mr. P. settled nine miles west of Bloomfield, and bought a tract of land, and also some lots in the city of Bloomfield. He went to work and improved a farm, and then purchased a saw and flouring mill, which he operated until 1861, after which he traded his mill property for a farm in Holt County. After three years he sold out and bought the place where the family now live, consisting of 104 acres, on section 26. He married Miss Rebecca Hopkins, in Davis County, Iowa, July 15, 1852. Of the children of this marriage three are now living: John Washington, Hardin Douglas, and Maria, who married Joseph Spencer. Mr. Paris was once thrown from a load of hay, falling upon a pitchfork, which caused his death, November 30, 1870. Mrs. P.'s father was George W. Hopkins, and her mother was formerly Mary Ann McFarland, of Kentucky. Mrs. P. was born in East Tennessee. Mr. P. was among the first settlers of Craig, and helped to build up the town. He was the acting justice of the peace for several terms before he died. He was a Republican in politics, and a thorough Union man. He was a man possessed of strong convictions of right, and transacted a large amount of business during his life time, and made a fortune. He left a good farm and home for his widow and two sons, who are now working it and living at home.

HEINRICH PETERS,

deceased, was born in Danst, Amtr. Hasfeld, Germany, January 25, 1808. His father, John Peters, was born in Danst, and was a farmer by occupation. His mother was Rebecca Weabash, of Danst. Mr. P. was in pol-

itics a Republican, and belonged to the Lutheran Church. He was married to Christena Klaus, daughter of Jacob Klaus. Their family consisted of : John, born June 13, 1851 ; Henry, born December 1, 1856 ; Andrew, born April 5, 1859 ; Klaus, born October 20, 1861 ; Ann Eliza, born in 1853, and died in 1875. She was married to Conrad Thomas. Mr. Peters came to this country with Andrew Buck and Henry Dankers, in 1841, and learned from real experience the trials of a pioneer life. He made a claim of 160 acres, on section 36, near the Missouri River, where he built a small log house, obtained a little rude furniture, and commenced with a will to make a farm. He had some money, sufficient to procure the necessaries of life until he could raise a crop. At that time roads and mills were few in number. Mrs. Peters could tell many a sad tale of her first impressions of America and her new home on the bottoms, but after a few years of toil and sufferings, by industry and economy, she and her husband found themselves in comfortable circumstances, and in possession of a home of their own. Mr. Roselius and some other friends early settled near them and they soon had a school, which was much appreciated. Mr. P. lived in his first cabin for thirty years, when he built a more commodious one. In 1856 he bought a fine 160 acre lot, on the prairie, east of Corning, on section 36, which added greatly to their farming facilities. In 1881 the family built a barn and beautiful residence on their new farm of 320 acres, located on section 29, and which Henry Peters is conducting, in company with the younger brothers and his mother. Mr. Peters died August 15, 1873. Johann Peters married Miss Annie Rebecca Bade, April 8, 1875, and they have two children, Annie C. R. and Johann Henry. Johann Peters, the eldest son, remains on the old farm. He and his brothers are all industrious young men. Mr. Peters, Sr., was one of the substantial men of the township. He labored hard and saved a good competency for his family. After a life of usefulness he died, leaving an affectionate companion, loving children and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

HENRY ROSELIUS.

A biographical history of the leading citizens of Lincoln Township would be incomplete without mention of the name of Henry Roselius. His father was the first permanent settler of the township, and the son is one of its most active and prominent business men. He was born near the city of Hanover, Germany, October 1, 1838. He was the youngest of three children, and is the only one now living. His father, John H. Roselius, left Germany with his family in the fall of 1840. They landed in New York City, then went to New Orleans, and up the river to St. Louis, and thence to Weston, in Platte County, Missouri. Obtaining a wagon, they came to Holt County, and settled in the northwestern cor-

ner, where they stopped in the wilderness, pitched their tent and made one of the first homes in the county. This was on section 1. The family lived alone in the bottom from the spring of 1841 till the following fall, when Mr. Dankers and Mr. Peters and their families arrived to keep them company. Mr. Roselius was at that time but a small boy, and, consequently, his life has been principally spent in Holt County. He attended the first school ever taught in Lincoln Township, kept by a Mr. Keiser, and supported by Mr. R.'s father, Henry Dankers and Andrew Buck. He has obtained the most of his education by his own efforts, and in transacting his immense business has gained an excellent knowledge of every day business life. He worked at home until the death of his father, which occurred in the spring of 1868. After this Mr. R. continued his farming operations and buying and dealing extensively in stock, in which he was more than ordinarily successful. In December, 1876, he established a store in Corning, with Henry Hogrefe as a partner. This firm has since been, and still is one of the leading firms of the county, having ample means to carry on a large trade. Mr. H. takes charge of the store, and Mr. R. continues his farming operations. He has 750 acres of land, nearly all in one body. He has recently erected a commodious residence which has been furnished in good style, and Mrs. R.'s good taste and culture is shown not only in and about the house, but in the yard surrounding it. He married Miss Mary Schmutzer, of this county, in June, 1861. They have four children: Edmund A., Henry William, Minnie Lydia, and August. In politics Mr. R. is a Democrat, though not radical in his preferences. His father commenced here very poor, and it was only by great industry, hard work and rigid economy that they obtained a start. Mr. R. ranks among the best financiers in this locality, and is noted for his ability, integrity and business capacity. He is comparatively a young man, for the position he occupies, but is old in experience.

PAUL C. SCHOLZ,

druggist, Corning. The subject of this sketch is the son of Rev. F. W. Scholz, at present pastor of the Lutheran Church of this place. He was born in Nashville, Washington County, Illinois, in 1858. He received a good education in the schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and, after completing it, he entered the drug store of Jacob Summers, and subsequently the large drug establishment of his brother, Phillip Scholz, where he remained for five years, making the compounding of medicines and prescriptions a specialty. During the last two years with his brother he took the entire charge of the business. After traveling for a few months for his health, he came to this village in 1879, and bought the old drug establishment of Ferris & Campbell, which was the only drug

store then in town. This he refitted and put in a new and fresh stock of drugs, chemicals, paints and oils, etc., etc., and has since been doing a thriving business, which is increasing from year to year, and extending into many of the adjoining towns. He is well informed, genial in his ways, and attentive to the wants of patrons. His father, who was born in Germany, came to this country in 1842. He was married, in St. Louis, to Miss Charlotte Alexander, and they have seven children: John, Philip, Paul C., Lydia, Aggie, Mattie and Mary.

FRED. WILLIAM WALTER,

one of the progressive business men of this county, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on November 6, 1834. His father immigrated to this country in 1844, arriving in New Orleans December 24. He and his family came up the river to St. Louis, remaining there until March, 1845, when he came to Holt County, here locating and improving a large farm. Fred. worked on the farm with his father, the latter being engaged principally in wagonmaking. This was continued until 1870, when they divided the property, and he came to his farm adjoining Corning, where he now resides. In 1876 he built one of the best brick dwellings in the county, and has made such other improvements as a stock farm needs. He has in his home farm 640 acres, adjoining Corning, and has altogether, in this and Atchison County, and in Nebraska, 1,940 acres, mostly farming lands. Mr. W. married Miss Mary Dankers, January 30, 1860. She was the daughter of Henry Dankers, Esq. They have four children living: Conrad McClellan, Alice Rebecca, George Emmet and John Andrew Fredrick. In religion he is a Lutheran, and in politics a conservative Democrat. In 1878 he started the store of Sedwick, Walter & Co., in this city, the business being conducted under this firm name until January, 1882, when it was changed to Walter, Muller & Co., the old firm having established a store in Fairfax. These firms are among the most responsible business houses in these counties, and are fast growing into favor with the people. Mr. Walter has the respect and confidence of the people in his private business as well as in his public affairs. While having had limited opportunities for an education himself, he is very public spirited in lending his influence and using his means in the education of the children of the place and his own family. His eldest son, Conrad McC., is in the store with Mr. Muller, learning the mercantile business. Very few men in the county have been engaged as heavily in the stock dealing business as Mr. W., and this, with his large farming operations, together with giving some attention to the stores, gives him ample opportunities to try his business capacity. C. H. Walter, the venerable father of Fred. W., was born in Lingen, Germany, March 4, 1804. He attended

school from the age of seven to fourteen years, then learned the wagon-making trade. He carried on a shop in Germany and worked a farm, and in 1844 he came to this country with his family, consisting of a wife and two children, and located in Holt County, on the farm where he so long lived. In the freshet of 1881 this whole farm of 500 acres was washed away, and now forms the bed of the river. On his voyage from New Orleans the boat on which he had taken passage sank, and he lost everything he had except a little money. Mr. Walter married Catharine Dora Voltmer, in Germany, in November, 1829. Her father was John Henry Voltmer. They have two children living: Fredrick William and Lena, the latter born April 3, 1838. She married George Hair, of this county, a prominent farmer in Union Township. Mr. W. was the first mechanic of the kind in this township and made the first wagon. He early became one of the prosperous men here, and his accumulations were very large. Since his home was destroyed by water he has lived with his son Fredrick. He has gained for himself a good reputation, and is honored by all. He is a Lutheran in his religious preferences, and a Jackson Democrat in political views.



CHAPTER XIII.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES - EARLY SETTLEMENTS- THE FIRST CHURCH—FIRST DISTILLERY—FIRST POST OFFICE—PIONEER MERCHANTS—WILLIAM BANKS—BANKS' SPRING—MANX MEN—DANIEL ZOOK—THE FLOAT BRIDGE—POPULUS TREMULA—ROAD FROM OREGON TO FOREST CITY—MILLS.

BOUNDARIES.

One of the two original divisions of Holt County is Lewis Township, organized at the April term of 1841, and described in the records as follows: "Beginning at the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, where the range between thirty-seven and thirty-eight intersects said river; thence north to the northern boundary line of this county; thence west to the High Bridge Creek; thence down said creek to the Missouri River; thence down the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

It thus appears that the original limits of Lewis Township included besides its present territory, a portion of Forbes, one-half of Hickory and of Clay Townships, and all that territory included within the area of what is now (1882) Bigelow, Benton, Liberty, Union and Lincoln Townships, including about four-fifths of the present area of the county, as well as the greater part of Atchison County, and extending ten miles within the southern limits of the state of Iowa.

In May, 1841, occurred the first election in Holt County. This election resulted in the choice of the following officers in Lewis Township: John Gibson and Gallatin Adkins, justices of the peace, and John Lewis, constable.

The organization, August 9, 1842, of Benton Township, by which the base line run by Oiler, surveyor of public lands, was made its southern boundary reduced the territory of Lewis Township to nearly its present limits. The subsequent erection of new townships, changed from time to time, the names and dimensions of the bounding divisions which are at present (1882) as follows: On the north in a distance of fourteen miles by Bigelow, Benton and Hickory Townships; on the east by Nodaway and Forbes Townships ten and a half miles; on the south, two miles, by Forbes Township, and on the southwest and south, in a distance of about twenty-three miles, by the state of Kansas, from which it is separated by the Missouri River.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical aspect of Lewis Township presents a diversity of surface. About seven miles east of its northwest corner the bluff formation sets in and extends in a nearly due southwesterly direction through its limits, in a distance of about ten miles. All to the westward of this bluff and extending to the Missouri River, including about thirty square miles of territory, is level bottom land. That lying to the eastward of the bluffs is high rolling prairie, interspersed with abundance of valuable timber and well watered by streams of different magnitude. The Tarkio, which rises in Montgomery County, Iowa, a distance by its course of more than one hundred and fifty miles, enters Lewis Township, in the northwest corner of section 6, and flows in a westerly dieection, just south of Oiler's Base Line, a distance of a little over two miles, into the Missouri River.

The Little Tarkio enters Lewis Township in fractional section 4, and running in a southeasterly direction, through what was known in the original United States surveys, as Impassable Lake, and subsequently Tarkio Lake, an extensive swamp lying to the northwestward of Forest City, enters the former bed of the Missouri River, just above that town, and flowing through that channel, debouches into the present bed of the river about six miles below the town. This lake or swamp, according to a survey made in May, 1874, by Stephen C. Collins, who, for twenty years in the early history of the county, was its surveyor, and who has long been known for the unwavering accuracy of his work, contains three thousand one hundred and thirteen acres and a fraction. Thomas W. Collins, attorney at law in St. Joseph, Mo., was employed to secure to the County of Holt a grant of this land, which he effected through the agency of the Hon. I. C. Parker, at that time representative in Congress from this district, and now (1882) United States District Judge in Arkansas. The patent, granting this swamp, was presented by said T. W. Collins to the county court and filed in the clerk's office of that body on the 20th day of July, 1874. In obedience to petition the county court made an appropriation for draining this marsh, and a contract was made in September, 1874, to W. S. Cannon and H. Robinson, for cutting a ditch to subserve that purpose. The drainage, however, is said to be imperfect, and the locality, in consequence, unhealthful, and otherwise undesirable. The water of the Little Tarkio, where the same enters the Missouri River at the point above mentioned, contributes to form what was formerly designated as Solomon's Island. The latter stream, at one period, flowed in a southeasterly direction, below its present mouth, through the southern part of Lewis and Forbes Townships, entering the Missouri River near the southeastern corner of the county.

The first settler on the shore of Impassable Lake was Isaac Fillmore, a cousin of President Millard Fillmore. He came from New York, in 1841, and settled on the east side of the lake. The Widow May, George Wood and others were living on its south side in the fall of 1842. Samuel, Amos and Moses Wilds settled west of the lake in the winter of 1842. With the exception of Michael May a son of the widow, who now lives on section 27, township 60, range 39, these people are long since gone.

Kimsey Creek enters Lewis Township in fractional section 4, township 60, range 38, and flowing in a southwesterly direction, enters the Little Tarkio about a mile and a half above Forest City.

Mill Creek, a considerable stream, which rises in the northeast quarter of section 24, township 60, range 38, flows in a southwesterly direction, a distance by its meanderings of fourteen or fifteen miles, into the lower bed of the Little Tarkio, which it enters in the northwest quarter of section 9, township 59, range 38, and thus affords running water in the old forsaken bed of Little Tarkio from a point about two and a half miles below Forest City. In many places the old bed of this stream is filled up, and, in wet seasons, occasions disastrous overflows. These include the principal streams of Lewis Township. To the noted Banks' Spring reference is made under the head of "William Banks, the Pioneer."

On the 20th of March, 1866, Lewis Township was divided, for the convenience of election purposes, into East and West Lewis precincts. This dividing line commences at a point on the northern line of said township, where the line between sections four and five intersects said northern line, and extends due south eight and a half miles, to the Missouri River, which it reaches between sections 20 and 21.

Since the first settlement of the county, in 1838, various changes have occurred in the contour of the territory included in what is now Lewis Township. These changes, confined to the western and southern boundaries, have been the result of the ever shifting course of the Missouri River, which is rarely known to flow for any extended period of time in the same channel.

Immediately following the great overflow of 1844, began to appear the growth of cotton wood, which, with a later intermingling of other timber, now, to a considerable extent, where the same has not been cleared, overspreads these bottoms, which were formerly prairie, and which may be said to be fathomless in the depths of their exhaustless fecundity.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

We have already referred, in our mention of Forbes Township, to the fact that while the first two white men who settled in Holt, happened to locate within the present limits of the last mentioned division of the

county, the second arrivals, who appeared in the fall of the same year, also selected that vicinity, which being in a neighborhood cornering on the present Townships of Nodaway and Lewis, the two latter townships were among the earliest to receive population from immigration.

The first white man to settle within the present limits of Lewis Township was R. H. Russel, present (1882) Judge of the Probate Court of Holt County. To the arrival of his brother and other settlers in the fall of 1838, we have already referred in the sketch of Forbes Township. Early in the spring of 1838, R. H. Russel started in a steamboat from his early home in Indiana, bound for the Platte Purchase. He had sent his horse by land with his brother, who, accompanied by the members of his family, the Sterritts, and one or two others, had started by land with ox and mule teams. He had, however, a new saddle which, as a matter of safety, he concluded to bring with him. Before he arrived at his destination, however, this was stolen by some one who had left the boat at some intervening landing. In due time he reached Liberty Landing, with very few dollars in his pockets, and eager for any employment with the prospect of pay.

Young and unsophisticated, and with little knowledge of the world, he undertook a job of excavating a cellar, at a stipulated price for the entire work. When he had accomplished this task he discovered that, outside of his board, his compensation amounted to about twenty-five cents per day. He then concluded to try farming, and went to work to raise a crop of corn on the property of a large land holder by the name of Hawkins. In this he met with better success. By the time he had plowed his corn for the last time, the proprietor, pleased with the industry and intelligence manifested by his young renter, offered him, at a good salary, the position of overseer of his plantation.

Russel, however, had started for the Land of Promise, and did not propose to stop short of his destination. He declined the complimentary offer of his friend, and, leaving his crop to ripen, bent his course northward. On starting, he managed to purchase, on credit, at the rate of twenty-five cents per gallon, two barrels of whisky. Borrowing the running gear of an antiquated wagon, he fitted it up with two or three loose boards, and, loading on his whisky, started on his hundred-mile trip through the wilderness to the new settlement in Holt County. On his way up, he reached the neighborhood of the trading point of Robidoux, now St. Joseph, and halted a short distance below the landing, at a shanty in which a man by the name of Hall had a stock of furs and pelts. Young Russel was the owner of an antiquated bull's eye silver watch, to which the proprietor of this establishment taking a fancy, he gave him for the same four good buffalo robes, which he afterwards sold for five dollars each. On reaching Ellington's Ferry on the Nodaway River, not being far from his destination, Russel met a

man by the name of John Spence and his brother who together promptly made him an offer of one dollar per gallon for his whisky if he would transport it to Jeffrey's Point on the Missouri River. This offer he promptly accepted, and, heading towards the Point, via the "Big Spring" now Banks' Spring, below Forest City, he delivered his freight and starting back with his money, by evening, reached the neighborhood of his new home where the rest of his party had already arrived. This was early in the fall of 1838. About the beginning of winter, he returned with several of his friends and the necessary wagons for moving his corn. By the time they had gathered the crop and started homeward, the month of January had arrived; snow was on the ground; and by the time they reached the Nodaway River, the weather was intensely cold. They succeeded in crossing three of their wagons on the flatboat ferry. The fourth, however, proved too weighty for the frail bark, and the entire load was precipitated into the waters of the Nodaway, after having been safely transported a distance of nearly one hundred miles. In the darkness of the night, amid the bewildering snow of the wilderness, R. H. Russel lost his way, and, halting his jaded team, as well in apprehension of wandering from his destination as in consideration of their condition, he passed in the woods a night of no trifling suffering, to find, by the morning light, that he was but three miles from his home, which he lost no time in reaching.

The farm settled by this pioneer of Lewis Township was in section 12, township 59, range 38. The land is now (1882) owned by the heirs of Simeon Conn. Here he put up a rude cabin of small logs or, rather, poles.

Among the early pioneers referred to as arriving in the fall of 1838, was James Kee, also from Indiana, a man who met with a sudden and accidental death, under very peculiar circumstances. Kee was a noted bee and deer hunter, and generally kept his neighbors in meat and honey. Regular laborious work he had little taste for, and did not often engage in. For some time after his arrival, he shared with R. H. Russel the pole cabin erected by the latter on the above-mentioned spot. Hunting, which he made his business, was his delight, and the house was always well stocked with deer meat, and with wild honey, which they kept in a large trough hewn out of a linden log. Before the close of the first decade of this liberal-hearted pioneer in the west, he was summoned to his last account. In the winter of 1848, while at Grand Island, Nebraska, on his way to the war, with his company, then under the command of Captain, afterwards General Craig, of St. Joseph, Kee started out, in company with Alexander Boyles, an intimate and particular friend, to have, as it subsequently proved, his last hunt. Mistaking him far a turkey, in the gloom and distance, Boyles shot, and instantly killed his friend. He was overwhelmed with grief at the result

of the terrible accident, and long mourned the disastrous consequences of his last hunt. He resided in Oregon, in this county, many years after his return from the war, and finally moved to California, where he died.

By the spring of 1839, the population began to gather in, and the beauty and fertility of this portion of the county soon attracted settlers. Among others came H. G. Noland, afterwards judge of the county court, Roland Burnett, Larkin Packwood, Judge John Gibson, James Crowley, from Clay County, Missouri, Thomas Crowley, Jacob Martin, William Thorp, John Thorp, Owen Thorp, the Rev. Dr. G. B. Thorp, of the Hard-shell Baptist Church, the first minister of the Gospel to locate within the limits of Holt County, Isaac Massey, Valentine Worley, commonly called "Pelty Worley," Daniel Sypes, B. B. Grigsby, Alexander Boyles, Eli Asher, Daniel Hahn, Col. John W. Kelley, the first attorney admitted to practice at the Holt County bar, William Banks, Judge Samuel Watson, Henry Watson, William Zook, S. C. Collins, for twenty years county surveyor, Michael May, Felix Frelich, since dead, the original vine-grower and first man to make wine in the county, William Cook, Richard Hahn, A. Gemeker, Andrew Meyer, Sr., who, with a numerous family settled in 1843, (many of his sons are now, 1882, representative citizens of different parts of the county), Henderson Pinkston.

Judge John Stewart, who was on the county bench from 1842 to 1845, was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and put up the first blacksmith shop ever started within its limits. This was in 1839. His stand was at what was in those days known at the Big Spring, on the southwest quarter of section 4, township 59, range 38, about two and a half miles southwest of Oregon, and the same distance southeast of the site of the present town of Forest City. This is the spot now known as Banks' Spring, to which full reference will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

Of the original settlers who came to the county in 1838, but two now (1882) are living within its limits. These are Judge R. H. Russel, and Roland Burnett, both of whom reside in Oregon.

THE PIONEER SCHOOL.

The early settlers of Holt County seem to have been fully alive to the importance of educating their children, and steps in that direction were early instituted, Lewis Township enjoying the distinction of being the first to inaugurate within her limits an enterprise of this character.

In the fall of 1839, Uriah Garner began to teach the first school opened in Holt County. This was in a log cabin, 14x16 feet in extent, and built by R. H. Russel for a residence, a very rude and primitive structure. It was located on the southwest corner section 12, township 59, range 38, three and a half miles southeast of Oregon, on a farm now

(1882) owned by the heirs of Simeon Conn. Population, in that early day, was sparse, and the entire school included the children of John Russel, Thomas Crowley, James Crowley, G. B. Thorp and John Sterritt. With the influx of population, this temporary shelter soon gave way to more extensive and better appearing buildings, and perhaps more cultivated teachers, but to Uriah Garner undoubtedly belongs the distinction of being the pioneer teacher of Holt County. He met with a sudden and violent death, some years after, by being struck over the head with a spade or pick, in the hands of a man with whom he was working the road.

THE FIRST CHURCH

built in Holt County was erected in 1843 by the Hard Shell Baptists. It was a rude frame structure, and stood on section 36, where the west line of the southeast quarter crosses Mill Creek, in township 60, range 38, about two and a half miles southeast of the town of Oregon, and within the present limits of Lewis Township. The building has long since disappeared. The members of the congregation at the organization of this church were Judge James Kimsey and wife, Judge James Adkins and wife, Rev. Dr. G. B. Thorp, John Thorp, Abraham Brown, and Ethelbert Brown. The wives of the above were also among the original members, as was also Mrs. Margaret Stephenson. John and Daniel Baldwin were also enrolled with the original organizers of the church. The Rev. Dr. G. B. Thorp, the pastor of this church, was the first local preacher ever established in Holt County. He began his labors in 1841, and continued a period of thirty years, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. He was also a practitioner of medicine.

The first physician to locate in the township was Dr. Norman, also the first in the county.

In 1858 the organization moved to the town of Oregon, where they erected for a place of worship a brick building, to which reference may be found under the head of "Oregon."

THE FIRST DISTILLERY

in the county was established probably as early as 1840, if not before, by Daniel Sypes, Sr., the father of Buck Sypes, whose narrow escape from the conflagration of a lightning-stricken building is fully detailed in the sketch of Oregon. This distillery was located in Lewis Township, near the north line of the southeast quarter of section 13, township 59, range 38. Ten years after its erection, all traces of the building had disappeared.

FIRST POST OFFICE.

The first post office established in Holt County was located in Lewis Township. Judge R. H. Russel was the first postmaster appointed. This was in 1839. He kept the office which was known by the name and style of "Thorp's Mill," in a hewed log house, which he had erected on his farm, in section 12, about two hundred yards from the old log cabin, which he had put up on his first arrival in the country, and in which, in the following year, he had allowed Uriah Garner to start the pioneer school of the county, as above stated. Russel was also the contractor for carrying the mail to Savannah, in Andrew County. This he did once a week. The mail bag was never very weighty. Four letters were considered a heavy mail ; and such a thing as a newspaper passing over the route was unheard of. Postage in those days was twenty-five cents on a single letter. The post office continued to be maintained here till the town of Oregon started, in 1842, when Judge Russel appointed William Zook, Sr., who had just opened the first store in that town, to act as his deputy, and without any other warrant or authority the office was moved to Oregon.

PIONEER MERCHANTS.

Of George and Augustus Borchers, the first to engage in mercantile business in the county, mention has already been made in the chapter on Forbes Township, where their store was located.

WILLIAM BANKS.

Among the pioneers of Holt County who yet remain to tell their early experiences, is William Banks, who resides on a fine farm in Lewis Township, about a mile and a-half south of Forest City. Mr. Banks is the proprietor of several valuable farms in the county. He was born in the Isle of Man, October 21, 1811. When a boy of fifteen years of age he left his native home, went to Liverpool and shipped as a three-years apprentice on a westward bound vessel. His compensation was seven pounds sterling, per annum, (less than $34), and out of this he was required to clothe himself. He made a seven months voyage to Mobile and back to Liverpool, when he deserted. He subsequently shipped on board a vessel bound for St. Andrews, and thence went to Baltimore. After various fortunes he found himself, in 1830, in New Orleans, and hired as a deckhand on a steamboat. In this capacity he reached St. Louis, Missouri, about the close of the year 1831. In the spring of 1832 he shipped as a deckhand on the steamboat Yellowstone, commanded by Captain Bennett. This boat was in the service of the American Fur Company, and was the first steamer to ascend the Missouri River as far as the mountains. He relates that, on this trip, he cut ash wood for the

boat on a piece of land three and a-half miles below the site of the present town of Forest City, on which, nine years afterwards, he settled, and which he afterwards entered. He claims to be, next to Lewis and Clark, who came up the river in 1803, the first white man who ever trod the soil of what is now Holt County. He remained three years in the service of the American Fur Company. When he first shipped as a deckhand his compensation was fifteen dollars a month. In the service of this company he soon rose to be mate of the steamboat Howard, with a salary of one hundred dollars per month. He had continued uninterruptedly to follow the river from New Orleans to the mouth of the Yellowstone for a number of years, and in his day enjoyed the reputation of knowing the Missouri better than any man who at that time followed it.

Determining, at length, to embark in a less laborious calling than the business of steamboating, in which he had been so long engaged, he concluded to try merchandising. Accordingly, in partnership with John C. McIntosh, clerk of the Thames, he chartered that steamboat, loaded her with cypress shingles, and other material for erecting a house, and a seven thousand dollar stock of merchandise. With this cargo he landed, on the 9th day of August, 1841, on the spot below Forest City, above referred to as having so forcibly attracted his attention on his first trip up the then almost unknown stream. This was on a quarter section of land, on which a mulatto, by the name of Jeffrey Dorway, had squatted. From this squatter he purchased his pre-emption, paying him therefor the sum of six hundred dollars, one-half in merchandise and the other half in cash. Mr. Banks, in mentioning this Jeffrey Dorway,speaks of him as a person of unusual intelligence for his class, as well as a man of incorruptible integrity. He spoke fluently English, French, and five Indian languages, and was interpreter between the whites and Indians. He had been at one time a slave of Joseph Robidoux, the founder of St. Joseph, but was at the period of his settling, in what was afterwards Holt County, a free man. It appears that "Dorway" was a corruption of his original name, Dorine. The spot where Banks settled was called, from this man, Jeffrey's Point. It was a projection included in southwest quarter section 15, township 59, range 38. Banks and McIntosh, on taking possession of the claim, named the spot Iowa Point. Here they proceeded, immediately after landing, to erect their store-house. It was a building of hewed logs, thirty-six by twenty feet in dimensions, and one and a half stories high. This they stocked with the goods which they had brought with them and commenced business. Theirs was the second mercantile enterprise started in the county. At the end of fourteen or fifteen months the venture proved a failure, and Mr. Banks was a considerable loser by the result. In the summer of 1844 he started, at Iowa Point, Missouri, where his old store and warehouse stood, a flat

boat ferry across the Missouri River. Except the people at the Indian Agency and the Mission there were, at that time, no white people residing west of the Missouri River, and this was the only ferry on its waters above Robidoux Landing. His enterprise was regarded as a wild experiment, but it was ultimately crowned with success. In the summer of 1844, just as he had completed his boat, a command of three hundred United States cavalry appeared on the river bank. For transporting these across, which undertaking he effected in the course of half a day, he was paid the sum of fifty dollars. This was the first money received by him for ferriage, and with it he entered forty acres of land.

Iowa Point was for many succeeding years a noted crossing on the Missouri River, and William Banks long enjoyed the reputation of being the most expert ferryman on its waters. During the great California emigration Banks' Ferry, though propelled by hand power, did an immense business, frequently paying in a single day over one hundred and forty-four dollars clear of all expenses. Banks continued to operate the ferry till 1856, when he sold it. He also, for many years, cut and supplied wood to the boats passing up and down the river. The original quarter on which he settled in 1841, when he first purchased the pre-emption of Jeffrey Dorway, he entered in 1844. Nearly, if not all, the original tract has long since been engulfed in the encroachments of the Missouri, and with it, of course, the original Iowa Point.

By permission of William Banks, the point in Kansas opposite the original Iowa Point, Missouri, was so named by John Pemberton and Harvey Foreman.

Mr. Banks' landed possessions in Holt County at one time extended from a point below the present site of Forest City, two and a-half miles along the bank of the Missouri River, and included a tract of eight hundred and forty acres.

BANKS' SPRING.

On his present home place, which is about a mile and a-half southeast of Forest City, and about the same distance southwest of Oregon, is a remarkable fountain, known as Bank's Spring. The water here gushes from the base of the rocky bluff in a stream of considerable volume and remarkable purity, flowing in a westerly direction. This stream supplies a tank of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, which runs diagonally through the southwest corner of his quarter section, number 4, of township 59, range 38, Lewis Township, about a quarter of a mile from his residence, and the source of the spring. This residence is strikingly peculiar. It is a small, two story structure, and would be scarcely worthy of mention, but from the enormous thickness of its walls, which are of limestone, two feet through. Mr. Banks is the owner of over a thousand acres of valuable farming land in the bot-

tom and uplands. He was never married. He is a well preserved man in full possession of his faculties, and endowed with a remarkably accurate and retentive memory. The varied experiences of his early pioneer life he delights to impart, and many of these incidents he relates in a manner which renders them attractive and pleasing, while an air of sincerity marks his utterance, entirely disarming any suspicion that may arise of a desire on his part to indulge in that propensity for romancing, for which pioneers and travelers are proverbially distinguished.

MANX MEN.

Mr. Banks is not the only Manx Man in the county. In the spring of 1847, Thomas Cottier arrived from the Isle of Man, and settled his present (1882) home place in Lewis township, on the southeast quarter of section 9, township 60, range 38, on the waters of Kimsey Creek. This is now one of the best farms in the county. It includes twelve acres of an apple orchard, (six hundred bearing trees) besides a peach orchard of as many trees, also pear trees and a vineyard. Mrs. Catharine Cottier, his mother, who resides with her children is still, at the advanced age of eighty years, living in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. Through the influence of Mr. Cottier, more than five hundred people have been induced to leave the Isle of Man and settle in Holt County, besides others who, on arriving in the United States, selected Kansas for their new homes.

DANIEL ZOOK,

the third to sell goods within the limits of Holt County, also began in Lewis Township. This was Daniel Zook, Sr., who, in the fall of 1841, came from Ohio. He sold a few goods in a house on a farm now owned by the Widow Polluck, and included in the southeast quarter of section 15, township 59, range 38, on the waters of Little Tarkio Creek, about three and a half miles south of the site of the present town of Oregon. He remained here a very short time, when he returned home. Arriving again, in the spring of 1842, he built on the site of the town of Oregon, the first house ever erected in the place, as specially referred to under the head of Oregon.

Of the original settlers of Holt County, but two now survive. These are Judge R. H. Russel and Roland Burnett, both residents of the town of Oregon.

In the early days of the county's history, when the population was scattered and neghborhoods were widely separated, camp meetings were a recognized necessity. One of the earliest, if not the first, of these was held by the Methodists, in the summer of 1844, up a hollow leading from the old mill in the north part of Forest City. Its site was

a farm at that time, owned by Thomas Edwards, and now the property of Mr. Smith. The attendance at this meeting, though small, compared with the gatherings of the present time, included, for those days, a very large attendance.

THE FLOAT BRIDGE.

As early as 1839 there was built across the Little Tarkio, on the southwest corner of section 15, township 59, range 38, a rather remarkable crossing of the road extending between the Thorp settlement, in the eastern part of Lewis Township, and Hetrick's Landing, on the Missouri River, the oldest established thoroughfare in the county. The latter point, which was in section 20, township 59, range 38, has long since disappeared by the encroachments of the Missouri. This crossing was known for several years as the "Float Bridge," and was so designated from the circumstance that it rested on floating logs, attached to each other and secured by fastenings to either bank. The Little Tarkio, in those days a deep, bold stream, was at this point not less than sixty feet wide, with a depth, at low water stage, varying from four to over six feet. William Hetrick and his brother Joseph had a small trading post at this landing, their stock in trade consisting chiefly of whisky, which they sold surreptitiously to the Indians. It was for a time an entrepot for Oregon, and goods were hauled from the boats which landed here to that locality, as well as to neighboring stores.

One of the most remarkable natural features of Lewis Township is an extensive grove of the

POPULUS TREMULA,

or quaking-aspen, said to be the only sight of the kind in the state, or, indeed west of the Mississippi River. This grove is about a mile and a half southeast of Oregon. It is chiefly on the farm of James L. Allen, in the northeast quarter of section 2, township 59, range 38, near the waters of Mill Creek, but extends considerably beyond it. The grove, which is a spontaneous growth, covers an area of about twenty acres, and, in the season of foliage is a truly singular and beautiful sight. The trees, which appear to be of uniform shape, a characteristic resulting, perhaps, from the denseness of the growth in this spot, suggest the idea of a gigantic cane-brake. One of the striking peculiarities of these trees is the silvery appearance of the bark of even the largest and oldest among them, most of which seem to range from sixty to eighty feet in height. The aspen is a graceful tree when growing in solitary contrast to more familiar timber, but viewed in a dense mass, like this grove, it is as strikingly beautiful as it is novel. The bark of the aspen is considered by many to possess certain valuable medicinal properties, and the fame of this celebrated grove, at one time, drew those who esteem the remedy,

from remote districts of Nebraska and Iowa in quest of the healing cuticle. It is estimated that the average yield of this grove, if cut down, would be, at least, forty cords of wood to the acre.

ROAD FROM OREGON TO FOREST CITY.

Among the important improvements of Lewis Township is the dirt road extending in a bee line, east and west, between Oregon and Forest City, a distance from the railroad depot in the latter town, to the streets of the former, of two and a half miles. The distance on this road between the corporate limits of the two towns is about a mile and three-fourths. This road, which is the result of some very heavy grading, was built in 1874 at a cost of five thousand dollars, and is one of the best constructed in the country. Its Oregon terminus is two hundred and thirty-five and one-half feet higher than the site of the depot in Forest City.

MILLS IN LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

The first mill built within the limits of what is now Lewis Township was the first put up in Holt County. It was, in its day, known as Thorp's Mill, and was operated by water power. It stood on the waters of Mill Creek, on the northeast quarter of section 2, township 59, range 38, about two and a-half miles southeast of the town of Oregon, on a farm now owned by W. H. Sterritt, a merchant of that place. William Thorp, who, in 1844, built this pioneer structure, came from Clay County, Missouri. He is now (1882) living, at an advanced age, in the State of Oregon. About the period of the Mexican War he sold out to Judge R. H. Russel and others, who, in turn, sold the mill to William Hobson, Sr. It was for years after a noted institution in this section of the country. It finally fell to the possession of John Deffenbaugh, and was long known as the Deffenbaugh Mill. It was originally fitted up with one run of burrs. As it grew in importance another run was added. It was for years a noted mill, and was latterly propelled by a Leffel Turbine Wheel. A pool below the dam, which collected the water for this mill, was for many years used by different Christian denominations of the vicinity for baptismal purposes. Its establishment, in 1841, was an era in the history of the county. For three years prior to that period residents of that infant settlement were under the necessity of going to mill to Weston, a distance of sixty miles, and often as far as Liberty, in Clay County, one hundred miles distant. Hence originated the common saying of that day, "One hundred miles to mill." The machinery was moved from this mill about 1875.

The second mill erected in Lewis Township was built, in an early day, by Samuel Foster, Sr., and was known as Foster's Mill. It was

originally a log house, but was afterwards rebuilt a frame. It stood on the east fork of Mill Creek. The machinery was moved out, and the mill abandoned about the close of the year 1874. It had become the property of T. W. Collins, who sold the machinery and building to J. L. Gomel, of Whig Valley. The elevated stone foundation and decaying frame superstructure of this mill still (1882) stands.

Samuel Watson's Carding Machine and Fulling Mill was built in 1846, on the waters of Mill Creek, which supplied the power of the machinery. It stood on the southwest quarter section 36, township 60, range 38, about two miles southeast of Oregon. For many years this mill did an extensive business, commanding a large trade with portions of Atchison, Nodaway and Andrew Counties. In consequence of the steady decrease in the supply of water in the creek the site was abandoned, and in 1862 the machinery of the factory was transferred to Oregon and set up in a building in that town, as mentioned in our notice of the manufacturing interests of that place. There are few changes in the general aspect, not only of the county, but of the entire Purchase, more remarkable than the present absorption of streams that were, in an early day, of sufficient volume to afford motive power to machinery, and the stranger is surprised to learn that, on the road leading from Forest City to Oregon, and about half a mile from the latter place, there was built, in 1845, on the southwest corner of section 27, township 60, range 38, on Clark's Branch, a grist mill, turned by the water of that now feeble and often scarcely visible stream. This mill was built by Russell Turney, with an undershot wheel, and operated by him for many years, though it had been numbered with the things of the past long prior to the civil war. The mill house was a two story building, fairly appointed. S. C. Collins, a pioneer, and for upwards of twenty years surveyor of the county, speaks of having grist ground at this mill, which, in its day, did a good business.

Russell Turney also afterwards built a saw-mill on Kimsey Creek on the southeast quarter of section 19, township 60, range 38, one mile above Forest City. This he operated from the time of its completion in 1850 till the breaking out of the war in 1861. As early as 1854, Daniel Kunkel had built on Kimsey Creek, on the northwest quarter of section 9, township 60, range 38, a saw-mill, which was turned by the water of this stream.

About ten years prior to this, P. Jackson had a saw-mill on the same creek. This was also a water-power, and stood on the southeast quarter of section 18, township 60, range 38. These are all numbered with the things of the past. Martin Lewis' saw-mill built in 1856, stood on the northeast quarter of section 3, township 59, range 38. It has long since disappeared. The site of the mill is now owned by John Weis.

In the same year Samuel Hahn built a steam-power saw-mill on a a slough in the southeast quarter of section 21, township 59, range 38. The boiler of this mill exploded, and the mill took fire and burned down before the war.

On the southeast quarter of section 4, township 59, range 38, about two and a half miles southwest of Oregon, on Mill Creek, and about three-quarters of a mile below the site of the Martin Lewis saw-mill, stood the old Scott mill, built by George Scott in 1849, and long since numbered with the things of the past. It was, in its day, one of the most important institutions of its kind in this section of country, and as late as 1858 was in full operation, with six run of burrs, four saws, four looms, one spinning-jack, one picker, four carders and condensers, with fulling mill, scouring and shearing machinery. The portable steam saw-mills of a more recent day, however, superceded the waning power of water-fall in the gradually and steadily diminishing streams, and a corresponding degree of power being required to operate the larger woolen mills, they, in turn, were moved from the failing water courses and subjected to the power of steam. Daniel Hahn built and operated, before the war, a saw-mill on the southwest quarter of section 3, township 59, range 38. This, in common with many others, has long since disappeared.

Philander Johnson built, in 1857, a grist-mill on Little Tarkio, on the northeast quarter of section 9, township 60, range 39. After the late war a steam saw-mill was added. Both mills have long since disappeared. Van Camp's steam saw-mill, on the southeast quarter of section 15, township 60, range 37, is still (1882) in operation.

Of the others, at present, in operation, the most comprehensive are the Kunkel Mills located on the North Fork of Mill Creek, on the southeast quarter of section 26, township 60, range 38, one half mile east of the town of Oregon. The original building, which was erected by Daniel Kunkel in 1850, was a frame structure on a stone foundation. The extensive brick addition was put up during the war. The works included a flouring mill and woolen factory. The firm is known by the name and style of Daniel Kunkel & Sons. Each member owns a third interest in the concern. This is one of the institutions of Northwest Missouri, and is worthy of more than a passing notice.

The woolen factory and grist mill have an area of thirty-six by ninety-eight feet. It is built on a stone basement eleven feet high. The superstructure, chiefly of brick, consists of two full stories with a hip story, constituting, in all, four floors. This building cost, with the machinery with which it is supplied, upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars. This machinery was manufactured at the Buckeye Engine Works of Salem, Ohio. The engine and boiler were built to order for Kunkel's factory. These were shipped in through cars from the place

of manufacture to Forest City and hauled over the splendid road which connects that town with Oregon, by means of heavy ox teams, to the mill premises. The boiler and engine each weigh four tons, and the smoke stack, etc., four more, making the entire weight about 20,000 pounds. The engine, a one hundred and ten horse power, is one of the largest and most powerful ever brought to the Upper Missouri Valley, and cost, including transportation, about four thousand dollars.

The cloth factory is fitted up with one broad Compton loom for double width cloth, and four narrow looms. These operate in all three hundred and sixty spindles, and turn out on an average one hundred and twenty-five yards per day of cloth. The appliances are one set of forty inch machinery for carding and spinning, a first and second breaker, a seven roll condenser, one set of twenty-four inch machines, one carding machine for common rolls, shearing machine, fulling machine and scourer. In fact, all the necessary appliances for manufacturing cloth. This factory was first established in 1863, and has proved a success from its earliest inception. The grist mill attached to this institution was a water power, operated by an overshot wheel twenty-five feet in diameter, until the summer of 1881, when the growing uncertainty of water supply induced the substituting in its stead of steam. This first went into operation in 1851. It is fitted up with four run of burrs and one pair of rolls, making it equivalent to a five run mill. It has besides, all the appliances of a first class mill with a grinding capacity of many thousand pounds per day of flour, of which it turns out an excellent quality.

There are, besides the above, two other flouring mills in Lewis Township, both of which are located in Forest City: East Forest Mills and Zook & Cannon's Mills, but known as the Forest City Mills. There is also a saw mill in the town. A full reference to these interests will be found under the head of Forest City.

CHAPTER XIV.

OREGON AND FOREST CITY.

WHEN LAID OUT AND NAMED FINLEY—CHANGED TO OREGON—FIRST AND SECOND SALE OF LOTS—SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS—EARLY SETTLERS—BUILDINGS—COUNTY COURT—FIRST SCHOOL—FIRST PREACHER—PHYSICIANS—POST MASTER—LIGHTNING—MILL—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—WOMAN'S UNION—LITERARY SOCIETIES—NORMAL AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS—NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES—IMPROVEMENTS—BANKS—BUSINESS—MAYORS—CONCLUDING REMARKS—POSTMASTERS—FOREST CITY—EARLY BUILDINGS—SCHOOLS—HOTEL—EARLY BUSINESS—BREWERY—TOWN INCORPORATED—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—BANKS—NEWSPAPERS—MILLS AND MANUFACTURERS—PRESENT BUSINESS—ORIGINAL SETTLERS—INDIAN BURIAL GROUND—SHIPPING INTERESTS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE CITY OF OREGON.

We have seen in a former chapter that Finley (now Oregon), the county seat of Holt County, was laid out on the 21st day of June, 1841, by John A. Williams, Edward Smith and Travis Finley, the commissioners who were appointed for that purpose by the legislature.

At the October term, 1881, held at the house of Jacob Martin, Judges Noland, Crowley and Kimsey on the bench, the commissioner, John Thorp, presented his plot of the town, which was ordered to be certified to the recorder's office for record.

On the following day, October 22, 1841, the original name of the county seat, Finley, was changed, and it was "Ordered that the county seat of Holt County be called and known by the name of Oregon, and which name is hereby given to said county seat."

FIRST SALE OF LOTS.

The first sale sale of lots occurred on the 21st and 22d days of October, 1841, and the commissioner was granted till the next term of court to complete said sale. His report of the same does not appear to have been rendered till the May term, 1842, of the county court, which was held at the house of the Widow Jackson, as the following entry of that period shows :

"John Thorp makes the following settlement as commissioner of the seat of justice of Holt County, as follows :

A list of money received upon sale of Town Lots in the County Seat of Holt County :

James Kimsey	$ 3 90
George Borchers	4 00
B. B. Grigsby	12 60
B. B. Grigsby	13 20
Richard Linville	8 80
William Estes	10 50
Cornelius Dorland	15 30
John Russel	6 00
James S. Noland	3 80
Smith McIntyre	10 00
William Thorp	6 50
C. Dorland	2 32
John Gibson	2 06
Total	$99 58
Paid by order of the county court and allowed	85 90
	$14 08
Four per cent., allowed by law	3 98
Balance in hands of commissioner	$10 10

SECOND SALE OF LOTS.

We have already referred to the first sale of lots in the town of Oregon, which occurred in October, 1841. The embarrassment on the part of the court in view of their mistaken action in locating the town site on two different quarters, has already been mentioned. Probably in view of this perplexity it was ordered by that body, at their April term, 1842, that all persons who had bought lots in the town of Oregon, the county seat of Holt County, be allowed the privilege to relinquish said lots to the county of Holt, providing said relinquishment be made by May 14, 1842, and that the commissioner advertise this order. The records show that several purchasers availed themselves of the benefit of this order.

After various attempts to right the matter before the courts and the land office, on a memorial to congress rendered April, 1842, a special act was passed by that body to relieve the difficulty by legalizing the location of the town site; and the space of twelve months was given the commissioner wherein to enter the land On appearing a day or two before the expiration of the year, the authorities at the land office in Plattsburg declined, in view of the existence of the dispute, to accept the tender. The matter was finally decided in favor of the town by the United States Commissioner of the General Land Office, in Washington. On the 16th day of May, 1842, occurred, by special order, the

second sale of lots in the town of Oregon, and the same was reported by Commissioner John Thorp at the June term of the Holt County Court, held at Mrs. Rachel Jackson's house, as follows :

James Landingham, lot 4, in block 15,	$ 62 00
Wesley Plumer, lot 1, in block 14,	42 00
A. P. Jackson, lot 1, in block 11,	115 00
Richard Linville, lot 8, in block 6,	105 00
John Thorp, lot 7, in block 6,	36 00
William Cashbarger, lot 6, in block 7,	93 00
William Zook, lot 2, in block 15,	97 00
John Zook, lot 3, in block 15,	92 00
Franklin Cooley, lot 8, in block 7,	90 00
Daniel Hahn, lot 7, in block 8,	86 00
Noah Sypes, lot 2, in block 16,	81 00
Richard Linville, lot 5, in block 6,	50 00
	$949 00

EARLY SETTLERS AND BUILDINGS.

In the fall of 1841, Daniel Zook, Sr., emigrated from Ohio, and settled in Holt County, in the neighborhood of what was afterwards the town of Oregon. He brought with him a portion of a stock of merchandise, and, though not regularly engaged in the business, is said to have sold a few goods during that fall. In the following winter he went back to Ohio, and in the spring of 1842, returned with his family, which included his son, William Zook, who afterwards became a well-known banker of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he died in the spring of 1876; John Zook, who died in the spring of 1843, in Oregon ; Sarah A. Zook, afterwards the wife of W. Hill, of Holt County; Daniel Zook, Jr., now (1882) a leading member of the Holt County bar, and Thomas, his twin brother, who died young ; Levi Zook, a capitalist of Oregon.

Daniel Zook, Sr., and his son William, built in Oregon, the first house in the place. This was on a lot on Missouri Street, on the south side of the court house, and was purchased at the sale above mentioned. In this house they opened in June, 1842, the first stock of goods ever offered for sale in the town of Oregon. In the fall of the same year, Daniel Zook, Sr., died. On the occasion of his death, the county court located the present cemetery at the southeast corner of the town site, and the body of Daniel Zook, Sr., the pioneer merchant of the infant town of Oregon, was the first to rest beneath the sod of its virgin soil.

William Zook, on the death of his father, continued to sell goods in Oregon, till 1856. He was, however, engaged in business in Forest City, and elsewhere in the county, up to the period of his death. He was also prominently identified with the pork packing interests of Forest City and

St. Joseph, and assisted in organizing the First National Bank, of St. Joseph, and afterwards the Colhoun Bank in that city. Of both these institutions he was the first president. An eminently successful business man, he was also recognized as a liberal and public spirited citizen.

The second store started in the town of Oregon was opened by McLaughlin & Robidoux, in October, 1842. P. L. McLaughlin, the senior member of the firm and manager of the business, afterwards became a wealthy merchant and representative citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he died, late in life. Jule Robidoux, the other member of the firm, was a son of the founder of St. Joseph.

Edward Poor, in partnership with a man by the name of Ross, started, in the fall of the same year, the first blacksmith shop in the place.

The first hotel in the town was built by Richard Linville, in the summer of 1842. This, though the second raised in the town, was not the second house completed. It was a log house, with four rooms below, and a hall running through the center. Above this were two rooms. This, in that day and locality, important structure stood on the northwest by north outside corner of the public square, the site of the present spacious three story brick block, in which are the business houses of Ira Peter and of D Martin, the Masonic Hall, etc.

It appears that the Honorable County Court, of Holt County, assembled for the first time in the county seat, at their August term, 1842, on the eighth day of said month. The court house, however, not being completed, the unfinished bar room of Linville's Hotel was made to subserve the purpose of a court room. The building indeed was covered with a roof, but otherwise it presented the appearance of a vast pen. The interstices between the logs were neither chinked nor pointed. As yet, no floor had been laid; the aperture for a window contained no sash, and the doorway was unprovided with a door. This extemporized hall of justice, however, presented the redeeming feature of coolness, for its ventilation was unstinted. The assembled court assumed no airs of undue importance, and the luxuries and superfluities of chairs and tables were dispensed with, while the judicial wisdom of Holt County seated itself astride the sleepers of the building on which a floor was, some day, intended to be laid; and those who waited on its august decrees either stood or seated themselves on chunks of timber lying conveniently around. This picture of Spartan simplicity and lofty indifference to surrounding circumstances, was described to the writer by a representative citizen of the town of Oregon, who, then a small boy, and wonderfully impressed with a sense of respect for the dignity of a court which, in his infant mind, was associated with the idea of authority to hang or otherwise punish people, could not restrain an expression of amazement and disgust at the astounding difference between the imaginary and actual court.

The first saloon in Oregon was started by Ross, the pioneer blacksmith, in the fall of 1842. His stand was on the north side of Nodaway Street, one block west of the court house square, where it remained for several succeeding years.

The third store established in the town was moved, in the fall of 1842, by McIntosh & Banks, from a trading post at Iowa Point Landing, Missouri, about four or five miles southwest of Oregon. This completed the mercantile business of the first year of the existence of the county seat.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in Oregon was taught by John Collins. It was opened in the fall or winter of 1843, in a squatter's cabin, which stood in a hollow in the northeast quarter of the town. Among the first pupils who attended this initial school, to the number of about thirty, were Levi Zook, now (1882) a representative citizen of the town: Isam Prior, John, Mary and Sarah, children of Roland Burnett, who had pre-empted the eighty on which a part of the town was afterwards located; George Russel, a nephew of Judge R. H. Russel, of the present probate court of Holt County; the children of the Thorps, of Jacob Martin, and of Larkin Packwood, who had pre-empted the other eighty on which the town was located; Paris Pfouts, Cora Pfouts, afterwards wife of P. L. McLaughlin, and Col. Kelley's sons. Mary Burnett, one of the pupils above referred to, afterwards became the wife of John Collins, the teacher. Mr. Collins died in 1854. Sarah Burnett married Thomas Collins, Esq., a well known attorney of St. Joseph, Missouri. The winter of 1843–44, during which this school was taught, is remembered by the early settlers as one of the coldest in the annals of the Purchase. Snow birds, in vast numbers, were rendered so tame by the protracted snow and cold weather, that they would fly into the cabins of the settlers on the openings of their doors or windows.

FIRST PREACHER.

The first to preach the Gospel in the town of Oregon was E. M. Marvin, afterwards the renowned Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first sermon was delivered in the fall or winter of 1842, in the old frame court house, the building now owned by William H. Sterritt, on the northwest by east, inside corner of the square, or northeast corner of Washington and Nodaway Streets, opposite the public square. In those days the future Bishop, who achieved long before the period of his death a national reputation, was a young circuit rider, and, in common with others of his calling and position in the newly-trodden west, was endowed with but few of the world's goods. It is said that on the occasion of his first appearance in his missionary capacity in Oregon the

seedy and dilapidated condition of his garments excited the compassion of the pioneer merchant of the town, who presented him with jeans sufficient to make him the suit of clothes of which he stood sorely in need, and which he gratefully accepted. William Zook, the merchant referred to, was at that time a member of no religious organization. He afterwards, however, united with the First Presbyterian Church in Oregon, in building which, with Dr. Peter, he was largely interested.

F. S. Rostock, Sr., now a resident of Oregon, taught, in 1846, the first singing school in the town. He settled in Oregon in 1845, and for twenty years after pursued his avocation of teacher of vocal music. Mr. Rostock, a native of Germany, immigrated to Ohio, in 1832, and thence to Holt County, Missouri, in 1845.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to settle in the town was Dr. J. C. Norman. About the same time, or shortly after, came Dr. Jabez Robinson and Dr. Carr. Dr. Norman settled in Oregon about 1842. He was the first physician to locate in the town, as well as the first in the county.

The first post office established in the county was, as before stated, in Lewis Township, near Thorp's Mill, and the first postmaster was R. H. Russel, the present (1882) Judge of the Probate Court. On the establishment of the county seat Russel moved the office to Oregon, and appointed there, as his deputy, William Zook, in whose store it continued for some time after. The first to hold the office, by appointment, as postmaster of the town of Oregon was Dr. J. C. Norman. He was for many years a resident of the county and town, but subsequently moved to California, where he died in 1870. M. S. Norman, of the firm of Patterson, Noyes & Co., St. Joseph, a son of the late Dr. Norman, was the first white child born in the town of Oregon. His birth occurred in January, 1842.

The first tailor to settle in Holt County was G. W. Baxter, a brother-in-law of Peter and Blank Stephenson. He located in Oregon, in 1842, and built the second house in the town.

The log hotel described as standing on the northwest corner of Nodaway and Washington streets, and built by Richard Linville in 1842, was kept by him for several successive years. It finally became the property of Francis M. Pollock, who enlarged the building, weather boarded the entire structure without, and plastered it within. Previously to this Daniel Zook, Sr., and afterwards his son, William, had as a matter of accommodation, entertained during the sessions of the courts, the officials and many of the attendants on the same. Pollock's improvements on the original hotel, however, added a reputation which gave the house a sudden popularity, and it was liberally patronized. But alas, for the stability of human affairs! On the evening of the 8th of July,

1851, a terrible visitation befel the doomed structure and its unfortunate inmates: About 8 o'clock on the evening of July 8, 1851, while a party composed of Daniel Sypes, Jr., commonly called "Buck Sypes," a lad of about seventeen years, and son of Daniel Sypes, who started in 1842, about four or five miles southeast of town, the first distillery in the county, Francis M. Pollock, the landlord, James Fortune, John Job, James Thorp, a hostler, and an Englishman, whose names are now unknown, were assembled in the bar room of the hotel, the building was struck by lightning, with the most disastrous results. The bolt fell upon the southeast corner of the room, the electric fluid communicating instantly along the wall to the northeast corner, and there exploded a barrel of brandy, one of alcohol and one of Bourbon whisky. The flaming contents of the barrels instantly flooded the room, enveloping in flames every occupant. Job, who at the time was standing near the counter, was knocked down by the concussion, and almost entirely consumed by the devouring element, nothing but his skull and a few scattering pieces of bone being afterwards recovered. Fortune and Pollock were badly burned, the former dying before daylight, and the latter at sunrise. The hostler died in about seven days, and Thorp a day or two after. The Englishman also died. The only one of the entire party who recovered was Buck Sypes. Standing near the window at the time, he was completely overcome by the instantaneous and powerful results of the stroke, but fortunately, with the instinct of self-preservation rather than from any presence of mind, he dashed out the window sash, and jumped through to the street. In the frenzy of terror, he started on a run for his home, five miles and a-half distant. Though the rain at the time was falling in torrents, the flames from his burning clothes were not extinguished when he reached Mill Creek, a stream three-fourths of a mile southeast of the burning building. He plunged into a mill pond, through which the stream ran, and waded through to the opposite side, thus completely extinguishing the fire in his clothing. He was terribly burned, and was confined to his bed eight weeks, in consequence of injuries sustained in the catastrophe. He ultimately recovered, but retained upon his person up to the period of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1881, the marks of his terrible experience. Frank M. Pollock, who died as above stated about sunrise on the following morning, directed before he breathed his last, that he should be buried with his head to the east, thus facing the west. His reason for this request has been variously interpreted. He was a man of reputable standing in the community. He had served several terms as constable, and was sheriff of the county from 1846 to 1850.

The first attorney to settle in Oregon was James Foster, from Ohio. He had been boarding at Mrs. Jackson's, and moved to Oregon in 1842.

The first livery stable in the town of Oregon was started by Alderson Keaton, in 1853. This was located on Nodaway Street, two blocks east of the Court House Square, on the site now occupied by the stable of Samuel Stuckey.

MILL.

The first and only mill ever erected in the town of Oregon was built by Utt & Watson, in 1854. It was a steam flouring mill. The members of this firm were John H. Utt, now a representative citizen of White Cloud, Kansas, and Judge Samuel Watson, for many years an honored member of the county bench. The deserted structure, a tall frame building, on a lofty stone basement, still (1882) stands in the southeast part of the town, a gloomy relic of other days. It was, when first built, provided with two run of burrs. In the following year a circular saw was added. In 1862 Judge Watson moved the machinery of his carding and fulling mill from Mill Creek to Oregon, and located it in this building. This change was made in view of the failure of the volume of water in the creek, which had supplied the power of the original mill. The flouring mill was operated in Oregon four years, and the carding and spinning mill six years. In 1858 Utt & Watson dissolved partnership, whereupon John H. Utt, the senior member of the firm, moved the machinery of the flouring mill to White Cloud, Kansas. In 1864 Judge Watson sold his machinery for the manufacture of cloth to Daniel Kunkel, Sr., who moved it to his mill on Mill Creek, about one-half or three-quarters of a mile east of Oregon. An attempt was made by one John McIntyre, in 1878, to start a corn mill in the long-deserted building, but the enterprise proved a failure. The ghostly and unsightly structure of this relic of early enterprise is now the property of J. B. Payne, of Oregon.

CHURCHES.

The structure of the Old School Presbyterian Church was the first ecclesiastical edifice erected in the town of Oregon. It is a brick building, on Main Street, opposite the court house square, and was completed in 1853, chiefly through the exertions of William Zook and Dr. H. W. Peter. Its cost was about $2,500. The church was organized by the Rev. S. M. Irvin and the Rev. William Hamilton, of the Iowa and Sac Mission in the Indian Territory, and of the Presbytery of Nebraska, in the old court house building on the northwest corner of Nodaway and Washington Streets, the building now (1882) owned and occupied as a store by H. Sterritt. The original ten members were Samuel Dunn, Margaret Jane Dunn, Joseph Evens, Hila Evens, Dr. H. W. Peter, Jane Peter, R. G. Emmerson, Jane Emmerson, John Meyer and Sarah Meyer. After a sermon, John Meyer and H. W. Peter having been previously

chosen by the members, were ordained Ruling Elders according to the form of government of the Presbyterian Church. On the Sabbath following, the 2d, of January, 1853, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. William Hamilton, at which time Miss Sarah Cooper, upon examination, and after being baptized by the Rev. S. M. Irvin, was admitted to full membership in the church.

The above proceedings are certified on the church book as correct, by Rev. S. M. Irvin, of the Presbytery of Nebraska. At the session of April 5, 1856, William Zook and Elizabeth Sterritt were received into the church by certificate. The first regular minister of this church was the Rev. William Fulton. He served from 1853 to 1860.

During a considerable portion of the period of the civil war, the church was without a regular pastor. Services, however, were held from time to time, by Rev. William Hamilton, S. M. Irvin, McCane, Jennings Symington and others from the Mission and elsewhere. In 1864, Rev. Nathaniel H. Smith was called to the pulpit, and continued to preach in this church till the year of 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Cummins. He served the church till 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Lafferty. In 1873, Rev. James M. McClung was called. He continued to fill the pulpit till September 1875. From that period the church was without a regular pastor, till October 14, 1876, when Rev. George Miller having been called, entered upon his duties as pastor. He served till the fall of 1881, when he was called to the charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, in St. Joseph, Missouri. In December, 1881, Rev. W. E. Williamson accepted a call to the pulpit of the church. The present (1882) membership is about two hundred, of whom about eighty are active members.

The Sunday school superintended by Robert Montgomery, Esq., includes about seventy-five or eighty pupils and is in a prosperous condition.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The second church building erected in the town of Oregon was the Regular (Hard Shell) Baptist Church. It was a small brick house, which stood on the north side of the graveyard. It was built in 1858. Twenty years after, the building being deemed unsafe, the same was taken down and the material sold to different parties, S. C. Collins being the principal purchaser. This is the church that was organized as early as 1843, two and a half miles southeast of the town, and referred to as the first religious organization in the county. It moved to Oregon from Mill Creek on the building of the brick church. The Christians subsequently purchased a half interest in, and, for a long period after, used this church with the Baptists. The earlier records of the former church, however, were lost. In 1879, about a year after the Baptists

had taken down their building in Oregon, they purchased for the extremely low price of $350, a good frame building, worth at least $1,000, and converted it into a church. The circumstance of their securing so excellent a bargain was due to the fact that the district in which the building stands had been consolidated with another in which there was also a school house, and consequently this building was rendered useless for its original purposes. This church stands in a beautiful grove on the road leading from Oregon to Forest City, about three-fourths of a mile from the latter town. In December, 1881, the membership of this church was thirty-one. Elder Pollard was pastor of the congregation.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The third church organization instituted in the town was that of the Christians, in an early day. As before stated, they long shared the brick church erected by the Baptists. The terms on which this arrangement was effected were that the Christians should complete the internal finish of the church, provide seats, etc. This partnership arrangement continued till 1878, when, as a matter of safety, it became necessary to take down the tottering building.

In 1877 the Christians erected a neat and substantial brick church on Washington Street, about one block south of the public square. It is a plain structure with a graceful spire. The early records of this church are lost, and the only means of acquiring information of its primitive days are derived from the imperfect memories of a few of the surviving pioneers who still reside in the county. The first to preach to the members of this church was Elder Duke Young. This was probably as early as 1849 or 1850, and perhaps earlier. The first meetings occurred at the residence of Israel Beeler, about one and a half miles north of the town of Oregon. Among the other ministers who had charge of the congregation were Elders Cox, Trapp, Tate, White, Hudgens, Hopkins and Barrow. Of the re-organized church the ministers in succession have been Elders W. A. Gardner, P. K. Dibble, Gardner again for two additional years, and in 1880 the present (1882) minister, W. T. Maupin. It was during the seven years of Elder Gardner's ministry that the present church edifice on Washington Street was erected. Its membership is very large and a prosperous Sunday School is taught in the building.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oregon, is an outgrowth of the original organization instituted in the year 1841, and organized by Rev. Edwin Peary within the limits of what is now Forbes Township, as fully set forth in our report of that locality.

The structure of the M. E. Church, in Oregon, stands on Main Street, on the first corner south of the public square. It is a neat frame building, 55x35 feet in extent. The original edifice was erected in 1866. In the course of succeeding years, the superstructure appeared insecure; and, in 1879, it was deemed advisable to take down the building, which was accordingly done. The present neat and well appearing edifice was erected, in 1879, on the foundation of the old building, and completed in 1881. It is the most elegant church in the town as well as the most spacious. Its cost was about $3,000. We have referred to the fact that the Rev. E. M. Marvin, afterwards Bishop of the M. E. Church, was the first minister of the Gospel to preach in Oregon. The church edifice of this denomination, however, was not the first house of worship erected in the county; that distinction belonging to the Hard-Shell Baptists, as set forth in the chapter entitled "Lewis Township."

Prior to the year 1864 there exists no records of this body. On the 9th of June of that year the church was reorganized in Oregon, by the Rev. Edward Rozell, with the following members: Benjamin Allen and wife, Edgar Allen and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bunker, L. D. Barnes and wife, Jacob Cronk and wife, Dr. J. A. Callan and wife, Rev. Dr. A. J. Evans and wife. Dr. Evans was the first recording secretary of the quarterly conference at Oregon. The other members, some of whom, perhaps, did not join the organization till 1865, included Dr. Reuben King and wife, A. Hoblitzell and wife, Mrs. Nancy Jackson, for thirty years a resident of the town of Oregon; Mrs. Elizabeth Creek, Samuel Whitmer and wife, John Proud and wife; Joseph Martin and wife were members in 1865. Mr. Martin still (1882) lives, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. His wife died some years since. George W. Lucas, originally from the State of Iowa, where he was at one time a member of the House of Representatives and afterwards of the State Senate, was a prominent member of the church in Oregon, and died at his residence near that place, January 2, 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. In the funeral sermon preached on that occasion by the Rev. Samuel Caruthers, pastor of the church, he referred to the fact that Mr. Lucas had been an active member of the M. E. Church fifty-one years. Silas Pierce, one of the original settlers of Holt County, has been a prominent member of the church since the year 1868. Andrew Gemeker and wife, who united with the church here in 1869, have also long been regarded as representative members of the congregation in Oregon. The ministers of the Oregon church since its organization have been: First, Rev. Edward Rozell, from 1864 to 1866; Rev. F. S. Beggs, 1866–67; Rev. Samuel Huffman, now (1882) Probate Judge of Andrew County, pastor from 1867 to 1868; Rev. J. L. Hatfield, 1868–69; Rev. J. F. Boyle, 1869–70; Rev. William Hanley, 1870–71; Rev. F. H. Graham, 1871–72; Rev. S. W. Thornton, 1872–74; Rev. Oscar Williams, 1874–75; Rev. W. L. Edmonds,

1875–77 ; Rev. S. H. Enyart, 1877–79 ; Rev. Isaac Chivington, 1879-80 ; Rev. James Showalter, 1880–81 ; Rev. Samuel Caruthers, April, 1881. This church has a Sunday school of one hundred and thirty scholars, superintended by J. W. Hasness, assisted by ten teachers.

THE GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

The first to preach in Oregon for this church was the Rev. Henry Hogrefe, a circuit rider. The first services were held in 1847, at the residence of F. S. Rostock, Sr. They continued regularly for three successive years to meet at his house for religious services, till about the year 1850, when the congregation purchased for a church, a school building which stood on the site of the present brick edifice, opposite the Normal School. The Rev. Henry Hogrefe was succeeded by Rev. Ellis, and the latter by Rev. Charles Walters. Rev. Koeniky was the first presiding elder. In 1859, the present brick church, above mentioned, was erected at a cost of $3,650. The church was then organized by Rev. H. Muehlenbrock, with the following members : F. S. Rostock, Sr. and wife, George Meyer, Daniel Kunkel, Philip Rostock, Ferdinand Simero, Michael Spoerle, Fred. Mart, Jacob Herman, Herman Schulte, Andrew Gemeker, Jacob Kuentzle, Jacob Mart, C. Schlotzhauer, Philip Schneider, Philip Kollmer and Henry Hogrefe. The wives of the above mentioned were also members of the church and organization.

The following are the ministers who have served this church : Rev. H. Muehlenbrock, from 1859 to 1862 ; Rev. Henry C. Dryer, from 1862 to 1863 ; Rev. Peter Hehner, from 1863 to 1864 ; Rev. Charles Steinmeyer, from 1864 to 1865 ; Rev. John Philip Miller, from 1865 to 1867 ; Rev. H. F. Arnsberger, from 1867 to 1869 ; Rev. George Schotz, from 1869 to 1872 ; Rev. Henry Fiegenbaum, from 1872 to 1875 ; Rev. William Fiegenbaum, from 1875 to 1876 ; Rev. F. Unland, from 1876 to 1879 ; Rev. C. Herrmann entered on his pastoral duties in 1879, and is still (1882) minister of the congregation.

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS,

is an important religious body in Holt County. Tarkio Branch was organized April, 1869, at the residence of Walter Brownlee, its Presiding Elder, on the southeast quarter of section 23, township 59, range 38, in Forbes Township, just south of the line of Lewis. This organization was effected by Elder Davis H. Bays, with nine members. On the 20th of October, 1874, Tarkio Branch was disorganized, and the members formed into Oregon Branch, with about thirty members. Reuben Hoyer was Presiding Elder. The present (1882) membership is twenty-three with Ben H. Fisher, Presiding Elder. They have as yet no public place of worship. but hold religious services in private residences.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH

was erected in 1867, is a frame building, and contains a large membership.

SOCIETIES—I. O. O. F.

Pursuant to appointment and warrant of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Missouri, the D. D. G. M. Crane proceeded on the 10th of May, 1852, to institute in the town of Oregon a subordinate lodge, under the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge. After producing his authority, the D. D. G. M. administered the proper obligation to the petitioners for charter, delivered to them their warrant and hailed them by the name of Oregon Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F.

The following were the first officers elected: James Foster, N. G.; William E. Pickett, V. G.; William Zook, Treasurer, and A. E. Morriss, Secretary. The other charter members were Dr. H. W. Peter and W. D. Beeler. The first initiated were F. S. Rostock, Sr., and J. S. Grimm. The institution has prospered abundantly, its membership in 1882 amounting to sixty-five.

Oregon Encampment, No. 43, I. O. O. F., was organized under charter granted May 21, 1869, and signed Albert Trevor, Grand Patriarch, and Robert E. McNeely, G. Scribe. The present (1882) membership of the encampment is forty-five. Their hall is neatly appointed, and its general appearance creditable to the order.

MASONIC.

Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. and A. M., was organized in a room in the original court house building, now owned and occupied as a store by H. Sterritt. This organization was effected August 15, 1853, by virtue of a Dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The officers constituted in said Dispensation were: J. W. Moodie, W. M.; James M. Tuton, S. W., and Galen Crow, J. W. The lodge was set to work by the Worshipful Master, who appointed the following officers: William E. Price, Secretary; Samuel B. Cannon, Treasurer; John F. Jackson, S. D.; C. F. Cayton, J. D., and Jacob Mosier, Steward and Tyler.

At the second meeting of this lodge, held September 5, 1853, the petitions for initiation of A. W. Rodgers, F. S. Rostock, E. R. Brown, James Foster, Elijah Merrill, H. M. Upton, A. C. Bevan, W. P. Birchfield, and Dr. John Dozier, were read and referred to proper committees.

At a regular meeting held in their hall October 3, 1843, James Foster, H. M. Upton, F. S. Rostock, Sr., and E. R. Brown were initiated in due form. This was the first "Work" done in this lodge. They were all subsequently, in due time, passed and raised. The lodge prospered

abundantly, and continued to work under Dispensation, holding their last session by virtue of that instrument, May 7, 1855.

The first meeting under charter, which designates the organization as Oregon Lodge, No. 139, and is dated May 31, 1855, occurred in Oregon, June 16, 1855. The officers mentioned in the charter are: John W. Moodie, W. M.; James Foster, S. W., and Daniel Zook, J. W. The other officers mentioned in the report of that meeting are H. Patterson, Treasurer; Daniel Zook, Secretary; G. W. Crow, S. D.; G. W. Bratton, J. D., and F. G. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

The first election under charter, for officers, occurred June 24, 1855, with the following result: James Foster, W. M.; Levi Zook, S. W.; G. W. Bratton, J. W.; Hiram Patterson, Treasurer; Daniel Zook, Secretary; G. W. Crow, S. D.; Henry Meyer, J. D.; F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

At the annual election held June 24, 1856, the following were chosen: Daniel Zook, W. M.; G. W. Bratton, S. W.; M. S. Moodie, J. W.; Hiram Patterson, Treasurer; John Dozier, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Sr., Steward and Tyler.

At the election held June 24, 1857, the following were chosen: James Foster, W. M.; G. P. Luckhardt, S. W.; J. M. Patterson, J. W.; Daniel David, Treasurer, and Daniel Zook, Secretary.

The election of June 24, 1858, resulted as follows: James M. Patterson, W. M.; James W. Chadduck, S. W.; W. W. Williams, J. W.; G. B. Shadduck, Secretary; Daniel David, Treasurer; F. S. Rostock, Sr., Steward and Tyler.

The election of June 24, 1859, resulted as follows: James Foster, W. M.; J. W. Chadduck, S. W.; W. H. Williams, J. W.; Galen Crow, Treasurer, and G. B. Shadduck, Secretary.

At the election held June 24, 1860, James W. Chadduck was chosen W. M.; W. H. Williams, S. W.; I. L. Reynolds, J. W.; W. B. Wilson, Treasurer; G. B. Chadduck, Secretary; and F. S. Rostock, Sr., Tyler, for the ensuing Masonic year.

The election of officers, held June 24, 1861, resulted as follows; James Foster, W. M.; James S. Hart, S. W.; J. C. Bear, J. W.; P. H. Buckley, Treasurer; G. B. Chadduck, Secretary, and Geo. A. Rigdon, Tyler.

The election held June 24, 1862, was as follows: James Hart, W. M.; G. P. Luckhardt, S. W.; F. S. Rostock, J. W.; R. D. Markland, Secretary; Daniel David, Treasurer.

The officers elected in 1863 were G. P. Luckhardt, W. M.; F. S. Rostock, S. W.; James Hart, J. W.

At the anniversary meeting held, as usual, June 24, 1864; George P. Luckhardt was elected W. M.; P. H. Buckly, S. W.; J. S. Hart, J. W.; L. VanBuskirk, Treasurer; G. B. Chadduck, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

The records of election of this lodge for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 are lost.

At the annual election, held June 24, 1868, Charles David was elected and installed W. M.; John C. Vess, S. W.; E. L. Allen, J. W.; Daniel David, Treasurer; Daniel Zook, Secretary, and F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

The officers elected June 24, 1869, were F. S. Rostock, W. M.; T. H. Parrish, S. W.; Levi Thompson, J. W.; J. G. Cotterell, Treasurer; E. L. Allen, Secretary, and Isaac Hullinger, Tyler.

Officers elected June 24, 1870: James S. Hart, W. M.; M. M. Smith, S. W.; S. P. Jewell, J. W.; John G. Cotterell, Treasurer; T. C. Dungan, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Sr., Tyler.

The election of June 24, 1871, was as follows: Edgar L. Allen, W. M.; S. P. Jewell, S. W.; George Anderson, J. W.; E. VanBuskirk, Treasurer; T. C. Dungan, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Tyler.

The next election of officers occurred December 21, 1872, with the following result: Edgar L. Allen, W. M.; Charles David, S. W.; Levi Oren, J. W.; E. VanBuskirk, Treasurer; S. W. Morrison, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Tyler.

At the annual meeting held December 20, 1873, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. M. Smith, W. M.; E. VanBuskirk, S. W.; R. Montgomery, J. W.; Levi Oren, Treasurer; John C. Vess, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

December 19, 1874, the following officers were elected: M. M. Smith, W. M.; E. VanBuskirk, S. W.; W. G. McIntyre, J. W.; John Wallace, Treasurer; J. C. Vess, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

At the annual election held December 18, 1875, the following officers were elected: W. G. McIntyre, W. M.; Robert Montgomery, S. W.; F. M. Joslyn, J. W.; John N. Masters, Treasurer, and J. C. Vess, Secretary.

The election for officers held December 16, 1876, resulted as follows: Robert Montgomery, W. M.; M. H. Soper, S. W.; Charles Brown, J. W.; Levi Oren, Treasurer; J. C. Vess, Secretary and John Wallace, Tyler.

At the regular communication held December 15, 1877, the following were elected and installed officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year: Robert Montgomery, W. M.; O. C. Hill, S. W.; A. J. Dooley, J. W.; W. C. Noble, Treasurer; Levi Oren, Secretary, and John Wallace, Tyler.

At the regular annual election held December 21, 1878, the following were elected and installed officers of the Lodge: E. VanBuskirk, W. M.; A. J. Dooley, S. W.; Samuel Senior, J. W.; J. B. Curry, Treasurer; John Wallace, Secretary; J. E. Cummins, S. D.; W. O. Noble, J. D., and F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

The election for officers held December 20, 1879, resulted as follows: Robert Montgomery, W. M.; S. D. Senior, S. W.; J. E. Cummins, J. W.;

E. VanBuskirk, Treasurer ; M. H. Soper, Secretary; F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler.

At the regular election held December 18, 1880, the following officers were chosen : Robert Montgomery, W. M.; E. L. Allen, S. W.; J. N. Masters J. W.; James B. Curry, Treasurer ; J. T. Thatcher, Secretary, and F. S. Rostock, Steward and Tyler. The Worshipful Master appointed J. E. Cummins S. D. The S. W. appointed S. W. Morrison J. D., for the ensuing year. These officers were all duly installed.

The annual election, held as usual, in their hall in Oregon, occurred December 17, 1881, with the following result : T. H. Parrish, W. M.; Robert Montgomery, S. W.; S. W. Morrison, J. W.; E. VanBuskirk, Treasurer ; Dr. J. F. Thatcher, Secretary. The W. M. elect, then appointed the following officers : J. E. Cummins, S. D.; E. D. Senior, J. D.; E. L. Allen, S. S.; J. F. Howell, J. S., and F. S. Rostock, Sr., Tyler. The above named officers were then duly installed.

In 1856, the Odd Fellows began, in connection with the Masonic fraternity, to erect the large three-story brick structure which stands on the northwest corner of Washington and Nodaway Streets, fronting the former fifty feet, and extending back on the latter one hundred feet, thus forming the northwest by north outside corner of the court house square. Finding themselves unable to complete the structure, after having excavated the cellars and laid the foundations, they sold out to James Foster, a prominent attorney and capitalist of the town, as well as an active and influential member of both orders, who proceeded to complete the building. The Odd Fellows either purchased from him afterwards, or reserved the right to build the third story for their hall, which they afterwards did, selecting the corner site.

The Masonic fraternity did likewise with the north half of the third floor. Thus the entire third floor of the building is owned by these two bodies. About the close of the war James Foster sold his share of the building, including the entire two lower stories to Cotterell, Keenes & Co., who occupied the southwest room as a general store. In the spring of 1867, Cotterell, Keenes & Co. sold the south half of the building to Hoblitzell Bros. T. W. Collins became, in 1869, proprietor of the whole first and second floors. He subsequently sold to other parties. At present (1882) Ira Peter, general merchant, occupies the south store room, which is rented from John T. Hoblitzell, and Daniel Martin, in the saddle and harness business, owns the adjoining lower floor.

The other Masonic organizations in Oregon, included Keystone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 46, originally chartered in Oregon, was subsequently moved to Mound City, in which chapter of this work its history will be found. Holt County Council, No. 15, R. and S. M., was chartered July, 1872, with E. L. Allen, T. I. G. M.; R. N. Howell, T. C. Dungan. This body surrendered its charter in 1880.

Besides the secret and benevolent societies already mentioned, Oregon, which of late years is achieving somewhat of distinction as a literary center, enjoys the possession of several organizations whose objects point to that end. Of these the most prominent and important is the Woman's Union, which celebrated its tenth anniversary on the 6th day of January, 1882. The County Paper of January 13, 1882, edited by D. P. Dobyns, thus refers to that event: "On the 6th day of January, 1872, Mrs. S. Q. Goslin, S. A. Goslin, M. M. Soper, Mary Curry, Annie Batchelor, Ann K. Irvine and Elvira Brodbeck assembled at the residence of Dr. Goslin, in this city, and organized themselves into a society having for its object the mental, moral and physical improvement of woman.

"'The Woman's Union,' for such was the title selected at its first meeting, has gradually increased in members, until to-day over one hundred names are enrolled as members, and the society is well and favorably known, not only in Holt County, but throughout Northwest Missouri.

"On Saturday evening last the Union celebrated at the Christian Church, in this city, the tenth anniversary of its organization. The programme was opened by a song, Golden Years, after which the anniversary address was delivered by Mrs. M. M. Soper. Miss Mary Koucher recited The First Settler's Story in a most excellent manner. The society's paper was then read by Mrs. Birdsall Fiegenbaum, whose style of delivery did ample credit to the interesting and ably written articles with which its columns were replete. Hannah Jane was then recited by Miss Belle Cotterell in her usual happy style. Miss Emma Hershberger read a most excellent essay, entitled, Advancement vs. Promotion. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Dobyns read humorous selections. The Boy Convict was recited by Miss Elma Hershberger in very excellent style. Little Carrie and Lema Schulte sang Evelina in a style which elicited unbounded applause. Music, both vocal and instrumental, was afforded between each exercise by Misses Maupin, Hill, Cotton, Bradrick, Goslin and Howell, and Messrs. Hoffman and Kellogg, and was first-class in every particular."

In her address on this interesting occasion, Mrs. Soper referred, at some length, and with no insignificant force, to the sentiments that had called into existence this society, and, in modest and dignified terms, adverted to the fact that in the past years of its existence, besides other exercises of an intellectual character, over six hundred essays had been written by its members upon almost all subjects of popular interest. The further interesting facts were disclosed, that the society had received and paid out in that period about $3,000, and still had on hand a lecture fund of over $100; that the enrollment summed up a total membership of one hundred and five names—of these, ten had been removed by death, and others by change of residence to remote localities.

That a very large share of the literary and scientific tastes for the encouragement of which Oregon is becoming widely known, is due to the efforts of these cultivated and enterprising ladies, is a fact universally conceded, and there is certainly no institution of a moral and intellectual character within the limits of Holt County of which the friends of true progress have greater occasion to be proud than the Woman's Union, of Oregon.

OTHER LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The other literary societies, past and present, of Oregon, include the Philomathean, which was organized in 1873, in the public school building. It continued to meet regularly, every Friday evening, for the period of two years, when it ceased to exist.

The Normal Literary Society, founded in 1876, had a large membership, and prospered abundantly up to the period of its demise, which occurred in 1881.

The Oregon Literary Society, organized October, 1881, is still (1882) in a prosperous condition.

The Mutual Club is a literary organization, instituted in 1877. Its object is mutual improvement in matters pertaining to literary and philosophical subjects. This very select society, which holds its sessions at the residences of its members, has a membership of about a dozen.

NORMAL AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have already referred to the fact that the first school taught in the town of Oregon was a private enterprise, inaugurated in the winter of 1843, by John Collins. The people of Oregon have always been known for their earnest appreciation of the advantages of education, and early availed themselves of such means and appliances for promoting the cause as the law provided.

Prior to the year 1857, the town of Oregon included two school districts, known as East and West, numbered respectively 14 and 15, each being provided with a separate building.

In 1857, these two districts were united, and a new brick building was planned and commenced. The structure was twenty-four by sixty feety, two stories high. and included four rooms and two halls. This building was first occupied, in the fall of 1858, by Cyrus Cook, as Principal, G. W. Bayless and Mrs. C. Cook as assistants.

Professor Cook was retained for two or more terms, after which the following named were successively employed as Principals: T. W. Collins, Ancel Watrous, Green O. Dersham. During the school year of 1864–65, Colonel Clarke Irvine was Principal, assisted by Mrs. Welta and Miss Bettie Collins.

After him, the following, for a number of years, filled in succession the position of Principal: Noah Huntsman, Rev. — Morrison, Thomas Miller and J. C. McKnight. During the terms of 1870–71 and 1871-72, H. Hershberger was Principal, first, with Daniel Schulte, Miss Fannie Scott and Miss Nannie McDonald, as assistants, and during the second school year with Samuel M. Ruley, Daniel Schulte and Miss Ellen Kennedy, as assistants. The colored school was taught by Samuel P. Clark.

For the term of 1872–73, W. F. Drake was Principal, with Miss Belle Sweetman, Miss Fannie Soper, Miss Lucy Christian and Miss Fannie Cooper, as assistants. The colored school was taught by W. S. Mitchell.

In the spring of 1873 bonds were voted and all arrangements made for the erection of a building to cost $25,000. The old house was torn down and the present (1882) structure was erected on its site. The Public School of Oregon, with its efficient normal department, is an institution of which her people have just cause to be proud.

The edifice is a spacious and elegant brick structure, modeled on the latest and most approved plan. A lofty basement extends under the entire area of the building. This is, in part, occupied by the four hot-air furnaces by which the twelve rooms contained in the building are heated. The appliances for promoting ventilation are very complete and efficient.

Two lofty stories rise above the substructure, and the whole is crowned with a Mansard roof of elegant design and sufficiently commodious proportions to afford the purpose of a third story. But eight rooms are as yet occupied, the Mansard, which is not for the present needed, being unfurnished within. The elegantly designed tower, which rises above the main front of the edifice, is ninety-six feet in height. From the belfry in this tower a wide and magnificent prospect of the surrounding country is afforded. Highland, White Cloud, Iowa Point, Troy, and other towns in Kansas, as well as Rulo, Nebraska, are distinctly visible, while, to the eastward, several Missouri towns are clearly discernible, about sunset, on a clear day. The cost of this building, inclusive of the lot on which it stands, was $18,125. The furniture of the rooms, now occupied, cost one thousand dollars. It is all of the most convenient and approved style. M. Angelo Powell, of St. Joseph, was the architect.

Professor W. F. Drake was the first Principal in the new building, for the term of 1873–74, with H. Hershberger, Miss Emma Kimberlay, Mrs. Rachael Kirkpatrick and Miss Alice Parker assistants.

T. L. Griger taught, during this period, the colored school.

During the term of 1874–75, M. V. Babbitt was Principal, with H. S. Gardner, Miss E. H. McLung, Miss Alice Parker and W. R. Springer, assistants. T. L. Griger taught the colored school. Before the expiration of the first half of his term M. V. Babbitt resigned, and was succeeded by Charles J. Harris, of St. Louis.



OREGON NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

During the term of 1875–76, H. Hershberger was Principal, with Lewis Kirkpatrick chief assistant. Mrs. R. L. Kirkpatrick and Miss Ida Cheesbro were assistants in the lower grades.

T. L. Griger continued to teach the colored school.

During the term of 1876–77, O. C. Hill was Principal, assisted by Miss Alice Heath, Mrs. R. L. Kirkpatrick, Miss Fannie Soper, Mrs. S. O. Hunnicutt, and Mrs. Lucy Koucher. During this term was instituted a normal department, conducted by Professor O. C. Hill and his assistant, Miss Heath. Hill continued to exercise supervision over all the other departments of the school. Miss Lizzie Patterson was teacher of the colored school during this academic year.

For the term of 1877–78, Professor O. C. Hill was Principal, assisted by Miss Alice Heath in the normal department, and Miss Julia Gearheart, Miss Fannie Soper, Mrs. R. L. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. A. M. Kellogg, in the public school. Miss Lizzie Patterson, continued to teach the colored school.

For the term of 1878–79, O. C. Hill was retained as Principal, with Miss Alice Heath assistant, in the normal department, and Miss Nettie Gardner, Miss Fannie Soper, Miss Helen Lehmer and Mrs. A. M. Kellogg, assistants in the public school.

The colored school this year was taught by Miss Alice Armstrong.

During 1879–80, O. C. Hill was Principal, with R. B. Whittaker as assistant in the normal department, and Miss Nettie Gardner, Mrs. S. Thomas, Miss Ella Evans and Mrs. A. M. Kellogg, assistants in the public school departments.

Mrs. L. McKnight taught the colored school.

In term of 1880–81, O. C. Hill was again Principal, with Mrs. S. Thomas assistant in the normal department, and Miss Nettie Gardner, Miss Alice Kline, Miss Nannie Nesbit and Mrs. A. M. Kellogg, assistants in the public school departments.

Mrs. L. McKnight taught the colored school.

For the year 1881–82, C. L. Ebaugh was Principal, with Miss Annie Dysart as assistant in the normal department, Professor Samuel M. Ruley, Miss Bessie Lehmer, Miss Susie Lukins and Mrs. A. M. Kellogg, assistants in the public school departments.

Mrs. Kate Fry taught the colored school.

The compensation paid to principals has ranged from $75 to $100 per month, and to assistants from $35 to $60 per month.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES.

The first paper printed in Holt County was the Holt County *News*. Its first issue appeared July 1, 1857, in the town of Oregon. It was a seven column weekly, published by S. H. B. Cundiff. April 15, 1859,

Cundiff sold the paper to Cyrus Cook and A. Watrous. April 29, 1859, J. W. Biggers became a partner of C. Cook & Co., in the publication of the paper. July 1, 1859, Cyrus Cook became sole proprietor of the *News*. November 11, 1859, the paper became the property of A. Watrous, Jr. May 11, 1860, Charles W. Bowman purchased an interest in the paper, which was thenceforth published by Watrous and Bowman. November 24, 1860, the paper again changed hands, and A. R. Conklin was announced as its proprietor. January 8, 1861, he changed the name of the paper, styling it the *Courier and News*. February 2, 1861, this much owned paper again changed hands, Jabez Robinson and J. W. Biggers becoming proprietors. Its bold advocacy of the doctrine of the right of secession provoked the wrath of the military authorities, and, a short time after the last change in ownership and management, Major Peabody came up from St. Joseph, with several companies of militia, took possession of the office and moved away the press and type. He was, however, induced soon after to bring back this material, the type, however, in a pied condition. The press and other material of the office was afterwards sold to Sheriff Campbell, of Troy, Kansas, who started therewith a Republican paper.

The second newspaper started in the county was the *Monitor*, a weekly journal published in Forest City by J. R. VanNatta and A. R. Conklin. It first appeared in September, 1858. Towards the of close of the following year the paper came out as the *Courier*, published by A. R. Conklin. It was succeeded July 10, 1861, by the Holt County *Sentinel*, published by Daniel Zook & Co., also a weekly journal. Only five issues appeared when the publication of the paper was suspended. August 14, 1863, the *Sentinel* again appeared, after an interval of two years, coming out with No. 6. It was again published by Daniel Zook & Co. The Co. was a printer by the name of Bodenhamer. With No. 17, which appeared October 30, 1863, the publication of the paper was suspended.

The *Missouri Expose* was started in Forest City, July, 1868, by S. M. C. Reynolds and D. O. Wasson.

February 27, 1869, the Holt County *Journal* made its first appearance as the successor of the *Expose*. This was also a weekly. It was published by Thomas H. and Robert A. Frame. After the eighteenth issue the publication suspended.

December 3, 1869, C. W. and G. W. Bowman started, in Forest City, the *Independent*. This they continued to publish till October 22, 1870, when D. P. Ballard assumed control of the paper. He suspended publication, November 11, 1870, when the press and other material were moved to Rock Port, Missouri, and a Democratic paper started with the same. This closed the journalistic enterprises of Forest City.

In July, 1865, the Holt County *Sentinel* made its first appearance in the town of Oregon, where it continued to be published by C. W. Bowman till July, 1869, when Adam Klippel bought the paper. He continued to edit and publish the *Sentinel* till October, 1876, when he sold out to W. W. Davenport, who changed its name, styling it the *County Paper*. In the summer of 1881, Davenport sold out to D. P. Dobyns & Co., the present (1882) proprietors and publishers. It is a handsome seven column, eight page paper, and the recognized organ of the Republican party in the county.

The Missouri Valley *Times* was started in Oregon, July, 1874, by Kaucher & Hasness. It was a neatly printed, seven column sheet, Republican in politics. In 1876, Captain Kaucher sold his interest to Henry Shutts. The paper then underwent a political change, appearing as a Democratic sheet, under the name and style of the Holt County *Press*. In June, 1877, Mr. Shutts sold his interest to Colonel Clark Irvine. September, 19, 1881, Leigh Irvine, Esq., became the owner of Colonel Irvine's interest in the paper, which was forthwith enlarged to an eight page, seven column journal. It is neatly and handsomely printed.

BANKS.

The first bank in the town of Oregon was organized in the fall of 1866, by Levi Zook and James Scott. This, like all its successors in the town, was a private bank. It was located in the old court house building on the northwest corner of Washington and Nodaway Streets, the house now owned by H. Sterrett. The style of the firm was Zook & Scott. They continued the partnership three and a half years, when, Zook retiring, the business was conducted by Scott alone for the period of a year, ending June 29, 1871, when he retired, and the firm of R. Montgomery & Co. succeeded to the business. This partnership continued till January, 1, 1872. The firm then became Zook & Montgomery and continued three years. January 1, 1875, Levi Zook retired from the partnership and M. S. Norman associated himself with the business, which, under the name and style of Montgomery & Norman, was continued till January, 1877, when, Norman retiring, Captain Albert Roecker became a member of the firm, under the present (1882) style of Montgomery & Roecker.

In 1872, the bank moved from its original location to a room in the rear of Ira Peter's store, on the opposite corner. This room fronted on Nodaway Street, below the corner. It continued in this location till the fall of 1877, when the present elegant brick building on Washington Street, now (1882) occupied by the bank, was completed at a cost of $3,700.

Through all its changes and modifications this bank has enjoyed the reputation of a substantial and reliable institution. Both Mr.

Montgomery and Captain Roecker are gentlemen, not only of recognized ability as business men, but rank with the enterprising and public spirited citizens of the northwest.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN.

Prior to the summer of 1876, when James A. Keeves & Co. erected, at a cost of five thousand dollars, their spacious two story brick business house, on the corner of Main and Nodaway Streets, there was, with the exception of the court house, but one brick building in the town, and that was the antiquated three story block on the northwest by north outside corner of Washington and Nodaway Streets, in the third story of which are located the halls of the Odd Fellows and the Free Masons. Shortly after the erection of Keeves' building Daniel David erected, on Washington Street a two story brick business house, twenty-six and a half by fifty feet, with a one story rear extension of twenty-five feet. This is now (1882) occupied by the general store of Schulte Brothers.

The sun of August 6, 1877, set upon a row of dingy, rickety, dilapidated, and altogether hideous looking frame buildings on Nodaway Street, fronting the public square, presenting a spectacle alike discreditable to the enterprise of the citizens of the town, and offensive to the gaze of the stranger arriving in the same, and especially striking in its contrast with the neat and attractive structure of the court house, and the luxuriant growth of the beautifully-kept park, in the center of which that then primitive temple of justice reared its graceful proportions. In the eternal fitness of things, however, it was decreed that this abuse of the bounty of the Giver of All Good should no longer be tolerated. The morning of the 7th of August rose upon another scene. The eyesore, the blot upon the fair picture of Oregon's wealth of vine, of fruit tree and of graceful shade was a sheet of devouring flame. In one short hour naught but the smouldering embers and foundation stones remained to tell the story of departed hideousness and delapidation. The people silently acquiesced in the justice of the visitation, only regretting that they had not long before taken down the old rat-harbors, which would have afforded fuel and kindling wood for a considerable period of time. They went to work and rebuilt their town speedily and with a hearty will. No ephemeral frame buildings, with ginger-bread decorations, however, rose upon the ruins, but neat, elegant and substantial brick structures, which would be creditable to a city of many times the population of Oregon, speak, to-day, of a spirit of enterprise which only slumbered in the old shanties of a bygone generation, till awakened by the cracking voice of all-devouring fire, and to-day, doubtless, these prosperous people thank Providence for the lesson so emphatically taught, as in the enjoyment of their cheerful and

elegant places of business, regret that the old tottering buildings had not been burned down long before the 7th day of August, 1877.

The rebuilding of the destroyed houses prompted others (for enterprise begets enterprise) also to build, and by the fall of the fire summer the handsome row of contiguous buildings were put up by the following parties, and at the cost annexed to their several names: F. and G. Seamans, $2,000; T. I. Kreek, three buildings, two at a cost of $3,000 each, and one at a cost of $1,250; N. Stock, $2,500; Dr. M. Lehmer, $2,200; William Hawkins, $3,200, and Amos Castle, $1,600. These buildings constitute a solid block of two-story structures of uniform height, and generally corresponding external appearance. In the same season the Christians erected on Nodaway Street, on the corner one block south of the court house square, a neat brick church, with graceful spire. Before the close of 1877, the brick banking house of Montgomery & Roecker, on Nodaway Street, was completed and occupied.

For upwards of fifteen years after its start the town of Oregon was the most important trading point above the Nodaway. After the removal of the county seat of Atchison County from Linden to Rock Port, the latter grew to be a place of considerable business importance, and cut off a large part of the country trade from Oregon. The growth of the surrounding country, however, was so rapid that the business of the town suffered no diminution.

To William Zook we have already referred. Many others who afterwards became representative men in their several departments of business, were originally residents of Oregon. Gen. James Craig, of St. Joseph, once practiced law there. P. L. McLaughlin, the Tootles, Nave & McCord, Turner & Frazer, B. B. Frazer, John Ovelman, Hiram Patterson and M. S. Norman, have all since been leading wholesale dealers of St. Joseph. Paris Pfouts, formerly editor of the St. Joseph *Gazette*, subsequently a wholesale grocer of St. Louis, and ultimately publisher of a daily paper in Texas, was originally an Oregon man. Among others may be mentioned Samuel Wood, a leading lawyer of Montana; J. H. Utt and Joseph Lehmer, of White Cloud, Kansas; Dr. H. W. Peter, now a leading physician of Louisville, Kentucky; R. L. Hatten, of Denver; C. W. Bowman, of Las Animas, and John Thatcher, of Pueblo, Colorado. Many of the surrounding towns in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, were founded by men from Oregon, among them Forest City and Mound City, Missouri and White Cloud, Kansas. Brownville, Nebraska, was named in honor of Richard Brown, a prominent farmer of Holt County, whose place adjoined the town site of Oregon.

THE PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES OF OREGON.

Berr es, August, furniture dealer.
Chadduck, George, general merchant.
Cook, William, blacksmith.
Castle, Amos, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes.
Dobyns, D. P., publisher *County Paper*.
Edwards & Fry, butchers.
Edwards, L. H., manufacturer of wagons.
Foster Brothers, livery stable, hack line, etc.
Foster & Ely, butchers.
H. Faragher, clocks, watches, jewelry and silverware.
Hasness & Irvine, publishers *Holt County Press*.
Hershberger & Anderson, dealers in general merchandise.
Hinde, T. S., dealer in drugs, groceries, etc.
Hill, L. H., barber.
Hoblitzell & Co., dealers in lumber and building material.
Hoetter, E. P., restaurant, confectionery and bakery.
Inghram & Baker, manufacturers of kitchen safes, lathe works, etc.
Keeves, J. A., general merchant.
Creek & Watson, general merchants.
Kyger, N. J., saloon.
Kinsley, Jacob, harness maker and saddler.
King & Proud, druggists, etc.
Lehmer, Dr., drugs, paints, glass and fancy goods.
Martin, Daniel, manufacturer of saddles, harness, and dealer in wagons, buggies, etc.
Montgomery & Roecker, bankers.
Nies, George, dealer in fancy goods, ladies' dress goods, etc.
Nies, J. H., & Co., tinners, and dealers in stoves, etc.
Peter, Ira, dealer in clothing and general merchandise.
Pilbrick, Clark, barber.
Privet, Clark, blacksmith.
Peret, J. W., barber.
Rostock, F. S. & Son, boot and shoe makers.
Schulte Brothers, dealers in general merchandise.
Stock, Nick, merchant tailor.
Sterrett, W. H., dealer in general merchandise.
Stout & Bartram, confectioners.
Stuckey, Samuel, livery stable.
Shutts, Samuel, blacksmith.
Seaman, Fred., exclusive dealer in boots and shoes.
Whitmer, Samuel, manufacturer of sorghum.
The practicing physicians of Oregon are A. Goslin and J. T. Thatcher.

MAYORS.

The city of Oregon was chartered by special act of the Legislature passed November 5, 1857.

On March 24, 1870, the same was amended so as to extend its jurisdiction over subsequent additions.

The elections for Mayor have always occurred on the first Tuesday in April of each year.

Daniel David, 1857.
B. B. Frazer, 1859.
Peter Price, 1860.
Daniel David, 1861.
Daniel David, 1862.
No civil government from 1863 to 1864.
William Hawkins, 1864.
James S. Hart, 1865.
S. C. Collins, 1866.
A. Walters, 1867. He failed to qualify and Wm. Smith was elected in his place in May following.
James S. Hart, 1868.
G. M. Edson, 1869.
R. D. Markland, 1870.
Samuel Stucky, 1871.
Samuel Stucky, 1872.
Samuel Stucky, 1873.
Samuel Stucky, 1874.
Henry Shutts, 1875.
Samuel Stucky, 1877.
Samuel Stucky, 1878.
M. H. Soper, 1879.

J. Limbird was elected in April, 1880, and served till January, 1881, when he resigned to fill his position in the state legislature. Clark O. Proud then filled the position till the period of the election in April, 1881, when James E. Cummins was chosen mayor. At the same election the following were also chosen: Henry Cook, Marshal, and A. W. King, Assessor. The following members of the city council were also at that time elected: J. H. Nies, Dr. J. T. Thatcher, James Watson, W. R. Springer, Ira Peter, J. B. Hoblitzell, Samuel Whitmer, Samuel Hershberger, and Daniel Martin.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In respect of one peculiarity, there is perhaps no town in the Union resembling Oregon, and that is in the matter of fruit grown within its limits. Not only the immediate suburbs, but the town itself is a vast and continuous orchard of the finest varieties of apples, peaches and other pomological products. It is estimated, without any exaggeration, that there are growing within the limits of the town not less than ten thousand fruit trees, to say nothing of the wine producing vineyards that abound in many of the enclosures of the town. Of those adjoining the town site on the west side, is the orchard of T. I. Kreek, containing 900 apple, 300 pear, and 500 peach trees, and also about 500 grape vines. On the northwest corner is the extensive orchard of George P. Luck-

hardt, described in the chapter on "Nurseries," of which he has the most extensive in the county. On the southwest. Ab Zook has between 800 and 900 trees. On the southeast side, C. Hoblitzell has an apple orchard of 1,100 apple trees, besides peach, pear and other fruit trees. Stephen Blanchard, on the east side, has an apple orchard of about six hundred trees. Stephen C. Collins has about two hundred and twenty of different varieties.

POSTMASTERS.

Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, established January 17, 1843. The following is a list of the postmasters appointed at this post office from 1843 to 1881, inclusive, together with the date of their appointment:

John C. Norman, January 17, 1843.
William Zook, January 13, 1845.
George W. Kelly, December 9, 1845.
John Dozier, February 7, 1848.
Galen Crow, March 19, 1851.
Henry W. Peter, December 5, 1853.
W. H. Williams, December 23, 1856.
James J. Ruley, January 20, 1857.
Burkitt J. Bowen, February 20, 1860.
John P. Halbach, January 2, 1861.
Howard T. Combs, May 11, 1861.
W. H. Sterrett, March 15, 1862.
William Hawkins, February 24, 1865.
Benjamin F. Potter, April 25, 1866.
Samuel P. Jewell, March 16, 1869.
Mrs. Kate G. Holtz, March 10, 1871.
Edgar L. Allen, November 14, 1881.

FOREST CITY,

an important commercial town of the county, and, as late as the summer of 1868, a well-known shipping point on the Missouri River, was laid out by a company composed of Tootles & Fairleigh, of St. Joseph, Missouri, Zook & Patterson, and Nave & Turner; the two latter firms from Oregon, Missouri.

The land on which this town was laid out, a tract of 520 acres, was purchased by the company of the original proprietor, Joel Baldwin, for about ten thousand dollars. It is in Lewis Township, twenty-eight miles north by west of St. Joseph, on the main line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, on sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, township 60, range 38, and occupies a surface 877 feet above the sea level. The first sale of lots occurred May 15, 1857, and the place, forthwith, began to be settled and improved rapidly. The first store building in the place was put up by Tootles, Fairleigh & Co. It is a large two-story frame building, on the northwest corner of Commercial and Holt Streets, fronting on the latter, and now (1882) occupied by Joseph Groves, dealer in general merchandise. It was built in the summer of 1857. In the same year, Nave, Turner & Co. put up the store building now occupied by J. M. Ford & Smith. Others followed in rapid succession, and the town was soon built up. The first brick building in the town, a two-

story business house, was commenced in 1857, and completed in the following year, by Zook & Baldwin, and occupied by them as a drug store, the first established in the place. The senior member of this firm, Daniel Zook, Esq., is a prominent lawyer of the county, and now a resident of Oregon. The building is now, and has been, since 1872, occupied by the drug store of John France & Co.

The first postmaster in the town was Daniel Zook, appointed in 1857. He was succeeded by Alvin Conklin, who, in 1860, was succeeded by George Weber. The fourth in succession was Hon. H. K. S. Robinson. He became postmaster on the resignation of George Weber, in 1877. Miss Mary M. Canon was appointed to succeed the former in 1881, at which time Messrs. Weber and Robinson accepted positions in the Frazer & McDonald Bank.

The first blacksmith established in Forest City, was John W. Moody, formerly of Independence, Missouri. He removed from Oregon, Missouri, to Forest City, where he opened his shop in the summer of 1857.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Forest City, was during the winter of 1857–58, in a small frame building. The first teacher of this school was James Walden, from Kentucky. He was succeeded, in 1858, by Miss Mary Hart. This was a private enterprise. About ten years after, a brick public school building was erected on the summit of the abrupt hill-range, which divides the business from the residence portion of the town. This was a house fifty by twenty feet in area, with a hall through the center. M. Howley did the brick work, and G. W. Hitt, one of the pioneer carpenters of the town, the wood work. The cost of the building was about two thousand dollars. The first who taught in this school was Rev. Prof. Thornton, assisted by Miss Mary Canon. The building was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1874–75. The location of this house was not a little remarkable, and about the only claim to be advanced in favor of the site was the fact that, in the summer season, when schools were not generally in session, it was, from its extraordinary elevation (about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of Commercial Street) an airy situation, and one that commanded an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The ascent from the level of the town to the summit of the elevation on which this house was perched, is exceedingly abrupt and, in some conditions of weather, must have been impossible from more than one way of approach.

The present (1882) graded school of Forest City was commenced in July, 1875, and completed in October of the same year. It is a two-story brick building, containing four rooms, two of which are on the first, and the others on the second floor. The architects of the building

were Stigers & Bœttner, and the contractor R. K. Allen, all of St. Joseph. The building stands on Grand Avenue, in the eastern part of the town. Its cost was about $5,000. The first session of the public school in this building opened in November, 1875, Prof. Samuel Ruley, Principal, assisted by Miss H. Lehmer. The school opened in the fall of 1876, with the same teachers. In the fall of 1877 Lee Helsley became Principal, assisted by Miss Helen Lehmer and Mrs. E. F. Welch.

The session of 1878 opened with Rev. John Anderson as Principal, assisted by Miss Jose Wilkinson. In the fall of 1879 the school opened with Rev. John Anderson as Principal, assisted by Miss Julia Gearhart and Miss Jose Wilkinson.

In the fall of 1880 the teachers were Rev. John Anderson, Principal, and Miss Helen Lehmer and Miss Jose Wilkinson, assistants. These were succeeded, in the fall of 1881, by Prof. M. Murphy, Principal, assisted by Miss Kate Howley and Miss Gertrude Whobrey. The public schools are in session here eight months in the year.

The colored school is taught in a frame building at the north end of Commercial Street. This first opened January 4, 1878, with William Barnes as teacher. He also taught the session which opened September, 1878. October, 1879, the school opened in charge of Miss Lizzie Patterson. September, 1880, Mrs. A. N. B. Sprague had charge of the school.

THE FIRST HOTEL

in Forest City was kept in a two story frame house near the northern extremity of Commercial Street. It was built by the town company in 1859, and was opened by G. W. Glasgow, who continued to keep it about one year, at the end of which period he was succeeded by L. B. Green, who purchased the property of the town company. The building is now (1882) owned by Mrs. Blackleach. The town company subsequently erected the two story brick building on the northeast corner of Commercial and Holt Streets. This has always, since its completion, been kept as a hotel, and often changed hands. It is now (1882) kept by B. B. Foster & Co., who own the building.

EARLY BUSINESS.

As early as 1857 Nave, Turner & Co. started a grocery jobbing house in the store room now occupied by J. M. Ford and Smith, on Commercial Street. This they continued till about 1859. In those days whisky was abundant, cheap and readily attainable anywhere, and it was not till 1858 that James Simpson opened the first saloon in Forest City. Whisky in those days sold at from eighteen to twenty-five cents per gallon, and it is claimed by the early settlers of the county that there

was then in the country, generally, less drunkenness, in proportion to its population, than there is at present.

Forest City, from the period of its foundation, till the summer of 1868, when the Missouri River suddenly turned westward and left the town two and a half miles inland, was a place of no inconsiderable importance as a shipping point, and it early became the port from which a vast amount of produce of all kinds was shipped by water. The great staple in those days was hemp, and as many as thirteen steamboats have been tied up at one time, at the wharf, awaiting freight. By the caving of the river banks, before that uncertain stream left the town, a considerable portion of Forest City, amounting, probably, to one-third its original area, which was spread over the bottom, had disappeared. In the summer of 1868 the last boat landed at Forest City, and was moored to the rails of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad track, which, on the 10th day of August of that year, had been completed from St. Joseph to that point. This was the Carrie P. Kuntz. On this boat W. and J. W. Zook made their last shipment, by water, of a lot of corn from this point. This shipment amounted to three thousand and seven sacks of corn. By the following day the Missouri was flowing two and a half miles west of the town, and naught remained but the sluggish sediments of the forsaken river bed, through which the Little Tarkio now flows, to tell of the late bustle and animation of thronging boats, which were to visit her extinguished port no more.

In its palmiest days the mercantile business of Forest City amounted to not less than $300,000 a year, to say nothing of the vast shipping interests of the place. The original heavy dealers of the town were Turner, Frazer & Co. and Tootle, Fairleigh & Co. In 1865, the heavy firms doing business there were Frazer & Brittain and W. & J. W. Zook. Of the original settlers of the place, but few are now numbered with its population. These include Dr. H. M. Wilson, the first physician to locate in the town. He came in 1857, as did also George Weber, the banker. Of those who came in the following year, are J. M. Ford, the merchant, M. T. Collins, carpenter, William Burgess, G. W. Hitt, the undertaker and builder. W. H. Williams came in the succeeding year.

In 1839, William Burgess, in partnership with Thomas Cunningham, started near the north end of the town a pottery, which they continued to operate for some time, but finally abandoned for more directly remunerative pursuits. Among the early established business men of the town still in the place is O. Graves, of the present firm of Graves & Weber, and in 1865, a member of the firm of Graves & Faucett.

One of the early enterprises yet extant, of the town, is the

FOREST CITY BREWERY.

This was first started in a small frame building, put up for the purpose in 1859 by a man by the name of C. Krauss. In the beginning of the following year Krauss & Engel erected the brick structure on stone foundation which now constitutes the brewery building. These parties pursued the business here four or five years. Capt. Albert Roecker, a prominent citizen of the county, and at present engaged in the banking business in Oregon, was at one time identified with the interests of this brewery. Jacob Schweinfurth purchased it of William Zook, of St. Joseph, into whose hands it had subsequently fallen, and in January, 1881, commenced the manufacture of beer, which he has since successfully pursued. The original cost of the building was about $15,000. It was sold to Jacob Schweinfurth for $2,500.

Forest City was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, passed March 12, 1861. The first Mayor elected under this charter was George Weber.

The present 1882 officials of the town are S. M. Glass, elected Mayor April, 1881; H. H. Brady, Marshal and Collector; Joseph Ferguson, Assessor; W. R. Smith, Treasurer; and George Poindexter, Register.

The members of the Council are Dr. H. M. Wilson, Vine Hovey, J. M. Ford, John Puncheon, William Burgess, William Ferry, A. Weber, Joseph Groves and John France.

CHURCHES.

The first church built in Forest City was erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It is a brick structure on Grand Avenue, thirty-four by fifty-one feet. It was built in 1860, chiefly by means of the material aid and through the exertions of Hiram Patterson and L. Zook, then selling goods in the town. These gentlemen contributed $500 toward the enterprise. Joshua T. Sedwick was also a liberal contributor, and superintended the erection of the building, which cost about $4,000.

In 1866, the M. E. Church South, sold this building to the Missionary Baptists, who still (1882) continue to own the building.

The first to preach the gospel in Forest City was the Rev. Benjamin Baxter, of the M. E. Church South, and an active organizer of the same in the town. This was several years before the erection of their house of worship. The records of this church are incomplete and unsatisfactory, and it is impossible to provide anything like a complete history of the organization. In 1869, less than three years after the sale of their church to the Baptists, the M. E. Church South erected another building. This was a gothic frame, on Walnut Street. H. Patterson, of St. Joseph,

and J. T. Sedwick, now of Craig, in Holt County, were especially active in the building of the church, and succeeded in raising in a few days, the necessary funds (about $2,200) for its erection. Among the other organizers of this church were Hiram Wiggins, L. B. Green, H. Patterson, and their wives. The present (1882) membership of this church is fifty-two. The Rev. C. D. Davis is pastor of the congregation. Joseph Groves, a prominent merchant of the town, is the popular superintendent of a large Sunday School attached to this church.

The Missionary Baptist Church was organized March 31, 1866, with twenty-four members, among whom were C. J. Hart, G. W. Hitt, John S. Pugh, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, Mrs. Alice Archer, William A. Joy, Henry C. Offutt, Miss Lizzie Offutt, H. E. Offutt, Mrs. Emma J. Hitt, Charles E. Joy, Isaac D. Brown, Miss Susan F. Hanks, Miss Virginia Offutt, Miss M. F. Riley, Mrs. M. J. Williams, Mrs. Jemima Pugh, Mrs. Mary J. Hart and Mrs. Turner.

The first minister of this church was the Rev. G. W. Huntley. He was succeeded April, 1870, by Rev. R. M. Rhodes. In 1874, Rev. E. S. Irely was pastor. Rev. S. J. Cook succeeded to the ministry of this church in 1877, and served till 1879, since which time the church has been without a pastor.

The Christians began in 1875 the erection of a frame church near the eastern extremity of Grand Avenue. It was not entirely completed till the winter of 1881–82. Its cost was about $1,500. Elder T. J. Williamson is pastor. The third ecclesiastical edifice built in Forest City was the Roman Catholic Church, near the northern extremity of Commercial Street. Its erection was superintended by the Rev. Father Welch, of St. Joseph, in 1869. It is a frame building, completed at a cost of $1,500. The dedication sermon was preached to a large congregation by the Right Rev. Bishop Hogan, of St. Joseph. Rev. Father Baker is (1882) present minister.

The Old School Presbyterians have an organization in Forest City. They are without a church edifice of their own, but occupy the M. E. Church, South.

FOREST CITY LODGE, NO. 214, A., F. AND A. M.

was organized U. D. from the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, and set to work by the D. D. G. Master, July 8, 1860. The officers constituted under this dispensation were Milton S. Moodie, W. M.; Levi Zook, S. W., and Hiram Patterson, J. W. The following subordinate officers were then appointed and installed: Daniel Zook, Secretary; H. L. Williams, Treasurer: E. V. Upton, S. D.; E. W. Rynehart, J. D.; Hiram Wiggins, Steward and Tyler. The lodge continued to work under this dispensation until June 17, 1861, when they assembled for

the first time by virtue of a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the state and dated May 30, 1861.

On the 24th of June, 1861, occurred their first election of officers, with the following result: M. S. Moodie, W. M.; Levi Zook, S. W.; H. Patterson, J. W.; Lewis Leach, Secretary; H. L. Williams, Treasurer; William Proffitt, Tyler, and R. L. Hatten, Chaplain.

At a subsequent meeting held July 6, 1861, the Senior and Junior wardens resigned, and J. M. Frazer was elected to succeed the former and Richard Leach the latter officer.

On the occasion of the second election of officers, which occurred December 27, 1862, the following were chosen for the ensuing Masonic year and were duly installed: H. Patterson, W. M.; E. V. Upton, S. W.; T. H. Hatten, J. W.; R. E. Turner, Secretary; H. L. Williams, Treasurer, and H. Wiggins, Tyler.

The annual election of officers held at their hall in Forest City, December 28, 1863, resulted as follows: J. M. Frazer, W. M.; Lewis Leach, S. W.; J. M. Ford, J. W.; R. E. Turner, Secretary; H. L. Williams, Treasurer; and Hiram Wiggins, Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1864, was held with the following results: Hiram Patterson, W. M.; J. T. Sedwick, S. W.; J. M. Ford, J. W.; J. S. Brittain, Secretary; H. L. Williams, Treasurer; Hiram Wiggins, Steward and Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1865, resulted as follows: H. Patterson, W. M.; J. T. Sedwick, S. W.; J. M. Ford, J. W.; H. L. Williams, Treasurer; Albert Roecker, Secretary, and Hiram Wiggins, Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1865, was as follows: J. T. Sedwick, W. M.; J. M. Ford, S. W.; C. W. Harris, J. W.; H. L. Williams, Treasurer; H. R. Johnson, Secretary, and Hiram Wiggins, Tyler.

The annual election of December 27, 1867, was held with the following results: W. H. Williams, W. M.; C. W. Harris, S. W.; J. W. Zook, J. W.; R. J. Poindexter, Treasurer; Hiram Patterson, Secretary, and C. R. Conklin, Tyler.

The annual election day, the 27th of December, occurring on Sunday, the regular election for officers for the ensuing Masonic year, was held on the day previous, the 26th of December, 1868, and resulted as follows: Jacob M. Ford, W. M.; John H. Hill, S. W.; John Dyche, J. W.; Orville Graves, Treasurer; Albert Gooch, Secretary, and Hiram Wiggins, Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1869, resulted as follows: H. Patterson, W. M.; W. H. Williams, S. W.; John Dyche, J. W.; J. W. Zook, Treasurer; James A. Gooch, Secretary, and M. D. Brown, Tyler.

At the regular anniversary communication held December 27, 1870, the following officers were elected and installed: W. H. Williams, W. M.; W. B. Orr, S. W.; W. S. Canon, J. W. J. M. Ford, Treasurer, and

James A. Gooch, Secretary. The following were appointed: R. M. Rhodes, Chaplain; H. M. Wilson, S. D.; Thomas Teare, J. D., and Richard Hartwell, Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1871, occurred with the following results; Hiram Patterson, W. M.; H. M. Wilson, S. W.: George B. Chadduck, J. W.; J. M. Ford, Treasurer, and L. R. Ely, Secretary. The following were then appointed: R. M. Rhodes, Chaplain; John R. Dyche, S. D.; R. P. Zook, J. D., and M. V. B. Cass, Tyler,

December 27, 1872, the following were elected and installed: W. H. Williams, W. M.; G. W. McKinney, S. W.; R. P. Zook, J. W,; J. M. Ford, Treasurer; L. R. Ely, Secretary, and M. V. B. Cass, Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1873, occurred with the following results: H. W. Wilson, W. M.; John R. Dyche, S. W.; M. V. B. Cass, J. W.; J. M. Ford, Treasurer; L. R. Ely, Secretary. The appointed officers were: O. C. Plummer, S. D.; M. D. Brown, J. D.; W. S. Canon and J. P. Adams, Stewards; H. Wiggins, Tyler.

The 27th occurring on Sunday the anniversary communication was held on December 26, 1874, when the following officers were elected and installed: Joshua T. Sedwick, W. M.; John R. Dyche, S. W.; John Hill, J. W.; Joseph P. Adams, Secretary; Robert P. Zook, Treasurer; Hiram Wiggins, Tyler.

At the annual election of December 27, 1875, the following officers were elected and installed by Past Master Sedwick: W. B. Orr, W. M.; O. C. Plummer, S. W.; Hiram Wiggins, J. W.; R. N. Howell, Treasurer; J. M. Canon, Secretary; Thomas Teare was appointed Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1876, resulted as follows: R. P. Zook, W. M.; H. M. Wilson, S. W.; Orville Graves, J. W.; J. M. Ford, Treasurer; W. R. Smith, Secretary; Thomas Teare, Tyler.

December 27, 1877, the following officers were elected: M. V. B. Cass, W. M.; G. M. Williams, S. W.; R. Hartwell, J. W.; W. S. Canon, Secretary, J. M. Ford, Treasurer.

The following officers were elected December 16, 1878, and were installed December 27, 1878: J. M. Ford, W. M.; W. H. Wilson, S. W.; M. V. B. Cass, J. W.; O. Graves, Treasurer; W. S. Canon, Secretary. Thomas Teare was appointed and installed Tyler.

December 15, 1879, the following were elected, and on the 27th of the same month were duly installed: H. M. Wilson, W. M.; R. P. Zook, S. W.; D. S. Alkire, J. W.; O. Graves, Treasurer; J. M. Ford, Secretary; M. V. B. Cass and F. Linsel, Deacons, and Thomas Teare, Tyler.

At the regular election held December 20, 1880, the following were chosen, and on the 27th of the same month were duly installed: H. M. Wilson, W. M.; George Weber, S. W.; W. R. Smith, J. W.; Orville Graves, Treasurer; J. M. Ford, Secretary; J. H. Wilson, S. D.; J. P. Adams, J. D., and M. V. B. Cass, Tyler.

The annual election held December 19, 1881, resulted as follows: H. M. Wilson, W. M.; R. P. Zook, S. W.; Thomas Teare, J. W.; Orville Graves, Treasurer; J. M. Ford, Secretary. With the above were also installed on the 27th of the same month, M. V. B. Cass, Tyler; D. S. Alkire and W. R. Smith, Deacons.

The Lodge, at the period of its organization, convened in a hall occupying the second floor of the building on the northwest corner of Commercial and Holt Streets, now owned and occupied by Joseph Groves. About 1862, the institution was moved to the second floor of the brick building now occupied by the store of Graves & Weber, on Commercial Street, near the corner of Grand Avenue.

The present (1882) lodge room is 60x24 feet, including ante rooms, and occupies the third floor of R. P. Zook & Co.'s large brick building, on Grand Avenue, opposite Commercial Street. This building, with its rear extension, one story, forty feet, was erected in 1879.

The first yard in which pine lumber was sold in Forest City, was opened by Robinson & Platter, in 1865.

BANKS.

The Frazer & McDonald Bank was started as a private bank, in 1873, by B. B. Frazer and Dr. D. McDonald. It was chartered July 30, 1878, under the laws of the State, with a capital of $30,000. This, in April, 1881, was reduced to $20,000. At that period, Dr. McDonald the cashier, and W. F. McDonald, the teller, resigned, and were succeeded by George Weber, the present (1882) cashier, and Hon. H. K. S. Robinson, teller. The bank building is a small two-story brick structure, on Grand Avenue, erected and furnished in 1874, at a cost of over $1,800. It is provided with a fire-proof vault and burglar-proof safe. The bank is regarded as a solid institution.

Forest City has had in her day, several

NEWSPAPERS.

Of these, the first was the *Monitor*, a weekly journal, started in 1858, by J. R. Van Natta & Alvin R. Conklin. Some time after its start, in the latter part of 1859, the name of this paper was changed, and it continued to be published as the *Courier*. This paper appeared regularly till about the period of the breaking out of the civil war. There were, at different successive periods, some six or seven similar enterprises started in Forest City. Special reference to these will be found under the head of the Newspaper Press of Holt County.

Forest City was also the seat of the three first fairs held in the county. Reference to these will also be found under the general head of County Fairs.

Forest City rejoices in the possession of two grist

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The first, a two run mill, is located on block 88, in the north part of the town. It was built in 1867, by George and Gabriel Mauck, and is now (1882) owned by J. W. Zook, of St. Joseph. For a year previous to January, 1882, this mill was idle. It was then put in operation by Capt. W. S. Canon.

East Forest Mills, built by Lewis M. Kaull & Co. in 1868, and completed in 1869, are located at the southern extremity of the town. Of the present company Captain William Kaucher, a scientific and practical millwright is secretary and manager, and J. P. Adams, miller. The present company have owned the mill since 1874. About two-thirds of the stock is owned by J. H. C. Curtis, Clerk of the County Court of Holt County, and J. P. Adams, the miller. The balance is divided among numerous other parties. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and twenty barrels every twenty-four hours. This capacity is based on the average run. This is a new process mill and, besides the ordinary appliances proper to such institutions, is provided with eighty-one linear feet of bolting reels and a George T. Smith purifier. The cleaning machinery consists of separator, smutter and brush machine, besides two sets of magnets, to intercept any metallic substance that might chance to be in the grain. The capacity of the elevator and sheller is from 500 to 700 bushels per hour. The storage capacity of the mill and elevator is ten thousand bushels of grain.

J. A. Richardson's saw mill is in the immediate neighborhood of the East Forest Mills. It was established in 1869. The firm was Richardson & Plummer.

J. Demuth started a foundry in the town in 1865. He continued to operate it there till January, 1882, when he moved the works to St. Joseph. M. V. B. Cass, for many years a well known and popular blacksmith of Forest City, started his foundry in the place on the removal to St. Joseph of J. Demuth.

France & Co., representative druggists of the town, started in 1878 a rendering tank in the town. They run out about three car loads or 200 barrels of grease every year.

In January, 1882, the firm of O. C. Plummer & Co. started in the business of manufacturing dimension walnut lumber and veneering. The firm includes O. C. Plummer, Vine Hovey, and Blair Harrison.

THE PRESENT BUSINESS

of Forest City is as follows, beginning at the northern extremity of Commercial Street:

The flouring mill of Zook & Canon, revived January, 1882, with Captain W. S. Canon, manager and miller.

Wagon and blacksmith shop of G. W. Nuff, 1881.

Hotel of B. B. Foster & Co., October, 1881 ; this building corners on Holt Street.

General store of Joseph Groves opposite, established in 1872.

Mrs. Chadwick, millinery, 1881.

W. H. Williams & Co., stoves and tinware, 1858.

Furniture store of John Puncheon, in which is the post office, kept by Miss Mary M. Canon, 1881.

General store of Ford & Smith, 1878. This was the stand of the firm of Brittain & Ford, started in 1869.

E. C. Wells & Son, general store, 1881.

Giles Norton, barber, 1878.

John Jackson, boot and shoemaker, 1879.

George W. Baldwin, grocery and confectionery, 1880.

J. Limp, butcher.

Minton Bros., general stock, 1881.

D. Beeler, saloon, 1881.

William Burgess, saloon, 1858.

Graves & Weber, general store, 1875.

Sandford Lympus, confectionery, 1878.

W. H. Willis, inventor and patent right man, 1865.

On Grand Avenue : R. P. Zook & Co., general store, 1877. The original firm was W. & J. W. Zook, established in 1860.

The Frazer & McDonald Bank.

Office of the lumber yard of George Poindexter & Co., 1880.

M. V. B. Cass, blacksmith, wagon shop, and foundry, 1869.

Dr. M. D. Brown, dentist, watchmaker, etc., 1863.

G. W. Hitt, carpenter, builder and undertaker, 1858.

Thompson Collins, carpenter, 1858.

Fred Schaffer, shoemaker, 1881.

James Hayley, blacksmith, 1880.

L. A. Hill, butcher shop, 1881.

Brewery revived by Jacob Schweinfurth in 1881.

On C Street : Zook & Terry's livery stable.

Office of S. T. Lucas, grain dealer.

Mrs. Trissal's Hotel.

Kane, Miller & Glass, live stock dealers.

Zook & Terry, wood yard.

The dates annexed indicate the origin of the present firms, many of the members of which are old representative merchants of the town.

The professional men are Dr. H. M. Wilson and Dr. E. B. Bullock, physicians; Dr. M. D. Brown, dentist, and D. S. Alkire, attorney-at-law. Of the

ORIGINAL SETTLERS

of Forest City, few now (1882) continue to reside there. They include Captain W. S. Canon, manager of Zook & Canon's mill; Dr. H. M. Wilson, the pioneer physician of the place; George Weber, the banker, and George Turnham. These were all in the town when it first started, in 1857. William Burgess, G. W. Hitt and Thomas Collins were there in 1858. W. H. Williams came in 1859, and J. M. Ford in 1860. R. P. Zook is among the earliest settlers. Dr. H. M. Wilson, the pioneer physician of the town, is also an active promoter of the fruit interests of the neighborhood. Near his residence, in the north part of the town, he has an orchard of two hundred apple trees, one hundred and fifty bearing pear trees, large peach and cherry orchards, besides currants, gooseberries and small fruits without end. He has also sixty-five stands of bees.

Forest City is no less noted for the longevity of its people. Among the most remarkable instances of this character was Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky. At the period of her death, which occurred October 7, 1878, at the residence of her grandson, A. B. Brady, in the country, she was one hundred and four years old. For the twenty years previous to her death, she had made her home in Forest City, with Dr. Wilson, whose wife was her grand daughter, and to the last seemed to be in almost full possession of her faculties. Squire J. D. Perkins, another pioneer of Holt County, and a native of Virginia, died at his home in Forest City, in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

INDIAN BURIAL GROUND.

On the summit of the abrupt elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet, which divides the town of Forest City, were recently found, but a short distance below the surface, numerous human bones, and in some instances complete skeletons, supposed to be the remains of Indians, whose bodies were buried there at a period long anterior to the arrival of the whites in the country. Some of these relics are in the possession of Dr. H. M. Wilson.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Forest City, in the days of its early and vigorous prosperity, was, as before intimated, a noted shipping point by steamboat on the Missouri River, which left it shortly after the completion of the Kansas City, St.

Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad to that town. Though its shipments by rail amount, in the course of the year to no trifling figure, they are inconsiderable compared with the amount of produce hauled by wagon, every year, through its streets, northward, southward and westward. In the matter of apples alone, of which Holt County has an immense acreage, as many as one hundred and sixty wagon loads have crossed the White Cloud Ferry to Kansas, in a single day. In the fall of 1880 John Lyons, the ferryman at this point, took in over four thousand dollars for crossing apple wagons alone. The landing place on the Missouri side of the White Cloud Ferry is a considerable distance above Forest City; nothing but the old bed of the river through which the Tarkio now flows separating the town site from Rush Island, or, as it was formerly called Solomon's Island, a body of land including between three thousand and four thousand acres of inexhaustibly fertile soil.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CAPTAIN EDGAR L. ALLEN

was born in Howard, Steuben County, New York, April 23, 1834. His parents, Benjamin and Annie (Rogers) Allen, were both natives of the same state. Edgar was reared to manhood at his native village, receiving fair educational advantages. Upon arriving at maturity he commenced teaching and taught for several terms. He immigrated westward, in 1854, settling near Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in teaching and farming. In May, 1858, he came to Holt County, Missouri, and followed his profession until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, and served until 1865. He was mustered in as sergeant and was afterwards promoted to captain. He took part in the Red River campaign, under Gen. Banks, and in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Nashville, Tennessee, Tupelo, Mississippi, and many others. His company went to the field with one hundred men, and there were but thirty-two present when mustered out. At the close of the war Captain Allen again settled in Holt County and resumed farming. In 1866 he was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Holt County and served until the close of 1874, when he moved on a farm near town. In the spring of 1881 he moved into town and accepted the position of Deputy Clerk and Recorder. In December, 1881, he received the

appointment as Postmaster at Oregon, and took charge of the office January 1, 1882. Being an old settler he is widely and favorably known, and in the discharge of his official duties exercises scrupulous care and fidelity. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has voted for every president since that party was organized. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. and A. M., and has filled every position within the gift of the lodge, holding the office of steward at present. He is also a member of Keystone Chapter, No. 46, of Mound City, and was formerly a charter member of Holt Council. He owns a fine farm of 280 acres in the northern part of the county. Captain Allen was married January 1, 1860, to Miss Eliza Risk, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Risk, formerly of this county. She was born in this county in October, 1841, and was here reared. Himself and wife are active members of the M. E. Church of Oregon, in which he holds the office of steward and trustee. They have a family of seven children : George H., twenty years of age ; Floyd, now thirteen ; Emma, eleven years old ; Lilly, nine years old ; Edna, seven years old ; Ella, aged four years ; Eddie, two years of age.

JUDGE GEORGE ANDERSON,

stock raiser and dealer in general merchandise, is prominent among the enterprising citizens of Holt County. His parents, David Anderson and Rachel *nee* Dixon, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and in 1831 moved to Crawford County, Ohio, when it was a wilderness, and settled in the heavy timber. George was born in the town of DeKalb, Crawford County, Ohio, June 10, 1838, and was the seventh child in a family of twelve children. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received fair educational advantages, completing his schooling at the DeKalb Seminary. When sixteen years old, he accompanied his parents to Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, and when nineteen years of age he commenced dealing in stock, following the business for some three years. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He came to Holt County, Missouri, in March, 1863, and purchased a farm some three miles east of Oregon, but returned to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business at Gallia. In June, 1865, he again came west, and settled on a farm on the outskirts of Oregon. In the fall of 1865, he engaged in the hardware business with G. W. Cummins, forming the firm of Anderson & Cummins, under which name the business was conducted for about two years. His health failing, Mr. Anderson retired and improved a farm south of town, where Mr. Hoblitzell now resides. He disposed of this property in January, 1874, and settled on another farm near Forest City, which he also improved. In 1877 he returned to Oregon, and in 1879 he erected his present residence, which is one of the finest in the city. He owns 65 acres of land adjoining the town, where he lives,

besides two fine farms in this county, one of 320 acres in Hickory Township, and 400 acres in section 25, township 62, range 38, all under cultivation, and well stocked. Two good orchards are on the home farm. During his residence in the county Mr. A. has put out six orchards, and has done much towards building up the county. February 1st, 1879, he purchased an interest in a general merchandise store, with a Mr. Hershburger, and they continued the business until the 15th of January, 1882, when Mr. H. retired, and the firm became George Anderson & Co. They carry one of the heaviest stocks in the county. On the 29th of May, 1869, he became a member of the Holt County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and served five years. He became President of the society, September 21, 1872, filling this position two years. In 1872, he was elected County Judge, on the Republican ticket, and served six years. He has also served some eight years on the school board, and helped to erect the school house. He has been an active member of Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. and A. M., since 1867. He has made three trips to the home of his childhood, taking his family with him twice. Judge Anderson was married February 26, 1861, in the village of DeKalb, Ohio, to Miss Rebecca Cummins, an accomplished lady, daughter of George and Caroline Cummins, who were early pioneers of Ohio. She was born August 6, 1835, in DeKalb, and was the sixth in a family of eight children. She was educated at the DeKalb Seminary. They have had two children: Carrie R., born February 2, 1862, and David C., born May 26, 1867. Miss Carrie is a graduate of the Oregon Northwest Normal School. She also took a course of painting lessons at Linwood College, St. Charles, Missouri. She shows a wonderful talent for the art, and has some beautiful specimens of her work. The Judge and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, at Oregon.

GEORGE W. BALDWIN,

dealer in staple and fancy groceries and confections, is a leading business man of Forest City. His father, Joel Baldwin, born in 1810, in Richmond, Indiana, was one of the pioneers of Holt County. He came here in 1850, and located at this place. He once owned the town site, but sold it to the town company, having had it all in one farm. He held an interest in a drug store and also in a fine farm south of town. He died June 5, 1874. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy M. Vinsonhaler, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 9, 1819. She married Mr. Baldwin in 1841, and they moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, the same year, with her father, Jacob Vinsonhaler. George W. Baldwin was born April 14, 1851, in Forest City. He was reared to manhood in the then small village, and received his education in the common schools. In 1876 he opened a confectionery and restaurant establishment at Forest

City, which he conducted one year, but his health failing, he sold out and retired from business until April, 1880, when he purchased a stock of staple and fancy groceries. He again commenced business, and now has his store well filled with a complete stock, and has secured a large patronage. Having grown up to manhood in this vicinity, Mr. B. is well known. He has filled the position of City Register for several years, in an acceptable manner. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Forest City. His father was raised as a Friend, and carried through life those sterling principles of honesty and integrity taught him in childhood. He was a man honored and respected by all who were favored with his acquaintance, and his residence was a rendezvous for the young people to gather, they always being certain of having a pleasant time at Uncle Joel's.

WILLIAM BANKS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4. Among the earliest pioneers of Holt County may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. His parents, Thomas and Catharine Banks, were both natives of the Isle of Man. William was born at that place on the 21st of October, 1811. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When seventeen years old he went to Liverpool, England, and bound himself out for three years' service on the high seas, for the sum of £7 per year, he to furnish his own clothing. He made a voyage to Mobile, Alabana, thence to St. Andrews, thence to Jamaica and the West Indies, and back to Liverpool. While there he ran away from his captain and went aboard another vessel bound for Baltimore, and thence to New Orleans. He then commenced steamboating, which he continued for ten years. He made three trips up to the headquarters of the American Fur Company, at Fort Union, and has had two narrow escapes from being blown up on steamboats ; at one time, when an explosion took place, some forty persons died from the effects of the steam. In the fall of 1841 Mr. B. started from St. Louis with a stock of general merchandise, landing on the Missouri side of the river opposite Iowa Point, on the 9th of August. Having sold the goods, he started a ferry and woodyard, and also improved a farm. He moved to the farm he now occupies in 1855, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since. He owns some 1,280 acres of land in Holt County, though he commenced life at the bottom of the ladder. He is of a jovial disposition and hospitable in his manners.

AUGUST BERRES,

undertaker and dealer in furniture, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 13th of February, 1833. His parents, Frank and Elizabeth Berres, were both natives of Germany. August remained at his birthplace until

nineteen years of age, and while there learned the furniture trade. He crossed the ocean in May, 1852, and landed at New York City, where he stayed for about eighteen months, working at his trade. He then went to Chicago, and one year later moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, working there and at Huntington, Indiana, for some time. In August, 1866, he came west and settled in Oregon, and opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, where he has since been engaged in business, his being the oldest established business house in town. Mr. B. is well known in St. Joseph, Chicago, St. Louis and New York City, and other places, and is a reliable, hard working man. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Berres was married while in Indiana, on the 6th of July, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Hurst, daughter of John and Ursula Hurst, of Baden, Germany. She was born in that place December 22, 1832, and came to this country when thirteen years old. They have been blessed with six children, four of whom are now living: Frederick, born September 25, 1856; Mary, born December 26, 1863; Emma, born December 11, 1866, and Josephine, born September 5, 1871.

ANDREW BURRIER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 28, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1812. His parents, Philip and Mary Burrier, were both natives of Maryland, and Andrew accompanied them to Jefferson County, Ohio, when quite small. He was reared on a farm, early assisted in clearing land, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. Upon reaching his majority, he moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he remained some eight years. He then came to Holt County and settled near Oregon, which, at that time was a small place, containing only six or eight houses. The county was thinly settled and roving bands of Indians frequently passed through. Since that date the subject of this sketch has been actively engaged in tilling the soil. He owns 320 acres adjoining the city of Oregon on the northeast. His farm is well improved and he has a handsome residence upon it, also an orchard. Mr. Burrier was married to Miss Sarah Ridenour, in 1838. She was born December 17, 1820, in Harrison County, Ohio. They have five children living: Daniel, born April 8, 1847; Margaret, born May 13, 1849, (now the wife of James Bumps, of St. Joseph); Eliza J., born September 2, 1853, (now Mrs. E. Roulette, of Holt County); Hughey, born April 30, 1856; Andrew, born October 13, 1860. Seven are deceased. Mrs. Burrier is a member of the Lutheran Church.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. CANON,

of the firm of Zook & Canon, proprietors of the Forest City Mill, was born in Leesville, Ohio, October 24, 1833. His father, Samuel R. Canon,

was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, formerly Rachael Singery, was from Maryland. Until he was at the age of fifteen, William lived at his native village. He received a good common school education, and also attended one term at College. He accompanied his parents to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in October, 1852, his father purchasing a farm some six miles east of Oregon. He filled the position of County Judge some twelve years. On the 1st of January, 1853, young Canon commenced clerking in Oregon. In October, 1853, he went to what is now known as Council Bluffs, with Tootle & Jackson. Their store was burned in December, 1853, and he then returned to Oregon, and remained with Zook & Peter until April, 1854, when he crossed the plains with Crow & McCrosy, who drove a herd of cattle to California. Mr. Canon again came to Oregon in June, 1856, and began clerking for Zook & Patterson. In 1857 he came to Forest City with them, they keeping one of the first business houses in town. In 1859 the subject of this sketch, in company with William Zook, purchased the hardware and tinware store at this point. This they carried on until December 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Missouri State Militia, cavalry. He recruited this company and was elected captain. They went to St. Joseph, then to Kansas City, and from there to Neosho, where they joined the army of the frontier, and later served through Southern Missouri and Arkansas. His father died on the 20th of December, 1863, and William Canon resigned and came home to settle up his father's estate. He then engaged in dealing in horses and mules, and in 1865 he bought the Forest City saw mill, which he operated until 1866. In 1865 he also commenced contracting and building railroads. He followed this business until 1876, when he embarked in the grain business. In 1877 he made a trip to the Black Hills, but after remaining there a short time, he returned and resumed the grain and stock business. In June, 1879, he went to Mound City and opened the grain business at that point, but the short crop in 1881 making the business dull, he discontinued his transactions there for a short time. In January, 1882, he took charge of the Forest City Mills. Mr. Canon has eight acres of land and a neat residence, situated on a hill between Forest City and Oregon, from which he has a view of both places. Also of Iowa Point, White Cloud, Kansas and Rulo, Nebraska—five towns and three States. He was the first member admitted into the Forest City Lodge, No. 214, A. F. and A. M. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. He has been a member of the City Council and of the School Board several terms. Mr. C. was married in October, 1857, to Miss Julia A. McCrary, a native of Missouri. She died in July, 1877. He has four children, Credelia, born August 13, 1859, (now Mrs. L. H. Luckhardt); Kitty K., born March 22, 1861; Charlie R., born August 28, 1863, and Nellie M., born April 3, 1866. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Forest City.

AMOS J. CASTLE,

dealer in boots and shoes and gents' furnishing goods, was born in Washington County, Maryland, July 27, 1838. His parents, John and Eliza Castle, were both natives of Maryland. Amos was reared to manhood at his birthplace, receiving a common school education. He commenced to learn the shoemakers trade in 1854, at Boonsboro, in his native county, and in 1858 he immigrated to Indiana, where he remained some six months, being at Hagerstown, Wayne County, during that time. In the fall of 1858 he came to Oregon and worked at his trade here until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, and took part in the battle of Lexington, Missouri. He, with his regiment, were taken prisoners and paroled. He returned to Oregon, and in February, 1862, re-enlisted in Company F, Fourth Missouri Cavalry. They were discharged in September of that year on account of being paroled. Mr. C. held the position of orderly sergeant while in the cavalry. He once more settled in Oregon and resumed work at his trade. He occupies a room which is filled with a well assorted stock of boots. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the offices within the gift of the lodge. Mr. Castle was married February 28, 1865, to Miss Rebecca Jackson, daughter of John F. Jackson, of Holt County. She was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1848. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Oregon. They have had six children : Otho, born October 30, 1866 ; Charles, born August 26, 1869 ; Edward, born August 1, 1871 ; Clarence, born May 26, 1873 ; Ellen, born November 11, 1875, and Jessie, born August 19, 1881.

THOMAS COTTIER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 9, is among the early pioneers of Northwestern Missouri. His parents John and Catharine Cottier, were both natives of the Isle of Man. Thomas was born on that island on the 3d of February, 1829. He remained at his birthplace until eighteen years of age, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and receiving fair educational advantages. He crossed the ocean in February, 1847, and after a voyage of nine weeks, landed at New Orleans, going from there by steamboat to St. Louis, and thence to Western Missouri. From that place he came by team to Holt County. Soon after he engaged in teaming in Oregon, and also for the government on the plains during the Mexican War. His mother came here in 1849, and is still a resident of this county. She is now eighty-eight years of age, but is still active and in possession of all her faculties. On the 7th of February, 1850, Mr. C. married Miss Minerva Beeler, a daughter of one of the early settlers of

this county. She was a native of Indiana, and came to Missouri with her mother's family in 1844. They settled in the bottom, but the high water in the spring of 1844, compelled them to move. This they did by putting their household goods on a raft and wading to the bluffs, some two miles distant, pushing the raft before them. Mr. Cottier and his wife subsequently located on the farm where he now resides. He had preempted it in the fall of 1847, and since then he has given his attention to farming. At that time he owned a yoke of oxen and one horse. The cattle were used to break the ground and the horse to tread the corn. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, assisting in defending the property of the citizens. He has filled the district offices several terms, but is no office seeker. Mr. C. owns upwards of a 1,000 acres of fine land in Holt County, and some 200 in Nebraska. The home farm contains 270 acres, is well improved, has a good residence and an excellent orchard, twelve acres in extent, of 600 bearing trees, two peach orchards, and a large amount of small fruit. His farm is one of the finest in the county. He also has an excellent stock farm in Liberty Township. He and his wife are active members of the Christian Church. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Hannah J., born September 10, 1852, (now Mrs. J. G. Elliot, of Mound City); John T., born January 24, 1854; James C., born December 13, 1855; Lizzie, born September 13, 1857, (now Mrs. James Ward, of Minnesota Valley, Holt County); Mary S., born August 13, 1859, (now Mrs. John A. Hall, of Minnesota Valley); Emma, born March 20, 1862, and Robert, born August 21, 1864.

GEORGE W. CUMMINS,

of the firm of Anderson & Co., dealers in general merchandise, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, March 29, 1844. His father, George Cummins, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scottish parentage. His wife, formerly Caroline Hoblitzell, was of German descent and a native of Maryland. George was reared to manhood at his birthplace and received fair educational advantages, attending for some time the DeKalb Seminary. When thirteen years old he commenced clerking in a general merchandise store, in which he remained until he was seventeen. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-fourth Ohio, in what was known as Sherman's Brigade. They served with the Army of the Cumberland, receiving their bloody baptism at Shiloh. They then took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Prairieville, Chickamauga, and through the entire Atlanta campaign. Coming back under Thomas they took part in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, and were mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was twice wounded, once at Murfreesboro' and once at Chickamauga. At the close of the war he came west, and, in May, 1865, settled in Oregon. In the fall of that year he

engaged in the hardware business, with Mr. Anderson, under the firm name of Anderson & Cummins. They continued for some two years in the business, and Mr. C. then purchased the stock and operated it one year on his own account. Purchasing an interest in a dry-goods line, he remained in this about one year. He settled on a farm, near Oregon, in February, 1872, and, after about six years, he moved back to town, in 1878, and in 1879 he became associated with Anderson & Co. He filled the position of Secretary of the Holt County Agricultural and Mechanical Society for about four years. In his manners he is much of a gentleman and an excellent salesman. He still retains his fine farm, near Oregon. Mr. Cummins was married, in 1867, to Miss Eliza Cahill, a daughter of R. W. Cahill, of DeKalb, Crawford County, Ohio, where she was also born, in October, 1846. They have two children : Guy, born May 23, 1869; Gertrude, born July 2, 1870. Mrs. Cummins is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Oregon.

JOHN S. CURZON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, is the son of Charles and Sarah (Hindley) Curzon, who were natives of England. They crossed the ocean and settled in York State about 1840. John S. was born on the 13th of February, 1848, in Onedia County, New York. He spent his boyhood days on the farm at his birth place and received the benefits of a common school education. In 1865 he came west and settled where he now resides. He farms the Carpenter farm, which contains 582 acres. He is quite largely interested in stock raising, is an energetic, enterprising citizen, and, being among the early settlers, is widely and favorably known. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. C. was married April 10, 1879, to Miss Cinda Adams, daughter of W. H. Adams, of this county. She is a native of Sibley County, Minnesota, and was born on the 29th of April, 1858. They have one child living, Johnnie W., born the 17th of September, 1881 ; lost one, Elgie, who died July 31, 1881. Mr. C.'s mother resides with him. She is now seventy-five years of age and is still enjoying good health. Curzon Station was named in honor of the subject of this sketch.

J. H. C. CURTIS,

clerk of Holt County, was among the early settlers of this county. His parents, Jacob and Harriet Curtis, were both natives of Virginia. John was born January 1st, 1830, in Berkley County, West Virginia. He was reared to manhood at his birth-place, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and receiving his education in the neighborhood schools. In 1853, he moved to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1858 he settled in Knox

County, Illinois, where he remained for some two years. Then he came to Missouri, locating in Holt County. He commenced to learn the millwright's trade while in Ohio, and has followed that occupation through life. He has been engaged in building, repairing or operating almost every mill in this section of country, or Northwest Missouri, Southern Iowa, and the eastern parts of Kansas and Nebraska, and has contributed largely toward the growth and improvement of the county. In the fall of 1874, he was elected clerk of Holt County, and has since continued to fill the position with credit to himself and all parties interested. He is at present interested in the Forest City Flouring Mills. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge, No. 175, A. F. and A. M., also of Oregon Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F. Mr. Curtis has been twice married ; first, in May, 1857, to Magaret Alleybaugh, who died in December, 1872. He was married again in March, 1874, to Charlotte Henry, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Cyrus and Maria Henry, of that state.

SAMUEL DICKSON

was born in August, 1830, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents, Stuart and Agnes Dickson, were born in the northern part of Ireland, and were of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel was reared to manhood in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and received the benefits of a common school education ; also learning the blacksmiths trade in his youth. In 1854 he moved to Champaign County, Illinois, where he commenced work on the Illinois Central Railroad. At the breaking out of the war he was among the first to offer his services. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private, and was mustered out in September, 1864, holding the position of first-lieutenant. He served in many of the hardest fought battles of the rebellion, among which were Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, and others. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and was placed on detached duty. At the close of the war Mr. Dickson returned to Champaign County, Illinois, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Forest City. He has since been engaged in railroading, has held different positions on the road, being at present section foreman. He was married on the 14th of April, 1870, to Mary E. Long, a native of Kentucky. They have had four children, two of whom are living ; Agnes, born January 19, 1871, and Nevilla, born August 16, 1875. Mrs. Dickson is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. D., religiously, was raised a Presbyterian.

DAVID P. DOBYNS,

of the firm of Dobyns & Co., editors and proprietors of the *County Paper*, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 25, 1845. His parents,

James R. and Mary Dobyns, were natives of Kentucky. David was reared to manhood at his birthplace. Having several uncles engaged in the printing business, he concluded to learn that art, and consequently commenced setting type when but twelve years of age, devoting his spare moments to it when not in school. This occupation he has followed principally through life. He was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, during the war, and although only sixteen years of age he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company H, First Missouri Infantry, under Col. Frank P. Blair. He assisted in taking Camp Jackson, and also took part in the St. Louis Walnut Street riot. From there he went to Boonville, thence to Wilson's Creek, where he was severely wounded in the foot, and with his company he marched one hundred and fifteen miles, walking most of the way. He was then discharged on account of disability. Mr. D. afterwards re-enlisted in Company H, Fortieth Missouri Infantry, and was assigned to duty as keeper of Gratiot Street Military Prison at St. Louis. He held this position for several months, and then again joined his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, taking part in that battle, and also those of Franklin, Mobile and Fort Blakeley, besides many others. He was mustered out at St. Louis in August, 1865. Mr. Dobyns subsequently turned his attention to the newspaper business. He published the *Macon Argus* and *Macon Republican* for several years, and during the winters of 1867-8 he was one of the enrolling clerks for the Missouri Legislature in the House. He filled the position of county clerk and auditor of Macon County, Missouri, from 1869 until 1872, and was also police judge for two years He was then called to take charge of the books of the St. Joseph *Herald*, and after remaining some time with the *Herald* Company he came to Oregon, in company with W. W. Davenport, who purchased the *Holt County Sentinel*, in 1876. In January, 1880, the name of the paper was changed to *The County Paper*. In June, 1881, Mr. Davenport sold his interest to D. P. Dobyns and W. F. Waller, moving to Jacksonville, Illinois, in October of the same year. In December, 1881, Mr. Waller sold his interest back to Mr. Davenport, and the company is now known under the firm name of D. P. Dobyns & Co. Mr. Dobyns publishes a spicy sheet, interesting and full of news, and has a large circulation. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., and has held the position of District Deputy Grand Master and Grand Representative. He is also a member of Cour de Leon, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, of Hannibal, Missouri. He was married April 20, 1870, to Miss Emma Greer, daughter of W. A. Greer, of Macon, Missouri. She was born in Monroe County, Missouri, on the 11th of March, 1850. They have had four children : Lulu B., born December 11, 1872 ; Edwin B., born July 4, 1874 ; Leigh B., born November 30, 1878, and James F., born December 1, 1880. Mr. D. and wife are each members of the Christian Church

HON. THOMAS C. DUNGAN,

attorney and counselor at law, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 3, 1840. His father, B. Ellis Dungan, was a native of Pennsylvania, while his wife, formerly Miss Sarah S. Fox, was born in Philadelphia. The former was naval constructor in the United States ship yards for several years. Thomas was reared to manhood at his birth place, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and receiving excellent educational advantages. He completed his education at the Vermillion Institute, in Ohio. Arriving at maturity, he became engaged in teaching and reading law, and taught for some two years. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with the Sixth Army Corps in the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in the battle of Winchester and other minor engagements. He held the position of sergeant, and was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, in September, 1864. At the close of the war, Mr. D. resumed the study of law, under Hon. W. S. Kennon, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1866. In the November following he emigrated westward and settled in Oregon, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Since that time he has been a prominent member of the Holt County bar. In June, 1868, he was appointed city attorney, and in April, 1873, at the special election, he was elected circuit attorney for the Twenty-ninth Judicial district, embracing four counties. In the fall of 1873, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and filled this position for two years. In the fall of 1880, he was elected State Senator from the First Senatorial district, embracing the four counties of Holt, Atchison, Nodaway and Andrew, and served his constituents in a very creditable manner. Mr. D. stands among the leading attorneys of Northwest Missouri. He has filled the position of notary public some ten years. He owns two fine farms east of Oregon, and a large one of 680 acres near Forbes. He has dealt largely in real estate, and made the first set of Abstract books in the county. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, having been brought up to the principles of that party. He has been a self-made man, and during life has given his attention entirely to his own business. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. and A. M., also of Oregon Council No. 15. Mr. Dungan was married May 13, 1879, to Miss Fanny I. Soper, daughter of Hannibal and Wolvina Soper, of Holt County. She was born in Ohio. They have one child, Estella Francis, born February 25, 1880.

HARRY FARAGHER,

jeweler and watchmaker, was born in Toronto, Canada, September 29, 1860. His father, Thomas Faragher, was born on the Isle of Man and his wife was a native of Ireland. Harry was reared and educated at

Toronto and graduated from the public schools of that city. His father was a jeweler and watchmaker, and the son commenced to learn that trade, with his father, when about thirteen years of age. He worked there until May, 1880, when he started out on his own account. After visiting Chicago, and spending some three months there in sight-seeing, etc., he immigrated westward and located in Oregon, where he started a jewelry store. He now carries a large and complete stock, one of the best in the county, and, having been raised to the business, understands it thoroughly. He is a member of the Good Templar order in Toronto, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Oregon.

DR. GEO. A. FIEGENBAUM, A. M.,

of the firm of Goslin & Fiegenbaum, physicians and surgeons, was born in Galena, Illinois, January 1, 1855. His father, Henry H. Fiegenbaum, was a native of Prussia, Germany, and his mother, whose maiden name was Clara C. Kastenbutt, was from Hanover, Germany. The former was an itinerant minister in the German M. E. Church, and consequently made various moves. He went with his family to Wapello, Iowa, in 1860, then to Pekin, Illinois, in 1864, thence to Quincy, Illinois, in 1867, and in 1870 to St. Joseph, Missouri. George now started out on his own account by first engaging himself as clerk in a mercantile establishment. In the fall of 1873 he moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and took a classical course at the Iowa Wesleyan University and a theological course at the German Wesleyan College, attending the two colleges together. After five years study he was graduated in June, 1878, with the degree of A. B. In 1877 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Ray Beattie, and in the fall of 1878 he attended his first course of lectures at the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College. By the removal of Dr. Beattie to South America Mr. F. was obliged to choose another preceptor, which he found in the person of Dr. T. H. Doyle, of St. Joseph. He graduated in the spring of 1880, and that same year the Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In July, 1880, he came to Oregon and formed a partnership with Dr. Goslin. In the spring of 1882 he received the appointment of physician of Holt County. Dr. F. is a member of the Medical Society of Northwest Missouri. He was married in October, 1880, to Miss Anna B. Brodick, daughter of the Rev. I. A. Brodick, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. She was born in Burlington, Iowa, on the 16th of August, 1856. She is an active member of the Woman's Union of Oregon.

PATRICK FITZMAURICE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, a large land owner of Holt County, was born on the Island of Mayo, in March, 1822. His parents, Thomas

and Catharine (Hunt) Fitzmaurice, were both natives of the same island. Patrick was the second child in a family of eight children. He was reared at his birth place, and in the fall of 1844, he crossed the ocean in the ship Pantheon. After landing at New York City, he settled in Baltimore. When the call was made for troops during the Mexican war, he enlisted in 1846, in Company A, Walter Gear's Battalion Light Infantry. He served under General Scott, and took part in the campaign from the coast through to the city of Mexico. He was discharged at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 31st of August, 1848. In 1849, Mr. F. made a trip to Oregon Territory, and in 1850 he went to California, where he worked in the gold mines. After celebrating the fourth of July, 1851, in San Francisco, he started for the states by way of the Isthmus, and thence to New Orleans. He came up the river to St. Louis, and then took a trip through western Missouri. Returning to Baltimore, he was married December 23, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Fitzmaurice. In the spring of 1852, they started west by cars, thence by steamboat to Weston, Missouri, and from there by team to St. Joseph, which, at that time, was but a small place. Leaving his wife there, he started out afoot to look up a location. He soon purchased the farm on which he now resides, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns upwards of 1100 acres of bottom land, well improved, there being upon it a good orchard, brick residence, etc. It is one of the best stock farms in the county. Mr. F. has filled the position of school director several terms, taking a deep interest in educational matters. His first wife died on the 13th of September, 1859, and left three children, two of whom are now living: Mary Ann, born January 13, 1858; Thomas A., born September 13, 1858. He was again married in 1860, to Miss Mary A. Stanton, a native of Mayo Island. By this union they have seven children: Sarah E., born December 7, 1862; John M., born September 7, 1864; P. Timothy, born September 7, 1866; Edward M., born October 25, 1868; Robert E., born September 2, 1870; Joseph W., born January 14, 1877; Stephen W., born July 30, 1881. Himself and family are active members of the Catholic Church of Forest City.

JACOB S. FOSTER

was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 4, 1808. His parents, Elijah and Annie (Singley) Foster, were also natives of that place. Jacob accompanied them to Richland County, Ohio, in 1817. They settled in the heavy timber, among the Indians, and in this wilderness young Foster was reared to manhood, his education being obtained in the old log school-house, with slab benches, puncheon floors, etc. He helped to open several farms in that vicinity, and, in 1830, he was married to Miss Mary Ely, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. They immigrated west, in the fall of 1860 and settled in Oregon, since which time

he has been a resident of Holt County. During the war he filled the position of First Lieutenant of the Silver Grays, a company of 106, organized in this county. His father took part in the war of 1812, and he, himself, although quite young at that time, remembers quite distinctly the bombardment of Baltimore. Mrs. Foster died at Oregon, on the 17th of June, 1875. From this union there had been born nineteen children, seventeen boys and two girls. Of these five are now living: David, born July 25, 1831; Jehu, born February 25, 1835; Jacob, born March 20, 1841; Solomon, born in February, 1842; Rebecca, born March 6, 1846, (now Mrs. R. L. Coleman.) Mrs. Coleman keeps house for her father and brothers. She has a daughter, Annie L. Coleman, born February 27, 1877. Mr. Foster has retired from active life and is living with his children. He is still quite hale and hearty and bids fair to see many more years.

D. FOSTER & BROTHERS,

are proprietors of a meat market and also of livery and feed stables. This firm was organized in 1871. They have one of the best stables in the county, fitted with a good stock, and are doing a flourishing business in the livery line. They run a line of hacks from Oregon to Forest City, for the accommodation of passengers, and carry the mail and express. For the past ten years they have not missed a mail, and during the high water in the spring of 1881, they carried it through to St. Joseph. They are enterprising citizens, and besides the business mentioned, they operate a superior meat market. David Foster is the eldest living son of Jacob and Mary Foster. He was born on the 25th of July, 1831, in Morrow County, Ohio. He spent his boyhood days on the farm at his birthplace, and received the benefits of a common school education. In 1854, he accompanied his parents to Noble County, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1859, working on a farm in the summer season, and teaching school during the winter months. He then moved west and settled on a farm in Holt County, Missouri. He gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1870, when he located in Oregon and kept the City Hotel for one year. In 1871, he engaged in the livery business with his brothers, which he has since continued. He has filled the position of city marshal, and has been a member of the city council. He devotes the most of his time to the care of the meat market. Mr. Foster was married on the 28th of September, 1858, to Miss Clara Cline, daughter of John Cline, Esq. She was born in Ohio. They have nine children: Albert J., born May 5, 1858; James F., born July 19, 1859; Charles H., born September 5, 1863; Christian, born May 28, 1868; Edward, born March 1, 1870; Robert L., born December 4, 1871; Lillian A., born January 29, 1866; Cattie, born September 14, 1874, and Myrtle D., born September 6, 1877.

JEHU FOSTER,

the second son of Jacob and Mary Foster, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, February 25, 1835. He remained at his birthplace until he was eighteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Noble County, Indiana. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and received a common school education. In 1858 he took the California fever and started for the land of gold. While en route he stopped at Oregon and finally located here. He went to Iowa Point in the spring of 1859 and for one year conducted a livery stable for Dr. Robinson. In the spring of 1860 he settled on a farm near Oregon, where he remained some six years. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia for about six months. In 1866 he moved to Oregon and engaged in the stock business. In the spring of 1870 he took charge of the City Hotel at Oregon and operated that one year, after which he became associated with his brother in the livery business, and has since followed that occupation. Mr. Foster was married the 17th of December, 1863, to Miss Ellen Markland, daughter of Colonel R. D. Markland, who served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this section of country for some time. Mrs. F. was born near Cincinnati in June, 1840. They have two children: Emma C., born Febrnary 25, 1868; Frank F., born March 17, 1870. Mrs. Foster has been an active member of the Christian Church since 1868.

WILLIAM H. FRAME,

Sheriff of Holt County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, on March 12, 1848. His parents, W. R. and Nancy (Hook) Frame, were both natives of Ohio. William remained at his birthplace until nineteen years of age, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving his education in the neighborhood schools. In 1863, when only fifteen years of age, he enlisted with the one hundred day men, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Gallipolis, Ohio. After serving his time he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly a year. He took part in some of the engagements in the Shenendoah Valley, although on post duty most of the time. The regiment was mustered out at Winchester, Virginia, in November, 1865. The subject of this sketch then returned to his old home, in Ohio, and remained there until 1868, when he came westward and settled on a farm near Mound City. In 1869 he moved to a farm near Craig, on which he lived one year, next turning his attention to the mercantile business, in Craig. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of Holt County and was re-elected in 1880. He makes an excellent official, and discharges the duties of this position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all parties inter-

ested. He is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the offices of the subordinate lodge. He is also a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 197, A. O. U. W., in which he has filled most of the offices. Mr. Frame was married June 28, 1874, to Miss Fannie Arnold, daughter of Thomas Arnold of Holt County. She was born in Atchison County, Missouri. They have one child, Richard W., born July 19, 1875. Mrs. Frame is a member of the Ladies Union of Oregon.

CHRISTIAN FUHRMAN,

farmer, is the owner of 277 acres of land, his residence being on section 13. He was born in Germany, May 8, 1826, and in 1832 came to this country, settling in Ohio. In 1836, he moved to Adams County, Indiana, where he was raised to manhood, and there he helped his father clear a heavy timber farm. Later he bought some land of his own, which, by more than ordinary work he managed to improve. In the spring of 1869 he sold his farm and moved to the Platte Purchase, locating in Holt County, where he purchased the farm where he now lives. This was nearly all new and unimproved land. By the help of his family he has obtained such a home as is worth a few years of toil. His residence is a good one, and he has one of the best bank barns in the county, a former one having burned down in 1876, being struck by lightning. An orchard of 300 trees is on the place. As a man and neighbor, Mr. F. is honest and kind, and is honored by all. He married Miss Elizabeth Behurick, in Indiana, in 1847. She was the daughter of John Behurick, from Germany. They have six children living: Henry Charles, Sophia, Christ, Daniel, Edward and Elizabeth. Philip died November 6, 1880, aged 29 years Mary and John died in Indiana in 1858. Mr. F. and family are members of the Evangelical Association. In politics he is a Republican.

ASHER GOSLIN, M. D.,

of the firm of Goslin & Fiegenbaum, physicians and surgeons, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 24, 1830. His father, Nathaniel Goslin, was born in Virginia, while his mother, whose maiden name was Annie Cox, was from New Jersey. Asher spent his boyhood days on the farm at his birth-place, and received his education at Antioch College, of Yellow Springs, Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. D. H. Bradley, of Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio, in 1856, and took his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, situated at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the winter of 1858–9. In October, 1859, he moved to White County, Illinois, and practiced at that point until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. He was elected captain in the regiment in April 1862, and on the battle

field of Shiloh he was promoted to surgeon of the regiment, serving in this capacity until October, 1864. The last year of his service he was in charge of the Fifteenth Army Corps Field Hospital. In October, 1864, Dr. G. re-enlisted and was promoted to acting staff surgeon of the United States Army. At the time of re-enlistment he was presented with a case of surgical instruments, valued at $200, by his old regiment (the Forty-eighth Illinois). He served until May, 1865, and took part in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, second battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, through with Sherman to the Sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. At the close of the war he settled in Olney, Illinois, and resumed his practice. He remained there until May, 1869, when he located in Oregon, Missouri, in June, 1869. His kind manner and cheerful countenance makes him a welcome visitor to the sick room, for to the best qualifications as a physician, he adds promptness in attention to calls. In July, 1880, he accepted as a partner Dr. Fiegenbaum. Since then they have had a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Goslin is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow's Lodges. He has filled the position of president of the Oregon Normal School Board, and professor of physiology in the school. He was married September 1, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Quinn, a native of Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio, and daughter of Isaiah and Acineth Quinn, of that place. She was born September 4, 1835. They have one child, Estella M., born July 16, 1857. Mrs. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Oregon, and an active member of the Woman's Union of Oregon.

ORVILLE GRAVES,

of the firm of Graves & Weber, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, August 26, 1832. His parents, James and Ruth S. Graves, were from Virginia. Orville was raised to manhood at his birthplace, on the bank of a little creek called Pleasant Run, some four miles from the village of Springfield, the county seat. He received his education in the old fashioned log school houses, and when sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade. He worked the first year for thirty dollars, and furnished his own clothing and washing, and in the spring of 1851, he went aboard a steamboat at Louisville, Kentucky, going to St. Louis. He went from there up the river to St. Joseph, and thence by team to the northeastern part of Atchison County. He and two brothers took up a claim on east Tarkio Creek, remained there one year, and then purchased an improved farm on the Nodaway River, in Nodaway County. In the fall of 1852, their parents moved here and settled with the boys. In 1865, the subject of this

sketch sold out with the intention of starting for Oregon Territory. He traveled over the country considerably, but finally settled at Forest City and engaged in the mercantile business with J. B. Truett. After thus continuing the business five years, George Weber became a partner, and he afterwards sold out to the present partner, Emil Weber. They carry a large and complete stock in their line, and receive a liberal patronage. Mr. Graves has been a member of the city council several years. He belongs to Forest City Lodge No. 214, A. F. and A. M., and has filled the office of treasurer for a number of years. He was married February 9, 1853, to Miss Frances Vinsonhaler, daughter of Jacob Vinsonhaler, an old pioneer of Nodaway County. She was born in Ohio in February, 1835. They have four children living: Mary B., born February 4, 1854, (now Mrs. Emil Weber); Annie E., born in 1856, (now Mrs. Robert P. Zook); Charles T., born July 2, 1862, and Daisy L., born in 1870. Lost three. Mrs. G. is a member of the M. E. Church. Being an old pioneer, Mr. Graves is well known in this vicinity. He has ever taken a deep interest in building up and improving the county, for which he deserves much credit.

JOSEPH GROVES,

dealer in general merchandise, was born near Luray, Page County, Virginia, January 14, 1842. His parents, Peter and Catherine Groves, were both natives of Virginia. Joseph was reared to manhood at his birthplace on the farm and received a common school education. During the war he espoused the southern cause and served for about four years in the Confederate army. He was a member of an artillery company with Hill's corps, William Pegram's battalion, and took part in nearly all the battles against the army of the Potomac, through the entire siege of Petersburg, at the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville and through Grant's campaign. His battery fired the first cannon shot at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. G. served until the close of the war, after which he turned his attention to farming in his native county and state. In the fall of 1867 he emigrated west and remained one year in Hancock County, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Forest City and started a livery stable, carrying on the business some two and a half years. He then became associated with George B. Chaddock, in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Chaddock & Groves, and, after three years, Mr. Groves took the stock in his name and has continued the business since. He has a branch store at Mound City, conducted under the firm name of Groves & Furguson. Mr. G. also ships some grain and deals in agricultural implements of all kinds. He owns a handsome residence and other town property. He is at present a member of the city council and of the school board. Mr. Groves was married the 26th of February, 1871, to Miss Cora Whobrey,

daughter of J. B. Whobrey, of this county. They have three children: John, born October 16, 1872; Mattie, born March 16, 1875; Mary, born April 16, 1879. Himself and wife are active members of the M. E. Church South, in which he fills the position of recording steward and Sabbath School superintendent.

DANIEL HAHN, Sr.,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3. Prominent among the earliest pioneers of Holt County, is the subject of this sketch. His parents, Andrew and Mary Hahn, were natives of Maryland, and were among the early pioneers of Columbiana County, Ohio. Daniel was born in that county, on the 24th of November, 1812. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and he received an education in the subscription schools kept in the log houses. His father owned a saw mill, and when twelve years of age Daniel commenced to work in the mill, following the business for several years. He emigrated west with his family in the fall of 1840, came by steamboat to Boone County, Missouri, and thence by ox teams to what is now Holt County, arriving here on the 27th of March, 1841. It was a vast wilderness, inhabited principally by roving bands of Indians, and abounding in game. He took up a claim in section 17, Lewis Township, on the bottoms, built a log cabin and broke some thirty acres of ground. Being a good shot, he killed game enough to keep the family in meat the year round. Their milling point was Platte River Mills, below St. Joseph, and during the winter of 1842, he made all their meal on a hominy block. The high water in the spring of 1844 drowned his stock and destroyed his farm. He then settled on another farm, on which he remained until 1846, when he located where he now resides. It consists of 200 acres of well improved land, watered by running water, and well adapted to stock raising. It lays one and one-half miles south of Oregon. He has a comfortable residence, good orchard, etc. He built a water saw mill on Mill Creek, in 1848, and run it until 1862. During the war he espoused the Union cause, shouldered a musket and went to the front, although fifty-two years of age. He enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, in the spring of 1862, and served until the close of the war, taking part in many of the engagements in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits since. Mr. H. is now living with his third wife. His first wife was Miss Susan Kerns, who died in 1847, leaving eight children, three of whom are now living: Mary, Leah, born February 3, 1841 (now Mrs. Charlie Prather) and Melinda, born January 22, 1843, (now Mrs. John Marsh, of Oregon). His second wife was Nancy Hogue. She died in 1866, and left eight children, five of whom are liv-

ing: Diana, born January 18, 1850, (now Mrs. William Miller); Richard and Daniel, twins, born April 8, 1855; Anna J., born December 29, 1858; David, born December 30, 1860. He was married again in 1873, to Mrs. Sarah Anderson, a native of Indiana. She has one child by her former husband, Ell J. Anderson, born June 15, 1871. By this union they have had three children, two of whom are living: Adam, born August 9, 1874, and Anna J., born August 15, 1875.

JOHN W. HAIGLER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, a well-to-do farmer of Holt County, was born December 9, 1837, in Franklin County, Missouri. His parents, Eli and Elizabeth (Hinkle) Haigler, were both natives of Virginia. John was the fourth child in a family of seven. He was reared on a farm, receiving the benefits of a common school education, and in the spring of 1849 he came to Holt County and settled on the Missouri River bottom. At the death of his mother, in 1851, he returned to his old home, remaining until 1855, when he again came to this county. In the fall of 1859 he took a trip to Texas, and after spending a few months on the frontier he returned to Holt County. In the spring of 1864 he went to Nebraska and remained there until the spring of 1866. Since then he has resided in this locality. He owns some 300 acres of fine bottom land, 200 of which are under cultivation. He has a handsome brick residence, and his farm is one of the finest for stock purposes in the county, he being quite largely interested in that business. The high water in the spring of 1881 damaged him to the extent of about $4,000, destroying 100 acres of winter wheat, fences, etc. Mr. Haigler was married February 27, 1861, to Sidonia Furguson, daughter of Joseph N. and Polly Furguson, of Franklin County, Missouri. She was born in that county July 5, 1835. By this union they have four children: Mary J., born December 13, 1861; Virginia E., born October 11, 1864; Harry L., born January 14, 1868, and John W., born September 26, 1871. They have lost three. Mrs. Haigler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

HASNESS & IRVINE,

editors and proprietors of the *Holt County Press*. This firm is composed of J. M. Hasness and L. Irvine. J. M. Hasness was born in the village of New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, January 22, 1849. His father, Abraham Hasness, was a native of Maryland, while his wife was a native of Ohio. In 1857 J. M. accompanied his parents to Iowa, and after remaining there some two years he made a short visit to Ohio, and thence to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in the spring of 1859. His father was a cabinetmaker by trade, and opened a shop at this place.

J. M. received fair educational advantages and, in 1867, he began to learn the printing business, first in Oregon and then at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. From there he went to Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1870, where he held the position of foreman of the Hiawatha *Dispatch* for three years. In January, 1874, he moved to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri, and started the Rock Port *News*. In August of that year he sold an interest to William Kaucher. They moved the paper to Oregon, and started the *Missouri Valley Times*. In 1876 Mr. Kaucher sold his interest to Henry Shutts, and the new firm changed the name of their paper to the *Holt County Press*. In 1877 Mr. Shutts disposed of his share to Clark Irvine and, in 1878, Mr. Hasness purchased Mr. Irvine's interest and conducted the paper alone until September, 1881, when he sold a half interest to Leigh Irvine. They publish a neat and newsy sheet and represent the Democratic interests of the county in a very able and satisfactory manner. Mr. H. is an able writer and is much of a gentleman in his manners, having risen to his present position as a journalist step by step. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., and holds the position of District Deputy Grand Master. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. of Oregon. He was married October 4, 1880, to Miss Alice Kreek, daughter of T. I. Kreek, one of the old pioneers of Holt County. She was born in this county August 15, 1857. They are active members of the M. E. Church of Oregon, in which he holds the position of Sabbath-School Superintendent. Leigh Irvine, of the firm of Hasness & Irvine, also of the firm of O'Fallen & Irvine, attorneys, is a son of Clark and Annie Irvine, who were pioneers of Holt County, Missouri. Leigh was born on the 28th of November, 1860, in Oregon. After receiving a preparatory education in the Oregon schools he entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, in the fall of 1880, graduating from the law department during the summer of 1881. He then formed a partnership with Mr. O'Fallon and commenced the practice of law at Oregon. In September, 1881, he purchased an interest in the *Holt County Press*, and now carries on both branches of business. He is a good writer and a deep thinker and stands among the prominent attorneys of the county.

THOMAS S. HINDE,

druggist and apothecary and dealer in books, etc., was born in Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois, on the 21st of April, 1847. His parents, James and Elizabeth Hinde, were natives of Kentucky. When quite small Thomas was taken to White County, Illinois. His father practiced law, and held the positions of circuit clerk and recorder of that county for several years. Thomas received his education principally at the State University, at Bloomington, Indiana. When twelve years of age, he commenced to assist his father in the circuit clerk's office,

remaining with him while not in school until he was twenty-one. In the fall of 1867, he migrated west and settled at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and engaged in the grocery business. After following this occupation for eighteen months, he embarked in the drug business with Dr. Holloway, with whom he continued until October, 1872, when he came to Oregon. He soon opened a drug store at this point, and has since carried on a flourishing business. His stock, the largest in the city, is very complete. He also carries a stock of fancy groceries, and has a neat and tasty store room on Nodaway Street. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the offices within the gift of the lodge. Mr. Hinde was married on the 22d of September, 1867, to Miss Flora A. Thompson, daughter of William B. Thompson, of White County, Illinois. She was born in Carmi, White County, Illinois, May 6, 1879, and was an old schoolmate of Mr. Hinde. They had four children : Grace, Willie, Edith and James. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN C. HINKLE,

farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, was born November 23, 1837, in Franklin County, Missouri, on the bank of the Missouri River. His parents, Adam and Sarah Hinkle, were both natives of Virginia, but came to Missouri about the year 1830. John was the fourth in a family of six children. His parents both died when he was quite small, and he grew to manhood an orphan. His mother died in 1842, and his father in 1843. John remained in the vicinity of his birth until he was seventeen years old. He received the benefits of a common school education, and August 10, 1858, he landed in Holt County, Missouri. He then purchased the place where he now resides, there being a small log cabin upon it, and some twenty acres broken. Since this date, he has been a resident of Holt County, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He at present owns some 719 acres of fine bottom land, about 510 of which are under cultivation. He has a comfortable residence and an excellent barn, besides an orchard of 800 apple trees. His farm is well watered and well adapted to stock raising, and is one of the finest in the county. During the late civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served three years under General Price, taking part in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, second Corinth, Vicksburg, West Plains and many others, serving in the commissary department most of the time. At the close of the war, he returned to his farm. He is a member of Forest City Lodge, No. 214, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Hinkle was married the 8th of August, 1858, to Miss Susan T. Noble, a native of Scotland County, Missouri, and a daughter of John and Viney Noble. She was the eighth in a family of ten children, and was born October 16, 1835,

Her father came from Kentucky, while his wife was born in Tennessee. They came to Missouri about the year 1816, when it was still a territory. The former taught school in Pike County, when he was obliged to take his rifle with him and watch for Indians. Both of the parents and all of the family are still living, none of the latter having ever been sick. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle have had a family of six children, five of whom are now living. John A., born July 18, 1859; Jehu G., born November 13, 1860; William, deceased; George W., born January 30, 1866; Leola Olive, born January 19, 1868; Byron Lee, born August 6, 1870. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Tarkio Chapel, in which he formerly held the position of steward. The high water in the spring of 1881, destroyed eighty acres of fall wheat, and damaged 1,000 bushels of corn, besides sweeping away his fences.

HOBLITZELL & BRO.,

dealers in pine lumber and farm wagons. The firm is composed of Cornelius and Joseph Hoblitzell. Cornelius Hoblitzell was born in Platte County, Missouri, January 10, 1841. His father was a native of Maryland, while his wife was from Pennsylvania. They came to Holt County, Missouri, in the spring of 1844, and settled in Oregon, afterwards moving upon a farm five miles east of town. On this place they lived some time and then came back to Oregon. The town of Brownsville, Nebraska, next became their home, and in the spring of 1861 they returned to Holt County. The boys obtained a fair school education, but received a thorough insight into business. During the war Joseph served in the Union army, and Cornelius served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. In 1865 Joseph and Cornelius engaged in the mercantile business, which they continued some two years and then became interested in the lumber business, in which they have since been engaged. They have a large yard at St. Joseph, Missouri, which Joseph superintends, and Cornelius superintends the other four, situated at Oregon, Forest City, Craig, and Fairfax. All these yards are conducted by men well qualified for their positions—Edmund Pinkston at Forest City, Charles Doughty at Craig, and William Combs at Fairfax. They own all the lumber yards in Holt County, except two, and do a thriving business at these points. They have taken a deep interest in the growth and improvement of this county. Cornelius moved to Craig in 1875 and resided there six years, returning to Oregon in 1881. He owns a fine fruit farm east of Oregon, of some seventy-five acres, on which he has some 1,100 trees of all kinds and a large quantity of small fruit. He is a member of Craig Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., in which he holds the office of Worshipful Master. Mr. H. was married March 19, 1861, to Amanda M. Combs, of Peru, Nebraska. She was a native of

Illinois and was born November 27, 1842. They have three children living: Cora B., born January 14, 1862, (now Mrs. H. F. Allen, of Watson, Atchison County); Winnie V., born February 9, 1870; William H., born January 5, 1881. Himself, wife and eldest daughter are active members of the M. E. Church, Oregon, in which he fills the positions of steward and Sabbath School superintendent. He is also president of the Holt County Sabbath School organization.

VINE HOVY,

agent for the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, at Forest City, was born in Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, on the 22d of July, 1832. His parents, Samuel T. and Rachel C. Hovy, were both natives of Ohio. Vine was reared to manhood at his birthplace, and received an education in the neighborhood schools. He learned the brickmakers trade in his youth, and in 1856 he moved to McDonough County, Illinois, remaining there for three years, working at his trade. In 1859 he immigrated to Colorado, and made that vicinity his home until September, 1862. He was located at Tarryall and Blue River, and was engaged in mining and ranching, after which he returned to the States. In the winter of 1862 he took another trip west with a freight train, but having sold his outfit he again came to the States. In the spring of 1863 he went to Montana, returned to Ohio in November, 1864, and enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was placed on duty at Fort Delaware, and Mr. H. was mustered out in September, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio. He came west in November, 1865, and located at East Atchison, where he entered the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, commencing as a truck-man in the freight house. Later, he became freight agent, and in September, 1879, he accepted the position as agent at Forest City, and has filled the position since, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the railroad company. He is a member of the city council of Forest City. He owns an interest in a steam sawmill. Mr. Hovy is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Atchison. He was married July 22, 1856, to Miss Lizzie M. Goheen, daughter of J. W. Goheen, of Belleville, Illinois. They have an interesting family of four children: Emma B., nineteen years old; Lottie L., nine years of age; Nellie M., aged six, and Laura C. F., four years old. Mr. H., his wife and eldest daughter, are members of Presbyterian Church at Forest City.

WILLIAM KAUCHER.

Prominent among the old pioneers of this county is the subject of this sketch. His parents, Jacob and Dorothy Kaucher, were both natives

of Pennsylvania. William was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1831. He spent his boyhood days principally in Germantown, Ohio, receiving fair educational advantages. His father was a millwright, and his four sons learned that trade. William's first work on his own account was at Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, but from there he went to Freeburg, Ohio, and then to Terra Haute, Indiana, next moving to Westfield, Clark County, Illinois. During the Kansas and Nebraska excitement he came west, and settled at Leavenworth, in April, 1855. He located in Oregon in July, 1855, and superintended the erection of the first steam mill in the county, and probably the first one above St. Joseph. He has since then made Oregon his home, and has been interested in nearly every mill in Northwestern Missouri. In 1856, he, with a partner established a general shop in Oregon, for the manufacture of looms and other articles of furniture. They continued the business some two years. From that time on he has been engaged in erecting and operating mills in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. He was elected sheriff of Holt County, in the fall of 1862, and was re-elected in the fall of 1864. When all the officers in the state were thrown out in 1865, the subject of our sketch was re-appointed by the governor, and filled the office until the close of 1866. In November, 1867, he was appointed United States Assistant Internal Revenue Collector, of Holt, Atchison, Nodaway and Andrew Counties, he filling the position until August, 1871. The office was then abolished, and the business thrown into the collector's office. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1874, in partnership with J. M. Hasness, Mr. K. started the Missouri Valley *Times*, at Oregon. In August, 1876, he sold out to Henry Shutts, and turned his attention to the milling business. February 28th, 1881, he purchased an interest in the East Forest City Mills. These mills are owned by a stock company, and are among the most complete mills in Northwest Missouri, being rated as a 225 barrel mill. He fitted it up and now superintends the business. Mr. Kaucher has had a long experience in the business, and understands it thoroughly. He is a member of Oregon Lodge No. 139, A. F. and A. M., and Oregon Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F., also Oregon Encampment No. 43, I. O. O. F. He was married September 26, 1858, to Miss Sarah E. Watson, daughter of Judge Samuel Watson, one of the earliest pioneers of Holt County. She was born near Oregon, in 1842, and died August 9, 1872. By this union they had seven children, four of whom are living: Mary, born May 20, 1861; Lilly, born November 18, 1863; Eva, born December 15, 1866; Lawrence, born September 12, 1869. Mr. K. was married again May 26, 1873, to Lucy S. Christian. She is a native of Chicago. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Leah E., born December 9, 1877, and George, born November 20, 1880.

JAMES A. KEEVES,

dealer in general merchandise, was born on a farm in Berkeley County, Virginia, September 25, 1828. His parents, Arthur and Sarah Keeves, were both natives of Virginia. James was the youngest of six children, five of whom are now living. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and commenced to follow the plow when only nine years of age, receiving but a common school education, in the subscription schools. In 1851 he left his birthplace to preach, as a supply minister for the M. E. Church, on the Wardensville circuit, in Hampshire County, Virginia. One year later he returned to Berkeley County. His father died in 1850, and his mother decided to move west with the family. In the spring of 1854 they took the steamer at Wheeling, West Virginia, going to St. Louis, then went to St. Joseph, and thence to Oregon, by team, arriving here May 22, 1854. The subject of this sketch, having $500, determined to settle on a farm. He, in partnership with his mother, purchased 160 acres, paying $2,000 for it. It is now the County Poor Farm. In 1860 Mr. K. moved to Oregon and conducted the City Hotel one year, clearing $1,500. He then moved back on the farm, on which he remained until the spring of 1864, whe he located in Oregon. He soon entered into partnership with Daniel E. and John G. Cathell, in the general merchandise business, which they continued till 1866. He afterwards worked four years, as book-keeper, with Levi Zook and James Stalt, in their bank. October 4, 1870, he bought an interest in a general merchandise store, with Judge Watson. They erected a good brick block in 1878, and on the 4th of October, 1878, Mr. Watson retired and Mrs. Mary Bevan purchased an interest, she being represented by her son. On the 18th of January, 1882, Mr. Keeves purchased Mrs. B.'s interest. He now carries a well-assorted stock and does a good business. He is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Keeves has been twice married ; first, October 6, 1863, to Miss Eliza Hahn, daughter of Richard Hahn, one of the old pioneers of Holt County. She died October 9, 1864. He was married again the 22d of March, 1870, in Berkeley County, Virginia, to Miss Kate T. Jones, a native of that county, born January 10, 1843. He has been a member of the church since he was nineteen years of age. He first belonged to the Methodist, but there not being any members of that denomination here when he came he joined the Presbyterian Church, in which he fills the position of Elder. His wife is also a member of that denomination.

ROBERT L. KELLY,

deceased, was born in Pennsylvania in December, 1814. When he was ten years old his father moved to Knox County, Ohio, and bought a

farm. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, then went to Kentucky, and there learned the stonecutters trade, at which he worked more or less during life. April 10, 1850, he married Miss Cassandra Perrigo, the daughter of William Perrigo, of Breckinridge County, Kentucky, where she was born in 1828. They had six children : George W., James W., Elizabeth, who married David Ramsey, of Atchison County ; Eliza, Ellen and Irene. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Kelly came to this state and county, and bought unimproved land. He at once commenced with a will to cultivate it, put up a small house, set out an orchard, etc. At the breaking out of the war, when the call for troops was made, he responded at once, entered the Sixth Missouri State Militia as first lieutenant, and after his time expired he re-enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry as sergeant, and was stationed at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. After being there some three months he was taken sick and died, December 22, 1862. He was an able, honest, capable and intelligent man, Union from principle, and a good soldier. Mrs. K. was left on her new farm with her small children to care for, and while she experienced many hardships and trials, she was brave, and faced the dangers with true valor and womanly courage. She has raised her family, given them good educations, and four of them have become teachers. She has kept her farm of 200 acres, situated on section 23, and has succeeded in keeping it in excellent condition. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAJOR GEORGE W. KELLY

is a prominent man among the early settlers of Holt County. He was born near Union, Monroe County, Virginia, on the 26th of July, 1824. His parents, John W. and Mary (Stuart) Kelly, were both natives of Virginia. George accompanied them to the White Sulphur Springs and then to Lewisburg, Virginia, in 1835, where he remained until November, 1840. His father edited the *Western Enquirer*, and George worked in the office and learned the printing business. In the fall of 1840 he came westward with his parents, stopping a short time in Lafayette County, Missouri. The elder Kelly traveled through to Holt County to view the country, returned, and in January, 1841, he and his son George came up and erected a cabin in what is now known as Nichols' Grove, where they took claims. The family followed during the succeeding March. John W. Kelly being a lawyer, moved to Oregon and hung out his shingle. He was appointed commissioner to purchase the town site, and was the first lawyer enrolled in the county. He filled the position of county judge for several terms, and also represented the county several terms in the Legislature. He was nominated for lieutenant governor, on the Thomas Benton ticket, but was defeated. He died the 26th of Septem-

ber, 1868. George received a fair education, and attended the first school taught in the county. He read law to some extent with his father, and while in Virginia, he had studied Latin and Greek. Upon arriving at maturity he engaged in trading, and served several terms as deputy sheriff of Holt County. During the Mexican war, in 1847, he enlisted in Craig's company, Lieutenant Colonel Powell's battalion of mounted Missourians. This company was made up in Holt and Atchison Counties. They were ordered out on the plains,—started for Oregon Territory; they built Fort Kearney, and remained a short time at Fort Laramie, and made an expedition into the Sioux country. They were discharged in November, 1848, after which he returned to Holt County, Missouri. In the spring of 1850 the subject of this sketch started overland for California, leaving Oregon on the 14th of April, and arriving in Sacramento City the 3rd of July. He went by the northern route from Humboldt north through the southern part of Oregon, having missed the shorter route. After remaining one year in California, he returned by the Isthmus and New Orleans, and then to Holt County. He was engaged as deputy sheriff and also in dealing in land and stock. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Kimball's regiment, Missouri Volunteer Militia, and held the position of major of cavalry in this regiment. In March, 1862, he re-enlisted as major of the Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteers, and served with his regiment three years, or until the close of the war, having acted in Southern Missouri and Arkansas. He assisted in driving General Shelby out of Missouri in 1863, and General Price in 1864. He was the only field officer on the battle field at Little Blue, his regiment losing forty-eight men in this encounter. He rode across the creek at the head of his regiment, under the enemy's fire. His horse was shot twice, and Captain Blair, one of his best captains, was killed. He commanded the right wing. They took part in the battle of Mine Run, Kansas, where they captured 800 prisoners and ten loaded pieces of artillery. At the close of the war Major K. returned to Holt County, and has since made this his home, with the exception of six months spent in Kansas City, and one year at St. Joseph. He commenced the hotel business in Oregon in 1875, and in August, 1877, the hotel burned. In November, of that year, he came to Forest City and conducted the Brady House two years and four months. Since then he has retired from active life. He has never been a member of any secret society, nor has he ever drank any liquor. He was married January 10, 1847, to Miss Alvira H. Davis, a native of Ohio. She died at Forest City, November 2, 1879. She was an active member of the M. E. Church.

PHILIP KOLLMOR,

superintendent of the Holt County Poor House, was born in Wurtenberg, Germany, on the 6th of December, 1826, and is the son of Fredrick and

Catharine Kollmor, both natives of Germany. Philip was reared to manhood in the village of El Hofen, receiving a common education. He learned the baker's trade, and also served for a while in the German army. In 1852 he crossed the ocean, and landed at New York City on the 6th of February, remaining there some ten months, working in a sugar house. From there he went to Morrow County, Ohio, where he worked four years in the coal mines, after which he came to Holt County, Missouri, arriving here April 29, 1856. For the first few years he worked by the day in Oregon. During the civil war he was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops. He enlisted June 13, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and took part in the battle of Lexington, Missouri, and was taken prisoner and parolled. He re-enlisted and at the bloody battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862, he was severely wounded. He remained in the hospital until September 1, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. Returning to Holt County, Mr. K. engaged in farming and trimming fruit trees. He now owns an improved farm of 40 acres, situated on the road between Oregon and Forest City. He took charge of the Holt County Poor House March 1, 1880, and has since filled this position. He makes an efficient superintendent, being a man of strict integrity and gifted with a kind and generous nature. Mr. Kollmor was married October 1, 1854, to Miss Fannie Millheart, a native of Baden, Germany. They have eight children : William, born May 10, 1857 ; Sophia, born September 27, 1858 ; Trocy, born April 10, 1860, (now Mrs. Michael Toll, of this county) Albert, born December 7, 1863 ; Emma, born April 6, 1867 ; Elizabeth, born March 13, 1868 ; Melia, born December 25, 1870 ; Fredrick, born April 18, 1878. Two are deceased. Himself and wife are members of the German M. E. Church, of Oregon.

THOMAS ISRAEL KREEK,

retired merchant and fruit grower, has forty-five acres of land adjoining the corporation of Oregon. He is the son of Andrew and Amelia (Castle) Kreek, and was born in Washington County, Maryland, May 13, 1826. His advantages for acquiring an education were very limited. In youth he learned the shoemaking trade and worked at it for many years. In 1852 he came to this state, locating in Holt County, where he started a shoe shop, at Oregon, and continued the business until 1861, when he embarked in the general merchandise business with Jonas Lamer, an old merchant. They bought goods on a rising market and did a very large and profitable business. In 1865 Mr. K. sold out to his partner, and in the fall of the same year he entered into business with Samuel Hershberger, and the relation has been continued for many years, though with several changes in the firm. Now the firm is

Kreek & Watson, and, as it is one of the old and successful firms, is enjoying a very satisfactory patronage. The business is carried on by the sons of Messrs. Kreek & Watson. Mr. Kreek has been from the first one of the leading men in Oregon in the way of building. First he erected a good residence in the eastern part of the city, and in 1875 he built two large brick stores and a third one with Mr. Hershberger. In 1881 he put up one of the finest residences in the city—a model of architectural beauty and splendor. On his forty-five acres of land he has some 800 apple trees, 300 pear, 500 peach, and cherries, plums, grapes and all other small fruit of the best quality. He married Miss Elizabeth Steel Jackson, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1851. They have by this happy union eight children living: John Andrew, Amelia Castle, Elizabeth A., Agnes Steel, Thomas Orick, Franklin Edward, Harry Ellsworth and Mary Ellen. Mrs. Kreek's father was John F. Jackson, and her mother was formerly Nancy Cannon. Mr. Kreek was treasurer of Holt County in 1879–'80, and has been a member of the city council for many years. He is a Republican in politics and religiously is a Methodist. John A. Kreek is a partner in the store of Kreek & Watson, and is a young man well educated in business life. By experience, courteous manners, and honorable dealing has built up a very desirable trade.

KREEK & WATSON,

dealers in general merchandise. This firm is composed of J. A. Kreek and Jonas Watson. The former was born in Union, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1852. His father, T. I. Kreek, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, whose maiden name was E. S. Jackson, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They moved west in the fall of 1862, and settled at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where John A. was reared to manhood. After receiving a preparatory education in the schools of the place, he entered college at Springfield, Ohio. The elder Kreek was engaged in merchandising, and John was brought up to learn that business. After completing his education he clerked with his father, and on January 1, 1878, his father then retired and turned the business over to his son and Jonas Watson. They carry about the heaviest stock of goods in town, and do a flourishing business. Mr. K. is a young man of steady and industrious habits, and one that gives his attention to his business. He plays first alto in the Oregon Cornet Band. Jonas Watson, of this firm, is a son of Samuel and Ellen Watson, who were pioneers of Holt County. He was born near Oregon, May 14, 1846, and was reared to manhood on this frontier, receiving a fair education, and spending his boyhood days on the farm until twelve years of age. He then commenced to assist in his father's woolen fac-

tory, where he worked until 1865, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. On the first of March, 1874, his father engaged in the merchandise business with James A. Keeves, under the firm name of Watson & Keeves. Jonas clerked in this store until October, 1877. January 1, 1878, he became associated with J. A. Kreek, under their present firm name. Mr. Watson is an excellent salesman, and holds the respect of a large circle of friends. He has filled his present office of public alderman for some three years. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraterternity, and has always taken an active part in furthering the interests of the town. He was married November 6, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Schute, daughter of Herman Schute, who was an early settler of Holt County. She was born and raised here. They have five children: Jennie M., born November 27, 1871; Ida E., born October 19, 1874; Cordelia, born April 13, 1876, and Jonas L., born August 4, 1881. Mrs. W. is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oregon.

DANIEL KUNKEL, Sr.,

miller, manufacturer and inventor, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1815, and when ten years old his father moved to Richland County, Ohio, where Daniel received his education. He was engaged in chopping and clearing rough timbered land until his father had a farm and improvements, when he bought a piece of land and made a small start in life. In 1847, he sold out his farm and came to Holt County. Observing that the settlers needed a grist mill, and finding good water facilities where his mill now stands, he set about the task of erecting a suitable structure, with that indomitable will which has characterized his whole life. In September, 1851, he had a mill ready for grinding. People came from far and near. Business at once became brisk, even beyond his most sanguine hopes, and in 1861, he added a fine engine and set up machinery for carding wool. In 1865, needing better facilities and more room, he made a large brick addition, filled it with machinery for manufacturing cloth, and also added three run of burrs and crushers, the mill having but one run at first. Mr. K., with the assistance of his sons, has been doing a very successful and satisfactory business, until now he has retired. In January, 1882, the four sons and son-in-law bought the whole establishment. They all have been educated in the mill and factory, and are giving great satisfaction to their customers. In 1864, Mr. K. invented a washing machine, which has been a success, and a late improvement has placed it at the head of these articles. The railroad men say that his car coupler is the one of all others which is destined to come into use. He has also invented a drill extractor, which is one of the most useful and valuable tools for

miners in use. Few men have done more for the town and country than Mr. K. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and by commencing poor, by diligence and economy he has accumulated a competency. He married Miss Veronica Butler in 1836. Of this union six children are living: Gideon, John E., Daniel, Margaret, Cornelius and Christopher B. Mrs. K. died in September, 1852. He married for his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Haner, in 1855. They have six children: Elizabeth B.,.Albert, George W., Mary A., Lydia A. and Cordelia.

JOHN E. KUNKEL,

merchant, miller and woolen manufacturer, was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 20, 1837, and came to this county, with his father, in 1847. He was brought up from boyhood in a mill, and has a perfect understanding of the mill and factory. He accompanied his brother, Gideon, to California, and after remaining ten months he returned and has worked in the mill since that time. In 1882 he bought an interest in the establishment, with his brothers, and, perhaps, there is none of them as well qualified for every part of the business as he. He married Miss Mary Haner, of Oregon, in 1864. She was born in Germany. They have three children, Gideon, John Wesley and Rozina. Mr. K. took, to rear, Mary Beam, when she was a small child, and has cared for her until she is grown to be a young lady. Mr. K. is an excellent mechanic and an intelligent gentleman, and a man with his habits of industry must and will succeed in life.

MICHAEL LEHMER,

physician, surgeon and druggist, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1823. His father, Jacob Lehmer, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Barbara Lehmer, was from Virginia. Michael accompanied his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1837. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received a preparatory education in the common schools. In 1846, he entered Wittenburg College, situated at Springfield, Ohio, where he attended for some eighteen months, after which he commenced the study of medicine with Doctor Winwood, of Springfield, Ohio. He remained with that gentleman about one year, then went to Boston, Massachusetts, and took his first course of lectures in the fall of 1847, at the medical department of the Howard University, called the Massachusetts Medical College. In the spring of 1848, he returned to his old home in Ohio, and that summer studied medicine under Doctor Selden. In the fall of 1848, he took a partial course at the University Medical College of New York City, then entered Detmold's Practical School of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from there in

the spring of 1850. Returning to his old home in Ohio, Dr. L. engaged in the practice of his profession. He immigrated west in July, 1851, and settled at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where he resumed practice until 1872. His health being poor, he discontinued all except the office practice. In 1870, he opened a drug store, and has since continued therein. He has a neat residence in the south part of town. His store was burned in 1877, but he immediately erected a substantial brick and opened a new stock of drugs, now having a large and complete stock. Being a man of long experience in the business, he understands it thoroughly. The doctor was married in 1865, to Miss Susan C. Dumm, a native of Monroe County, Ohio.

JUDGE SOLOMON LEHMER,

section 24, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1826, and early moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, with his father, where he remained until grown. He received a good education and followed farming at home, and for three years he studied medicine and attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the University of New York City, under the celebrated Dr. Mott. As his preferences were for farming, he gave up the practice of medicine and has now become one of the large and enterprising farmers of the county. He came to this locality in 1851, and after some eighteen months he bought the farm which he has since occupied. This land and the country about it was an unoccupied, boundless prairie, but he has set out forest trees, an orchard of 400 apple trees, with all kinds of other fruits and a fine vineyard, built a beautiful residence and other buildings, and has one of the best homes in this section. He, in company with his brother, Jacob Lehmer, who is unmarried, owns 612 acres of land. Mr. L. is a good farmer and one of the leading, enterprising citizens of the county. He was elected county judge in 1866, and for six years served as such to the great satisfaction of the county. He is a leading Republican and a Lutheran. In 1851 he was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth Hill. She was born in Greenock, Scotland. They have four children living: Helen, Agnes, Bessie, and George. Bayard Taylor, his eldest son, died when twenty-four years of age.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN T. LUCAS,

grain and live stock dealer, was born in Bradford County, New York, on the 19th of May, 1836. His father, Uriah Lucas, a native of York State, was a farmer by occupation, and his mother, formerly Lucy H. Potter, was from Pennsylvania. Stephen was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving an education

in the neighborhood schools. He early learned the plasterers and bricklayers trade, and in 1855 he immigrated to Clinton County, Iowa, where he remained for two years. Then he moved to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri, and after one year, came to Forest City in the spring of 1860. When the war broke out he was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as a private. The regiment were taken prisoners at the battle of Lexington, and paroled, after which they took part in the battle of Shiloh, and the Tennessee campaign. At Nashville they were consolidated with Col. Biswell's Engineering Corps, as the First Missouri Engineers. Here the subject of this sketch received the position of second lieutenant. His regiment assisted in building the railroad from Nashville to Johnstonville, under Colonel Flad, after which they joined General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. At Atlanta Mr. Lucas was promoted to first lieutenant, and at Savannah, Georgia, he received a commission as captain of Company M, First Missouri Engineers. They went through with Sherman, and after the surrender of Johnston's army, marched through Richmond to Washington, and took part in the grand review. Then to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to St. Louis, where he was mustered out in July, 1865. Captain Lucas had served some four years and six days, and had taken part in many of the hardest fought battles of the war. He soon returned to Forest City and went to work at his trade. In the fall of 1874 he was elected sheriff of Holt County, and served two terms. In 1878 he turned his attention to the stock and grain business at this point, in which he is at present engaged. He owns a small farm of fifty-seven acres, adjoining the town, and also owns twenty-three lots, besides having a neat residence in the city. He is a well respected citizen, and every worthy cause receives his support. Captain Lucas was married on the 16th of December, 1868, to Nancy C., daughter of Allen Wood, an old pioneer of this county. She was born in Kentucky, but was principally raised in Holt County, Missouri.

GEORGE P. LUCKHARDT,

nurseryman and fine stock breeder, is a native of the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, January 17, 1826, and was the son of Gottfried and Mary Luckhardt, also natives of Germany. George remained at his birth-place until he was seventeen, receiving his education in the schools of the village. He was reared under the auspices of the German Reformed Church, having for his pastor the renowned Peter Langhart. He was first educated for a teacher, but when fifteen years of age went into the government treasury department, where he continued for one year. He then commenced to learn the watchmaker's trade, with his

brother, and when seventeen he left home and traveled over Germany for several years, working at his trade. In June, 1850, he crossed the ocean, and landed at Baltimore, Maryland, from whence he went to Philadelphia, and thence to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where he received a good position. After remaining there one year he moved to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and opened a jewelry store on his own account. Four years after he came west and settled in Oregon, in November, 1855. He here opened a jewelry store, and when the war broke out he was appointed county treasurer, and in the fall of 1861 he was elected to that office. He filled the position some two and a half years. Mr. L. next opened a photograph gallery, but still carried on the jewelry business. In 1865 he disposed of these branches of business and purchased 80 acres of improved land, with a good brick residence upon it, adjoining the town on the north. He here embarked in the nursery business, and though there were but six fruit trees on the place when he bought it, he now has 40 acres in orchard, besides all varieties of fruit peculiar to this climate. His health being poor, Mr. L. concluded to abandon the nursery business, and turn his attention to raising fine stock hogs. In the spring of 1881 he imported some of the finest stock in the United States. His Poland Chinas are registered at Indianapolis, Indiana, and he is taking great pains to keep none but the best stock. He was one of the first aldermen of the city. He is a member of Oregon Lodge No. 139, A. F. and A. M., in which he has filled the position of Master some two years. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. Mr. L. was married November 2, 1852, to Miss Henrietta F. Von Luenen. She was a native of the town of Luenen, Germany, which was named after her father's family. She was born June 27, 1832. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Mary H., born August 5, 1853; (now Mrs. W. M. Hampshire, of Mound City,) Louis H., born September 18, 1857; Julia, born August 26, 1861; George, born December 9, 1863; William, born August 26, 1865; Flora H., born July 23, 1868; Anna A., born September 9, 1869; Nellie, born December 27, 1875. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Oregon, in which he holds the position of elder. He formerly filled the position of Sabbath School superintendent, for fifteen successive years. In 1867, he was a representative to the general assembly, held at Cincinnati, from the upper Missouri Presbytery.

SAMUEL B. LUKENS,

dentist, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 9, 1826. His parents, Moses and Elizabeth Lukens, were both natives of Ohio. Samuel spent his boyhood days on the farm and received an education in the neighborhood schools. When twenty-one years of age he commenced to learn

the dentist's profession, at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio. After studying for about one year he traveled for two years, and finally located at Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, in 1850, and practiced there in the same room for sixteen years. In the fall of 1866 he came west and located at Gilead, Lewis County, Missouri, where he remained until 1871, after which he came to Oregon. Here he has since continued in business and now has neat rooms over Castal's shoe store. His long experience gives him a thorough knowledge of his profession, and that he understands both the surgical and the mechanical part of it all will acknowledge. Charles Lukens assists in the business and has obtained a complete knowledge of it from his father. Mr. L. has a handsome residence in the northeastern part of town. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. He was raised among the Quakers and still adheres to many of the sterling principles taught by that sect. He was married, May 2, 1849, to Miss D. J. Johnson, of Lynchburg, Virginia. She was a daughter of Jonathan Johnson, who held the position of tobacco inspector of Lynchburg for some thirty years. They have five children living: Charles W., born December 28, 1856; Elizabeth, (now Mrs. James Myer, of Holt County); Susan J., born December 2, 1861; Mary E., born February 10, 1864; Jonathan J., born January 30, 1867. Mrs. L. was also reared in the faith of the Quakers. He is an active member of the M. E. Church of Oregon, and was licensed to preach in October, 1879. His eldest son, Charles, who is with him in business, studied for a lawyer and was admitted to the bar on the 17th of June, 1881, at the adjourned term of court. He is a very promising young man. He was married December 24, 1881, to Miss Alice Rayhill, of Pana, Christian County, Illinois. She was born in Washington County, Indiana, in January, 1852. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM LUNSFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, also an early settler of Holt County, was born on the banks of the Cumberland River, in Wayne County, Kentucky, October 17, 1819. His parents, Isam and Rhoda Lunsford, were natives of North Carolina. They moved to Kentucky in an early day, and when William was seven years of age they went to Morgan County, Indiana. After remaining there seven years, in 1833 they came to Crawford County, Missouri. William moved to Holt County in 1847 and settled where he now resides, in the heavy timber. He once witnessed an Indian war-dance near his residence, in which one hundred Indians took part. He kept a store and traded with the Indians, and improved his farm in those early days. His farm now contains 169 acres of well improved land, White Cloud, Kansas, being situated on the opposite bank of the Missouri River. He also owns an improved farm

of 200 acres, on section 19. He is a hard working, industrious citizen, and holds the esteem of a large circle of friends. He has filled the position of school trustee several years, road overseer, etc. He is an active member of Burr Oak Grange, No. 1739, and fills the office of elector, and was one of its charter members. Mr. L. was married in 1839 to Miss Rachel L. Walker, a native of Alabama. They have seven children: Mary A., born March 8, 1840, (widow of Elias E. Penny); Wesley J., born August 20, 1842; Drucilla E., born March 7, 1844, (now Mrs. John Turney, of this county); Robert H., born February 25, 1847; George C., born December 17, 1852; John F., born December 14, 1856, and Isaac H., born February 19, 1862. Three are deceased. Mrs. Lunsford is a member of Burr Oak Christian Church.

WESLEY J. LUNSFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born on the 20th of August, 1842, in Crawford County, Missouri, and is the second child of William and Rachel L. (Walker) Lunsford, mention of whom is made elsewhere. He accompanied his parents to Holt County in 1847, and was reared to manhood on the frontier, receiving a common school education. During the civil war he took an active part and enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, July 29, 1863. He served on the frontier and filled the position of second-duty sergeant. At the close of the war he returned to Holt County and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 212 acres, 100 of which is under cultivation, and upon it he has a good orchard, neat residence, etc. He owns another farm of 300 acres in section 23. At present Mr. Lunsford fills the office of school director. He was one of the charter members of Burr Oak Grange, No. 1739, and filled the position of master the two first terms, now filling the same position. He was married on the 12th of March, 1863, to Miss Susan E. Boyd, daughter of Joshua Boyd. She was born in Cooper County, Missouri, October 17, 1844. They are both active members of Burr Oak Christian Church, in which he fills the position of deacon.

J. FOSTER MARSHALL,

real estate dealer and loan agent, is a native of the city of Columbia, South Carolina, and was born July 29, 1847. He was named after his father, who was also a native of the same place. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth A. De Bruhl. She was of French origin, although born in Columbia. Foster was principally raised at Abbeyville, about one hundred and five miles north of Columbia, receiving a preparatory education in the schools of that place. During the war he espoused the

southern cause, and assisted in defending what he believed to be the rights of his country. In the fall of 1864, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Trenholm's battalion of cavalry, under Wade Hampton, and served until the close of the war, filling the position of orderly sergeant. The command was fighting Sherman continually from that time to the close of the war. Mr. M.'s father had served in the Mexican War as Captain of Company E, of the famous Palmetto Regiment. He also took an active part in the late war, filling the position of colonel, and was killed at the second battle of Manassas Junction, in 1862. At the close of the war, Foster returned to the home of his childhood, and in January, 1867, entered the University of South Carolina, situated at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1868. He then went to Ocala, Florida, and was engaged in the cultivation of cotton, he owning a large cotton plantation on the famous Silver Run, where De Soto claimed old age could be restored to youth by bathing in its waters. In 1871, Mr. M. returned to the place of his nativity, and soon afterwards immigrated westward, arriving in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 29th of May of the same year. He soon engaged in civil engineering on the Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad, and assisted in building this road. In July, 1872, he settled at St. Joseph, where he remained for one year, and in 1873, he became located at Phelps, Atchison County, Missouri, where he formed a partnership with J. W. Osborn in the real estate and brokerage business under the firm name of Osborn & Marshall. They moved their principal place of business to Mound City in the fall of 1875, and continued the business until the spring of 1878, when they dissolved, and Mr. Marshall resumed the calling on his own account, with headquarters at Oregon, and a branch office at Mound City. He carries on a flourishing business, and has the respect of many acquaintances. He is no office seeker, but gives his attention strictly to his legitimate business. Politically he is a Democrat. His father was elected to the State Senate of South Carolina when twenty-five years of age, and filled the position for some fifteen years.

MICHAEL MAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27. The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, March 14, 1830. His parents, John and Martha May, were both old citizens of that place. He accompanied them to Greene County, Missouri, when nearly nine years of age, and about this time his father died. After remaining some years his mother and her family moved to Lamar County, Texas, and after one year they returned to Jackson County, Missouri, and then came to Holt County in the fall of 1843. They settled at Iowa Point, on the Missouri side, raised one crop of corn after the high water had subsided in 1844, and

then sold out and moved to where Mr. M. now resides. The country was a wilderness and abounded in game. Hog and hominy was the principal diet, and it was very difficult to get grinding done. In 1861 he took a trip across the plains to Washington Territory and Oregon, and after spending some three years on the coast he returned by way of the Isthmus and New York City to Holt County, Missouri. He soon purchased his old farm, and has since remained upon it. He now owns 273 acres of fine bottom land, which is well improved, most of it being under cultivation. A handsome residence and a small orchard adorn the place. He has filled the position of school trustee, and was formerly a member of the Grange, his wife still holding her membership. Mr. May has been three times married: First, in 1854, to Olive Currier, a native of Wisconsin, who died in the spring of 1861. They had three children: Frances E., born January 8, 1857, now Mrs. James Harris, of this county; Warren, born December 27, 1858, and Jane, born October 26, 1860. He married again in 1864 to Sarah Pilkerton, a native of Missouri. She died in March, 1868. By this union there was one child, Flora A., born November 20, 1866. He married his present wife, Nancy Nolan, a native of Jackson County, Missouri, September 30, 1869. She was born March 12, 1833. They have two children: George, born February 11, 1872, and John E., born January 17, 1874. Mrs. May is a member of the Christian Church, of Forest City.

HENRY MINTON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, is a prominent pioneer of Holt County. He was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, March 14, 1822, and was the son of Isaac and Ruth (Blevins) Minton, both natives of Kentucky. Henry was the fourth child in a family of eight children. He accompanied his parents to Tennessee when five years of age, and there his father died and his mother moved to Franklin County, Missouri, in 1835. Henry was reared to manhood in that locality, on the farm, receiving a common school education. In 1846 he volunteered in Jack Hayes' regiment of Texas Rangers, and assisted in the Mexican war. His company, with several others, was left to guard the Texas frontier. In 1848 he returned to Franklin County, arriving August of that year; then made a trip to Holt County. He went back to Franklin County, with the intention of moving to Holt in the spring, but taking the California gold fever in the spring of 1849, he crossed the plains to the land of gold. He was six months and four days on the way. He remained there until the fall of 1851, engaged in working in the gold mines, and returned by the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba and New Orleans. In the spring of 1852 he came to Holt County and settled in this township. An elder brother, his mother and sisiter accompanied him. The county was then an

unbroken wilderness, but since that time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns at present 1,600 acres of fine bottom land, and on the home farm there are some 400 acres under cultivation. He has a good brick residence, and an orchard of some 250 bearing trees. This is one of the finest stock farms in the county. During the civil war Mr. M. enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served some time, filling the position of second lieutenant. He was taken sick and left in the hospital at Camden Point, Arkansas, in April, 1864, and while there he fell into the hands of the rebels. After he had recovered, he was taken to Tyler, Texas, and kept until February, 1865. He was then exchanged at New Orleans, obtained thirty days' furlough, visited his family, and joined his regiment again at Pine Bluffs. They went to the Cherokee Nation, where they were finally discharged. Politically, he is an old-time Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Odd Fellows. Mr. Minton was married December 15th, 1852, to Mrs. Lucretia A. Jeffries, whose maiden name was Lucretia Boyd, daughter of J. C. Boyd, an old pioneer of Holt County. She was born in Cooper County, Missouri, January 10th, 1837. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living. Joseph L., born November 23, 1853; Isaac M., born February 23, 1856; William E., born March 1, 1858; John R., born September 30, 1860; Martha J., born February 18, 1864; George H., born September 23, 1866; Ida L., born December 8, 1872; Lucretia B., born September 9, 1876; David H., born January 20, 1881. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Burr Oak, in which he holds the position of elder.

MINTON BROTHERS,

dealers in general merchandise, are among the enterprising business firms of Holt County. W. E. Minton, a member of this firm, was born in Holt County, Missouri, March 1, 1858. His father, Henry Minton, was one of the pioneers of this county. He was a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Minton's maiden name was Lucretia Boyd, a native of Cooper County, Missouri. William was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving a preparatory education in the common school. In 1876 he commenced to attend the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Missouri, and, after a course of two years there, he entered the State University, at Columbia, in 1878, and graduated from the normal department. On March 10, 1881, he commenced the mercantile business at Forest City, in partnership with two brothers. They are located on Commercial Street and carry a large and complete stock, and do a flourishing business. William has the principal care of the business. In his manners he is much of a gentleman and is an excellent salesman. Having been raised in the county he is well known by all.

He is an active member of Forest City Lodge, No. 214, A. F. and A. M. He was married October 13, 1881, to Miss Minnie Dyer, a niece of Pat Dyer, of St. Louis. She was born in Warren County, Missouri, in November, 1859. She was principally raised and educated in St. Louis, by her uncle. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY,

of the firm of Montgomery & Roecker, bankers, was born on the 9th of August, 1837, in Bangor, Ireland. His parents, Hugh and Agnes Montgomery, were both natives of Ireland, and when seventeen years of age Robert crossed the ocean, landing at New York City, June 13, 1854. He soon became engaged as clerk in a wholesale house, and in December, 1854, he moved to Jackson County, Ohio, where he remained until 1860, making his home with an uncle, and attending school some two years. He then resumed the duties of a clerk at the Latrobe iron furnace, and in 1860, he located in Greenup County, Kentucky. One year later he returned to Ohio, and again engaged as clerk at the Keystone furnace. After remaining there some four months, in August, 1861, he volunteered in the Union army. He went to Greenup, Kentucky, where he assisted in recruiting Company C, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and held the position of second lieutenant. After serving some eighteen months, he accepted a position as Aid-de-camp, on General George W. Morgan's staff. In June, 1863, General Morgan resigned ; the subject of this sketch also resigned, and accepted the position of sutler of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, with which he continued until February, 1865. During his term of service he took part in the battles of Pond Gap, under General Garfield, at the taking of Cumberland Gap, in 1862, under General Morgan, the battle of Yazoo Bluffs, in the rear of Vicksburg, under General Sherman, then under General McClellan, of Illinois, at the capture of Arkansas Post, and back to Vicksburg, where Morgan resigned. In 1862, while they held Cumberland Gap, Mr. Montgomery, with a force of men, went to Barboursville, Kentucky, and paroled some four hundred prisoners. In February, 1865, he became a clerk at the Berkley iron furnace, where he remained for some nine months. On the 14th of November, 1865, he married Miss Frances S. White, daughter of Hiram W. White, of Olney, Richland County, Illinois. She was born in Jackson County, Ohio, March 28, 1841. They subsequently traveled one year in the west, then returned to Jackson County, Ohio, in the spring of 1866, where he was employed as clerk with the Lincoln iron furnace company. In April, 1870, he moved to Olney, Illinois, and in June, 1871, he immigrated westward, and settled in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where he purchased the interest of James Scott, in the banking business. This business was conducted under the firm name of R. Montgomery &

Co., until January 1, 1872, when Levi Zook became associated with them, forming the firm of Zook & Montgomery. In January, 1875, Mr. Zook retired, and M. S. Norman became a member; the name of the firm then becoming Montgomery & Norman. January 15, 1877, Mr. Roecker purchased Mr. Norman's interest, and the firm name was changed to Montgomery & Roecker. This bank does a flourishing business, and is on a solid basis. Mr. Montgomery is an active member of Oregon Lodge No. 139, A. F. and A. M., in which he has filled the position of Master for about three years. He also belongs to Keystone Chapter, No. 46, of Mound City. Himself and wife are both active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Oregon, in which he fills the position of elder and Sabbath School superintendent. They have one child, Hiram W., born July 14, 1868.

SAMUEL W. MORRISON,

county collector, was born March 7, 1843, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Alexander W. and Margaret Morrison, who were natives of the same state. Samuel was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving an education in the neighborhood schools. During the war he served in the state militia of Pennsylvania when the state was invaded. In February, 1869, he moved westward and settled in Holt County on a farm. In 1870, he moved to Atchison County, and remained one year, and in 1871, he was made deputy county clerk of Holt County. In 1872, he became deputy county collector, and filled the position until the fall of 1876, when he was elected county collector for a two years' term. He was re-elected in the fall of 1881, and at present fills the office, discharging his duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. He is an active member of Oregon Lodge No. 139, A. F. and A. M., in which he at present holds the office of junior warden. He was formerly a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and is a public spirited and enterprising citizen. Mr. Morrison was married March 28, 1877, to Miss Flora Hahn, daughter of Richard Hahn, an old pioneer of Holt County. She was born and raised here. They have two children: Blanche, born January 9, 1878, and Kate R., born March 22, 1881. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Oregon.

JAMES B PAYNE,

proprietor of stave and heading factory. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone County, Missouri, June 3, 1834. His father, Ballinger Payne, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Mary Hobbs, was born in Virginia. They moved to Missouri in an early day.

James passed his youthful days on the farm and received his education in the neighborhood schools. He accompanied his parents to Holt County in the fall of 1849, and here he remained until 1858, when he moved to Doniphan County, Kansas. He was engaged in farming up to 1864, when he commenced the general merchandise business at Lafayette, Kansas. This he followed some seven years. Returning to Holt County in the fall of 1871, he located at Oregon, where he continued the mercantile business until 1878, then purchasing the stave and heading factory in the spring of 1877. It is fitted up with a complete set of machinery and does superior work, being capable of turning out some two car loads of work per week. Mr. Payne owns some 900 acres of land in Holt County, most of which is improved. He owns his residence property in Oregon, the grounds surrounding which are decorated with evergreens and are the handsomest in the city. During the late war he served in the Kansas Militia and assisted in driving Price out of Missouri in 1864. He is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Payne was married on the 27th of April, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Reed, daughter of Andrew J. Reed, of this county. She is a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and was born on the 30th of December, 1838. They have been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living: Andrew B., born February 13, 1854; Emily J., born August 12, 1856, (now Mrs. Byron Edmonds, of this county); Minnie C., born November 28, 1858, (wife of Rev. P. M. Best, of Sidney, Iowa); Mary E., born April 11, 1861; James W., born March 15, 1864; David, deceased; Eva, born September 6, 1869; Johnnie E., born May 15, 1876, and Laura A., born July 13, 1881. Mr. P. and his wife are active members of the Christian Church of Oregon.

HUGH PENNEL,

farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower, is the owner of 350 acres of land, his residence being in section 25. Mr. P. was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 1, 1821. His opportunities for attending school in youth were limited. In April, 1842, he came to Holt County and made a claim, where he now lives, and when the land came into market he entered it. He has made his farm, two miles east of Oregon, one of the finest of the township. He was among the early pioneers of the county, and for ten years he experienced many hardships and was deprived of many comforts. In 1842 he assisted to raise the first building in Oregon, which was a log store, built by William Zook, who had about $800 capital to purchase goods. Mr. P. has a valuable orchard, with all kinds of fruit, and in 1868 he built his fine brick residence. His father, William D. Pennel, came here in the spring of 1843, and took the claim one-half mile west of his son, where he made a fine farm. In 1851 he

died. His wife died in Ohio in 1838. They left seven children, of which Hugh was the second. Hugh Pennel was married in Holt County to Miss Hannah Beeler, September 18, 1856. They have by this happy union four children living: John, William, Jennie and Cora Belle. Elizabeth died when eight years old, and Mary died at the age of six years. Mr. P. is an active Republican. He and his estimable companion are zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. P.'s father was Israel D. Beeler. Her grandmother was formerly Hannah Drybread, and her grandfather Thomas Beeler.

IRA PETER,

dealer in general merchandise, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, April 1, 1836. His parents, Richard and Lucy Peter, were both natives of Kentucky. Ira spent his boyhood days on the farm and received his education in the neighborhood schools. He, with his father, came overland, in a buggy, in the fall of 1852, and settled in Oregon, and here he became engaged as clerk in a drug store. After remaining in the drug business some five years, in the spring of 1857, he embarked in general merchandising. In 1861 he opened a drug store, which he carried on until 1869. He then resumed the general merchandise business, in company with M. S. Norman, with whom he continued till 1875, when he purchased Mr. Norman's interest. Mr. Peter now carries one of the largest stocks of goods in town, and does a flourishing business. He came here when the town was a mere village and has taken an active part in furthering its interests, always having been an open-hearted and public-spirited citizen. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. P. has been twice married; first, in 1861, to Miss Susan Owsley, a native of Andrew County, Missouri. She died March 1, 1870, leaving four children: Charlie, born January 23, 1862; Bryant, born August 6, 1863; Frank, born September 16, 1865; Mary, born February 18, 1870. He was married again October 25, 1873, to Miss Betty Price, a native of Page County, Virginia. They have one child, Lucy, born August 14, 1876. Himself and wife are both active members of the Presbyterian Church of Oregon, in which he fills the position of deacon.

THOMAS L. PRICE,

dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, was born August 8, 1853, in Page County, Virginia, near Blue Ridge, where the famous cave has lately been discovered. His father, Peter Price, was born in 1798 in Virginia, and his mother, Mary Keyser, was also a native of that state. She is now some seventy-two years of age and she and her husband

are both residents of Oregon at present. The parents of Thomas moved west, settling in Oregon in 1855, and he was reared to manhood on the frontier and received his education in the schools of this place. In October, 1875, he commenced clerking with his brother-in-law, Mr. Ira Peter, with whom he remained four years, after which he engaged in dealing in clothing and gents furnishing goods in partnership with B. B. Frazer, of St. Joseph. After continuing the business one year at Oregon, they moved to Watson, where they remained one year. Mr. P. returned to Oregon in December, 1881, and in February, 1882, he opened a stock of hardware and agricultural implements at this point, the only house in this line in town. He is an enterprising young man, and, having been raised in the county, is well and favorably known. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 196, of Oregon. Mr. Price was married October 20, 1879, to Miss Sedora Wilson, a native of Indiana. She was born on the 14th of December, 1858. She is an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Oregon.

JOHN PROUD,

farmer, section 13, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1807. He was raised a farmer, and at that early day his school advantages were limited. He married Miss Sarah H. King, in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1830. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 24, 1812. They had ten children: Bennett Colvin, born in 1831, died in 1853; William J., born in 1833, died in 1845; Timothy H., born in 1836; David K., born in 1838; Rachael A., born in 1841, died in 1862; Samuel W., born in 1844; Clark O., born in 1847; Laura R., born in 1849, died in 1864; Elizabeth A., born in 1852; Luella L., born in 1855. At her death Rachael Ann left her husband and three children. David K. enlisted in September, 1861, in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, of typhoid fever, in March, 1862. In 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Proud moved to Howard County, Indiana, where they improved a heavy timbered farm, and made a fine home. In 1864, they sold out and moved to Holt County, Missouri, and here he bought a farm, on which he has made excellent improvements. This contains 130 acres, and now in his old age, he has a good, comfortable home, with all the comforts that he can desire. He took William H. Snow, when he was three years old, to bring up. He is now of age, and is a worthy and industrious young man, and is working the farm of Mr. P. Mr. Snow was born in Decatur, in 1861, and with his parents came to Holt County, where his mother died, leaving three children. To relieve Mr. and Mrs. Proud still further from care, they have for many years had Miss Louisa Mingers, from Athens, Ohio, who lives with them and takes full charge of the housework. She is a good housekeeper, and an excellent companion. Mrs.

P.'s father, John King, was born in Virginia, and was an able minister in the M. E. Church. Mr. Proud is a Republican in politics, and a Methodist in religious preferences.

CLARK O. PROUD,

of the firm of King & Proud, druggists and stationers, was born near Kokomo, Howard County, Indiana, November 28, 1847, and was the son of John and Sarah Proud, who were natives of Ohio. Clark spent his boyhood days on the farm, and attended the neighborhood schools. He accompanied his parents west in March, 1864, they settling some three miles north of Oregon. Mr. Proud served for some time in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He attended school in Oregon, and in 1867, commenced teaching, which profession he continued for some eight years. In 1875 he went to Atchison County, where he remained, following his calling, for about two years. In the fall of 1877, he came to Oregon and purchased the interest of Levi Owens in the drug store, and entered into partnership with Dr. King, under the firm name of King & Proud, they enjoying a liberal share of the patronage of the residents of this city, and deserve their success. In 1881 Mr. Proud filled an unexpired term as mayor of Oregon. He has also filled the position of councilman. He was married August 31, 1867, to Miss Rebecca Curtis, daughter of James Curtis, Sr., late of this county. She was born and raised here. They have two children, Willard C., born June 28, 1873; Effie, born September 1, 1877. Mrs. Proud is a member of the Christian Church of Oregon.

JACOB QUICK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, was born on the 22d of June, 1837, in Callaway County, Missouri. His father, Thomas Quick, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Johnson, was from North Carolina. Jacob was the fifth in a family of eight children. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. In August, 1850, he came to Holt County, with his parents, his father taking up a claim in section 26. During the war Jacob Quick espoused the Union cause, and enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, on the 19th of September, 1863. He served under Gen. Steel, on the frontier. He has filled the offices of school director and road overseer three years each, and is well acquainted all over the county. He owns 335 acres of fine bottom land, 160 acres of which is under cultivation. He has a handsome residence, a fine orchard of 100 trees, and his farm is well stocked. Mr. Quick was married February 14, 1867, to Miss Jane Cunningham, daughter of Isaac Cunningham, of this county. She was born in Edgar County, Illinois,

March 27, 1848. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Rachel M., born November 11, 1867; George W., born June 14, 1869; Becky A., born December 31, 1871; Florence T., born December 12, 1872; Hattie E., born January 5, 1874; Samuel J., born September 16, 1876; Lucy, born September 23, 1878.

GEORGE W. QUICK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, the sixth child in a family of eight, was born September 1, 1841, in Callaway County, Missouri, and is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Johnson) Quick. The former was born in Kentucky, and the latter was a native of North Carolina. George accompanied his parents to Holt County, Missouri, in the fall of 1850. The country was then a vast wilderness, and inhabited by roving bands of Indians and wild game. It was in a log cabin on this frontier that the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, his education being obtained in a log school house with a dirt floor. This school building was erected in about 1850, and was on the edge of Forbes Township. Chade Colcher was his first teacher. About the time George arrived at maturity the civil war broke out, and he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, on the 19th of September, 1863, and served on the frontier. He took a trip to White County, Illinois, in 1864, thence through Iowa, and back to Holt County in the fall of 1865. Since then he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns 940 acres of fine bottom land, about 600 acres of which are under cultivation, there being upon it a good dwelling and a fair orchard of 150 trees. He has two thoroughbred Norman French horses, and other graded stock. Mr. Q. was married April 4, 1866, to Miss Flora Edwards, daughter of Thomas Edwards, of this county. She was born in Greene County, Georgia, October 12, 1849. By this union they have had eight children, seven of whom are living; James T., born February 13, 1867; William J., born October 18, 1868; Afton L., born October 18, 1870; Moses A., born February 27, 1873; Byron W., born April 17, 1875; Claude, born March 25, 1877, and George W., born November 9, 1881. Himself and wife are active members of the Christian Church. Mr. Q. is gifted with a retentive memory, and relates many anecdotes of his early trials here.

CAPTAIN ALBERT ROECKER,

of the firm of Montgomery & Roecker, bankers, was born in the town of Leonberg, Wurtemburg, Germany, on the 9th of November, 1840. His parents, Frederick and Katherine Roecker, were also natives of that place. Albert lived there until eighteen years of age, receiving the benefits of a common education. He also learned the painter's trade.

In July, 1859, he crossed the ocean, landing at New York on the 18th of September, of that year. There he engaged in working at his trade, and there he remained until July, 1860, when he moved westward and settled at Forest City, Holt County, Missouri, assisting his brother-in-law in the brewery until February, 1862. Mr. R. then enlisted as a private in Company B, Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and served in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, participating in all the important engagements of the campaign. He assisted in driving Price from Missouri in 1864, and took part in the battles of California, Brownsville, Little Blue, in Jackson County, and Marias des Cygne, Kansas, where they captured General Marmaduke and several hundred prisoners, and some pieces of artillery. The subject of this sketch was subsequently promoted to captain, filling every office, except that of second lieutenant. His company was mustered out in March, 1865, but he was retained and put in command of Company A. The staff officers were all mustered out, and he had full command. He was mustered out in July, 1865. At the battle of Little Blue, Mr. R. was acting adjutant under Major Kelly, his real position being first lieutenant under Captain Blair, who was killed in this battle. At the close of the war he returned to Forest City, and was again engaged with his brother-in-law in the brewery until July, 1866. In the fall of that year, he was elected sheriff and collector of Holt County, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1870, he was elected county clerk, and served one term of four years. In February, 1875, he crossed the ocean and visited the home of his childhood, but later returned to Oregon. In January, 1877, Captain R. became associated with R. Montgomery in the banking business, under the present firm name of Montgomery & Roecker. He is an active member of Forest City Lodge No. 214, A. F. and A. M., also of Keystone Chapter No. 46, of Mound City. He was married the 7th of February, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Weber, who was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. She is the daughter of A. Weber, of Atchison County. They have been blessed with six children: Louisa, born May 18, 1868; Emma, born April 21, 1870; Annie, born March 26, 1872; Frederick, born May 24, 1874; Charles, born June 30, 1876; Frank, born February 18, 1880. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHRISTOPHER SCHLOTZHAUER,

farmer and miller, section 10, is one among the pioneers of Northwestern Missouri. His parents, Rudolph and Christiana, were both natives of Germany. Christopher was born on the 12th of April, 1828, in that country. He crossed the ocean with his father and mother about 1835, and landed at New Orleans. After remaining some two years in Louisiana, they came by steamboat to St. Louis and thence to Boonville,

Cooper County, Missouri; thence where the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving fair educational advantages. He helped clear two farms in that densely wooded locality, and when seventeen he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed for several years. In 1852 he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled at Irish Grove, continuing to live in that neighborhood engaged in farming for twelve years. He also operated a saw-mill two years. In the spring of 1864, he came to Holt County and settled where he now resides. He has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and at present owns 160 acres of well improved land. His farm is well watered by two never failing springs and a branch. Curzon Station, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, is only a short distance from his residence. In May, 1881, Mr. S. purchased the steam saw-mill located at that point. This mill does as much business as any in the county, is complete in its appointments, and when crowded is capable of cutting ten thousand feet per day. Mr. S. is a very enterprising and energetic citizen. Politically he is an Independent Republican and formerly voted the old Whig ticket. He was married on the 9th of April, 1848, to Miss Dorathy Snider, daughter of John P. Snider. She is also a native of Germany, and was born on the second of January, 1843. She was brought across the ocean when about one year of age. They have had eight children, six of whom are living: Sarah E., born January 24, 1849, (now Mrs. Jacob Mart, of Oregon, Missouri); Rudolph, born November 13, 1850; Philip, born March 30, 1856; John, born October 8, 1858; Christopher, born September 13, 1862; Julia A., born July 3, 1865. Himself and wife are active members of the German M. E. Church. He has filled the position of a local preacher in this church for some twenty-five years.

RUDOLPH SCHLOTZHAUER

was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1850, and in 1866 came to Oregon. After attending school for some time, he entered the *Sentinel* office in Oregon, and learned the printing business, at which he worked for ten years. He married Miss Elizabeth B. A. Kunkel in 1876. She was the daughter of Daniel Kunkel, Esq., of this city. They have two children, Ina Alberta and Morton Virner. In 1878, Mr. Schlotzhauer abandoned the printing business and entered the mill and factory of Daniel Kunkel, with whom he has since remained. In the winter of 1882, Mr. Kunkel sold the mill and factory to three of his sons and the subject of this sketch. They are doing an excellent business, obtaining large quantities of wheat, and manufacturing fine brands of flour. Many of the neighboring towns are supplied by them. Mr. S. is an industrious man, and has hosts of friends.

JAMES SCOTT

is prominent among the early settlers of Holt County. He is a native of Washington County, Virginia, where he was born October 26, 1821. His parents, Robert and Eleanor D. Scott, were both natives of Virginia. James passed his youthful days on the farm and attended the neighborhood schools. He accompanied his parents to Fountain County, Indiana, in 1834, but his father died, in 1838, and the care of the family fell upon James. In the fall of 1840 they moved to Cole County, Missouri, and settled near Stringtown, twelve miles from Jefferson City. In March, 1842, they came to Holt County, locating on a farm four miles north of Oregon, where they pre-empted a piece of wild land, and commenced to improve a farm. The county was almost totally uninhabited, save by Indians, and many were the hardships endured by those who first sought homes on the frontier. On the 15th of March, 1855, Mr. Scott married Miss Sophronia A. Johnson, a native of Morgan County, Missouri, and a daughter of Richard and Mary Johnson. She was born May 5, 1838. Her parents both died when she was about seven years of age, and she was adopted and raised by James Miller, one of the early pioneers of Holt County. Mr. Scott and his wife soon settled on a farm of their own, some three miles north of Oregon. In 1846 Mr. S. was elected county assessor of Holt County, and filled the office four terms. In the fall of 1859 he was elected county clerk, moved to Oregon and served in this office until compelled to retire by the convention ordinance, in 1864, which threw out all of the officers of the state. He then became engaged in the real estate business, which he continued until 1867, when he entered into the banking business with Levi Zook. They opened the first private bank in Oregon, under the firm name of Zook & Scott, but, in 1871, the latter member retired from the business on account of ill-health. In 1873 he moved on a farm, three miles east of Oregon, where he lived until the fall of 1880, when he returned to Oregon and engaged in dealing in real estate and loaning money. He purchased a handsome residence, in the western part of the town, and has made it one of the best in the city. During the war Mr. S. remained a strong Union man. Politically he is a Democrat. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church of Oregon, with which denomination they have worshipped since 1864. Mr. S. has filled the position of elder several years and is an active Christian worker. His mother is living with him now, and, though seventy-nine years of age, is still in the enjoyment of good health. She is one of the oldest pioneers now living in Holt County.

HENRY SHUTTS,

attorney and counselor at law. Prominent among the rising young attorneys of Northwest Missouri, is the subject of this sketch. He was

born in Columbia County, New York, December 29, 1843, and is the son of John and Catharine (Cole) Shutts, both natives of York State. His parents early moved to Ulster County, New York, and settled near Kingston, and when Henry was thirteen, they moved westward, locating at Joliet, Will County, Illinois. There he remained until twenty years of age, having received a good academic education. In 1863 he took a trip west, and spent one season in Colorado. On his way home he stopped a short time in Atchison County, and finally became engaged in teaching. Going next to Forest City, Holt County, he resumed teaching, and also read law. In the spring of 1865, Mr. S. came to Oregon, and read law with Dan Zook. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, by Judge William H. Herren, of the then Twelfth Judicial District of Missouri, and since that date he has been a resident of Oregon. In 1866 he purchased the outfit of the old *Missouri Valley Times*, in partnership with Mr. Hasness. They started the *Holt County Press*, the only Democratic organ in the county, and after continuing the business one year, Mr. Shutts sold his interest to Mr. Irvine. He was elected mayor of Oregon, in 1866, and filled the position two years, and was the Democratic candidate for representative in 1867. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Shutts was married in 1868, to Miss Tilly Collins, daughter of S. C. Collins, an old settler of Oregon. She was born here on the 15th of June, 1845. She is an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Oregon.

LAWSON SIPES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13. The subject of this sketch, an early resident of the county, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, October 9, 1858, his parents, Daniel and Katie E. Sipes, being natives of Indiana. They moved to Missouri in the fall of 1841, and took up a claim, where Lawson now resides, built a log cabin and broke a small piece of ground. It was on this frontier that young Sipes was reared to manhood, he assisting in clearing the farm. He spent his spare moments in hunting, and during the war he espoused the Union cause, and served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has ever been an enterprising citizen, always adhering to principles of honesty, integrity and attention to business. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, upon which he has a new residence, a good orchard of some 1,500 peach trees and 200 apple trees. Mr. Sipes was married on the 20th of November, 1859, to Miss Melinda E. Hoffman. She was born in Ray County, Missouri. They have been blessed with eight children, Charles L., born October 24, 1862; Rebecca, born January 16, 1865; Richard D., born March 6, 1867; Mary E., born February 6, 1870; John R., born June 11, 1871; William L., born October 24, 1874; Joseph H., born April 1, 1877; and Eddie F., born September 11, 1879.

SAMUEL STUCKEY,

proprietor of a livery and feed stable, also a pioneer of Holt County, was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, April 3, 1831. His parents, Samuel and Hannah Stuckey, were both natives of Virginia. Samuel was reared at his birthplace, on the farm, and derived his education from the native schools. In 1852 he went to Champaign County, Ohio, where he remained three years, after which, in 1855, he moved to Iowa, settling in Jefferson County. On the 14th of February, 1857, he landed in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where he worked at various occupations until 1860. On the first of September, 1860, Mr. S. married Miss Virginia W. Russel, daughter of R. H. Russel, of Holt County. She was born in this county, June 4, 1844. Soon after they settled on a farm in Nodaway Township, on which Mr. S. remained until March, 1866. He served one term as constable of that township, and in the spring of 1866 he took a trip to the home of his childhood. After visiting his parents he returned in the fall of that year and settled in Oregon. He was subsequently appointed constable of Lewis Township, and was marshal of Oregon for three years, serving one year by appointment, and was elected for two years, and in the spring of 1871 he was elected mayor and justice of the peace of Oregon. He served in this capacity four years, consecutively, then acted as deputy sheriff two years. In 1877 Mr. S. was re-elected mayor of Oregon, and re-elected in 1878. In 1879 he was appointed deputy sheriff, continuing to discharge the duties of that office until April, 1880, when he commenced the livery business in Oregon. He has one of the best livery outfits in the county, and is ever found ready to attend to the wants of the traveling public. He also runs a line of hacks to Forest City. Mr. Stuckey is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., of which he fills the office of Left Support. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Oregon, in which he holds the position of deacon. They have raised two orphan children : Hattie Adams (now Mrs. Samuel Simpson), and Miss Bertha Bonnell, born on the 10th of August, 1869.

JOHN T. THATCHER,

physician and surgeon, was born in Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri, August 22, 1850. His father, William S. Thatcher, was from Kentucky, and by occupation was a merchant. His mother, formerly Miss Martha J. Gates, was a native of Illinois. John remained at his birthplace until twelve years of age, and in the spring of 1863, he accompanied his parents to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained until 1865, thence to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and in the spring of 1867, they moved to Missouri City, Clay County, Missouri. Three months later Atchison,

Kansas, became their home. In 1871, Mr. T. commenced the study of medicine under G. H. T. Johnson, of that place. In the fall of 1872, he attended a partial course of lectures at St. Louis, but on account of the institution suspending operations, he went to Detroit, Michigan, and attended the Detroit Homeœpathic Medical College during the winters of 1872–3, and 1874. He graduated on the 12th of February, 1874, after which he returned to Atchison and entered into partnership with his preceptor for six months. In January, 1875, he went to St. Louis, and attended a partial course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, an allopathic school. Returning to Atchison, he opened an office on his own account. In February, 1876, he embarked in the drug and book business, but after one year he removed to St. Joseph, and took charge of Dr. Hall's Homeœpatic Pharmacy. In November, 1877, he returned to Atchison and opened an office, remaining in this place until the 22d of April, 1878, when he came to Oregon. A partnership was effected with Dr. J. A. Callen, under the firm name of Callen & Thatcher, but the relation was dissolved on the 23d of May, 1879. Since then Dr. Thatcher has continued the practice of his profession alone, in which he has been very successful, being cheerful and attentive to the wants of the afflicted. He is a member of Oregon Lodge No. 139, A. F. and A. M., in which he holds the position of secretary. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., of Oregon, Lodge No. 197, and fills the offices of financier and medical examiner. He is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., of Atchison, Kansas, and was formerly a member of the Kansas State and Missouri Valley Medical Society. Dr. Thatcher at present fills the position of president of the Oregon City Board of Aldermen, and is also a member of the Oregon Cornet Band.

E. VAN BUSKIRK,

an able attorney, counselor at law and notary public of Holt County, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 25, 1822. His father, Lawrence Van Buskirk, was born in Hancock County, Pennsylvania, and his forefathers came from Holland. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Labor, was of Irish descent, and was born in Maryland. She died when young Van Buskirk was about four years of age. He lived with an uncle until twelve years old, then went to Marion County, Ohio, and joined his father, who had again married. When eighteen years old, he commenced to learn the printer's trade at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he worked two years. In 1842, he immigrated west, and settled in Andrew County, Missouri, with an uncle. In 1845, L. D. Nash started the *Western Empire*—the first paper published in Savannah—and as he did not fully understand the business, he induced the subject of this sketch to take charge of the business, which he did for one year.

In 1846 he went to Weston, Platte County, Missouri, and published the *Western Empire* and the *Regular Baptist* for S. J. Lowe. In 1848, he returned to Savannah and published the *Western Empire* for one year on his own account. His health failing, he discontinued the business, and settled on a farm. He came to Holt County in March, 1852, and engaged in teaming, for the purpose of recruiting his health In August, 1853, he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Holt County, and was re-elected in 1859, serving until the 5th of May, 1865. Mr. Van Buskirk had been engaged in the study of law for some time, and was duly admitted to the bar in June, 1865, and has continued the practice of his profession since that time. In February, 1861, he was elected a delegate to the state convention, to consider the relation of Missouri to the Federal Government. He served at five different sessions, or until July 1, 1863, when an election was called and elected a Legislature. Under an order from General B. F. Loan, he was made enrolling officer of Holt County. Accordingly he stumped the city, organized the militia and assisted in recruiting the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. He drew the supplies for the regiment and was elected major, but fell sick, and when the regiment was called into service, was compelled to resign. He was afterwards appointed as agent to procure credit for enlistments in favor of Holt County. He has served on the town school board several years, and took an active part in the erection of the present school house. He is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M., in which he fills the position of treasurer. Politically, he is a Democrat. He owns a handsome residence and property in the west part of town. Mr. Van Buskirk was married on the 25th of December, 1844, to Miss Eliza J. Hart, daughter of William and Priscilla Hart, of Andrew County, Missouri. She was born in Morrow County, Ohio, March 10, 1824. They have four children living, Priscilla, born February 6, 1846, (now Mrs. Martin Whitmer, of this county); Alexander, born November 17, 1849; John, born December 28, 1858, and Mary, born December 1, 1863. Two are deceased. Himself and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

JONES VAUGHAN,

farmer, section 11, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on the 19th of September, 1808, and was the son of John and Margaret Vaughan, both natives of Virginia. Jones was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving a common school education in the subscription schools. In 1836 he emigrated westward and remained five years in the vicinity of Hannibal, Missouri. He then returned to Virginia and was located near his old home until 1854, when he came west with his father's family. They landed in Oregon on the 23d of November, 1854. He settled where he now

resides in 1855, and since that time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the war he made one trip with the militia to Fort Scott, Kansas. He has always been a hard working man, and now owns a good farm of eighty acres, most of which is under cultivation. He has a comfortable residence, fair orchard, etc. He was formerly a member of the Grange. Great credit is due him for the care with which he watched over his aged parents. His father died in 1874, after having lived to the age of eighty-six years and six months. His mother is still living and is now in her eighty-ninth year, and though quite feeble, is tenderly cared for by her son and daughter. An unmarried sister presides over the household affairs for Mr. Vaughan. Being an old settler, he is widely known over this county.

M. D. WALKER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, was the youngest of a family of eight children. His father, Isaac Walker, was a native of New Hampshire, and was married to Jane Reno, who was born in Pennsylvania. They moved to Indiana, about the year 1840. The subject of this sketch was born on the 29th of September, 1843, in Dearborn County, Indiana. He accompanied his parents to Mason County, Illinois, in 1848, and there passed his boyhood days on the farm, receiving a preparatory education in the high schools of Havana, Illinois. When he was preparing to enter college the civil war broke out, and he was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call, although only eighteen years of age. He enlisted in Company C, Second Illinois Cavalry, in June, 1861, and served until the close of the war, taking part in many of the hardest fought battles of that conflict, among which were Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Island No. 10, Davis' Bridge, Holly Springs, through the Vicksburg Campaign, in the battles of Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, Jackson, Mississippi, and many others. He participated in the celebrated raid from Baton Rouge to the mouth of the Pascagoula River, thence by steamer to New Orleans, and then to Pensacola, Florida, taking part in the capture of Spanish Fort and siege of Mobile. He served at Montgomery, went next to Vicksburg, and then on the expedition through Texas, being mustered out at New Orleans, in June, 1865. Mr. Walker then returned to Springfield, and devoted six months to the study of medicine. Upon moving to Peoria, Illinois, he entered Cole's commercial college, from which institution he graduated in February, 1866. After visiting St. Louis, Kansas City and Council Bluffs, he finally commenced the wholesale liquor business at Denver, Colorado, with a branch house at Central City. After remaining here some six months, he returned to Council Bluffs and embarked in the drug business. In August 1867, he came to Holt County, and bought and improved what is now

known as the Libby farm. This he sold in 1870, moved to Oregon, and opened a drug store, continuing this business one year, when he purchased his present farm in 1871. He has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a farm embracing a quarter section of fine land, 140 acres of which are under cultivation, upon it there being a good orchard. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and has filled the various district offices. He is a member of Oregon Lodge No. 196, A. O. U. W. Mr. Walker was married in September, 1868, to Miss Olibia Fash, a daughter of James L. Fash, of Peoria, Illinois. She was born on the 7th of October, 1848, and was raised and educated at Peoria. They have had four children: Esther V., born October 17, 1869; Lawrence J., born February 26, 1876; Ophelia, born April 23, 1878, and an infant, unnamed, born October 4, 1881. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Oregon.

JUDGE SAMUEL WATSON.

Among the oldest pioneers and most respected citizens of Holt County is Samuel Watson. He was born in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, October 27, 1813. His parents were originally from Kentucky. Samuel was reared to manhood in his native village, receiving a common school education. He commenced to learn the cabinet trade when sixteen years of age, and this occupation he followed some eight years at his birthplace. In the fall of 1841 he came overland with a brother, to this then western country, and after crossing the Nodaway River on the 18th of October, 1841, he took up a claim one and a-half miles southeast of where Oregon now stands. He built a log cabin upon it in the spring of 1842, planting some eight acres of corn. Roving bands of Indians passed occasionally in those early days, and since then the subject of this sketch has been identified with the interests of Holt County. He assisted in building the first school house in the vicinity. In 1844 he was elected justice of the peace, and filled the position for four years. In 1846 he was appointed county judge, and served some nine years. In 1856 he represented his county in the State Legislature. Ray & Copeland built the first woolen mill in the county on his land, and in 1846 he purchased the mill, and after operating it ten years remodeled it and carried on the business until 1865. In 1862 he moved into Oregon. In 1868 he embarked in the general merchandise business with a partner, and continued the business until 1878. He still owns his original claim of 160 acres, and has it well improved. Judge Watson was married in December, 1834, to Miss Ellen Edwards, a native of North Carolina. They have had seven children, two of whom are living, Nannie and Jonas. The five deceased are: William P., Richard C., James F. and Sarah E., twins, and Mary J. It is to such sturdy, bold pioneers as Mr.

and Mrs. Watson that the rising generations are indebted for the transformation of a wilderness to one of the most attractive and desirable locations in Missouri.

EMIL WEBBER,

of the firm of Graves & Webber, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 20th of December, 1848, and was the son of Herman and Justine Webber, both natives of that place. Emil immigrated to the United States in October, 1865, landing at New York City, from whence he came to Forest City. He soon commenced clerking with George Webber, and, in January, 1874, he went to Mound City, where he entered into the general merchandise business, with a partner. After continuing there for three years he became associated with Mr. Graves, in January, 1877, in his present calling. Mr. Webber was married June 30, 1876, to Miss Mary B. Graves, daughter of Orville Graves. She was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, February 4, 1854. They have one child, Fannie C., born April 30, 1877. Mrs. Webber is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

AMOS WEIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, on the 15th of June, 1825. His parents, Jacob and Clara Weis, were both natives of Germany. Amos was the eldest of a family of seven children. He was reared on a farm at his birthplace and received excellent educational advantages. In 1848 he crossed the ocean and landed at New York City on the 10th of May. He soon settled at Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that vicinity until 1855, when he moved to Dane County, Wisconsin, and improved a farm. In the spring of 1862 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and after a short time moved to Nebraska, locating in Otoe County, near Nebraska City. He sold out in 1865, came to Holt County and settled where he now resides and since then has been steadily engaged in improving his farm. He owns 140 acres, well improved, there being two dwelling houses upon it. The residence he occupies is situated on an elevation and gives a fine view of the surrounding country and the city of Oregon, one mile distant. His farm is well adapted to stock raising. Mr. Weis is an open-hearted and generous citizen and is endowed with a true spirit of manliness. He was married in December, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Belar. She crossed the ocean in the same year as her husband—1849. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Henry, born September 1, 1850; Elizabeth, born June 13, 1852, (is now Mrs. Nicholas Stook, of Oregon), and Charlie, born November 22, 1865; lost one, Philip. Himself and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

CHARLES WYLIE,

farmer and stock raiser, is one of the enterprising citizens of this locality. He was born July 8, 1839, in Oneida County, New York. His father, Charles B. Wylie, was a native of Connecticut, while his mother, Lucinda Gridly, was born in the State of New York. Charles spent his boyhood days on the farm, at his birthplace, and received a common school education. He immigrated west, in 1859, and settled on Rush Island, which then belonged to Doniphan County, Kansas, but the river has since changed its course, leaving the island in Missouri. Mr. Wylie returned to New York, in 1861, and, after remaining for three years, he again came to Missouri, in 1864, and settled on the same island. He was engaged in the lumber and wood business at that time, when steamboats ran the river, and afterwards followed farming. In 1871 he moved to Forest City, and then upon his farm, on section 25, a short distance north of Forest City. His wife's health being poor he moved back to Forest City, in 1880. He owns a good residence property there, and has in his possession nearly all of section 25. This is well improved. He also owns a half interest in 1,000 acres on Rush Island, 240 acres near Craig, and some 300 acres in section 31, he being in partnership with Mr. Richardson of Forest City. The high water in the spring of 1881 damaged him to the extent of some $4,000, washing away nearly five miles of fencing, destroying his fall wheat, damaging 1,300 bushels of corn in the cribs, and some 250 bushels of wheat in the bin. But, with the energy characteristic of the man, he soon commenced repairing his losses. Mr. Wylie was married on the 25th of December, 1866, to Miss Ellen March, a native of Essex County, New York. They have two children, Nellie and Frankie.

DANIEL ZACHMAN,

county recorder, was born in Marion County, Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1841, and was the son of Francis and Mariah Zachman, who were natives of Baden, Germany. but who crossed the ocean in 1829. Daniel was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and receiving an education in the neighborhood schools. He also worked some at the carpenter trade. When the cloud of civil war enshrouded the country, Mr. Z. was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for three years' men. He enlisted as a private in October, 1861, in Company D, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where the regiment was badly demoralized, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, siege of Atlanta, through with General Sherman to the sea, and through to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. He was discharged in July, 1865, having

been promoted to sergeant. At the close of the war, Mr. Z. returned to his old home, and in the fall of October, 1866, he came west and settled at Nickols' Grove, Holt County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming. He improved a fine farm of 160 acres, and now has a good residence, etc. In the fall of 1878 he was elected recorder of Holt County, and has since continued to fill the position, with credit to himself and all parties interested. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and he has the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. Z. was married March 6, 1866, to Miss Rebecca Anselment, daughter of Joseph Anselment, of this county. She was born in Marion County, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1844. They have three children, John N., born December 28, 1866; Solomon O., born in December, 1873, and Flora A., born February 3, 1876. Mr. Zachman and wife are members of the Evangelical Association.

LEVI ZOOK,

retired banker, and one of the leading business men of Holt County, is a native of Marion County, Ohio. His father Daniel Zook, and his mother, whose maiden name was Annie Forney, were natives of Pennsylvania. Levi was born on the 10th of May, 1831. He accompanied his parents to Missouri, in the Spring of 1842, and arrived in Holt County on the 1st of May, when the county was something of a wilderness. The sale of lots for the town of Oregon took place soon after they reached here, and his father purchased a few of these lots and erected the first business house in town. He soon started a general merchandise business in partnership with one of his sons. Here the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. He received a fair education mostly by self application, and after becoming old enough, he assisted his brother in the store. His father died in the fall of 1842, and was the first person buried in the town. In the spring of 1850, Levi became a partner with his brother, and they remained in the business some five years, when they retired. Upon recovering his health, which had long been poor, Mr. Zook again entered into the general merchandise business, in partnership with Hiram Patterson, with whom he continued about six years, under the firm name of Zook and Patterson. In 1857 they moved to Forest City, and did business there until the fall of 1861, when the breaking out of the war demoralized this locality to some extent. Mr. Z. moved the stock of goods to Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, where he closed it out. In the spring of 1862 he opened a stock of dry goods at Oregon, on his own account, but in 1864 he accepted as a partner, Mr. Jonas Lamar. They continued the business until 1868. In 1867, our subject, in connection with James Scott, opened a private bank, (the first one in Oregon) under the firm name of Zook & Scott. In 1870 Mr. Zook retired from the banking business, but still continued the merchandise business

at different points. January 1, 1872, he again resumed the banking business with Robert Montgomery, under the firm name of Zook & Montgomery, with whom he remained until January, 1875, when he retired from the banking business. He retained an interest in the merchandise business at different points, until 1881. During the summer of 1881, he superintended the improvements on the county court house. He has never sought for office, but has always given his attention to his legitimate business. During the war he was a strong Union man, and assisted in raising volunteers. He also served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, his health not permitting his entering into the regular service. He is a member of Forest City Lodge No. 214, A. F. and A. M., and an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of Oregon. Mr. Zook was married on the 3d of November, 1859, to Miss Minnie Von Lunen. She was born in Prussia, Germany, but was brought across the ocean when quite young. Her parents settled in Pennsylvania, in which state she was raised. She died November 2, 1864, leaving one child, Charles D., born July 24, 1860.



CHAPTER XV.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—NEW LIBERTY CHURCH—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Liberty Township, the north central division of Holt County, extends in an east and west direction eight miles, and in a north and south direction six miles, forming the surface of a rectangular parallelogram. This is one of the new townships, having been organized as late as 1874, out of Benton, of which it was formerly a part. It is bounded on the north, in a distance of eight miles, by Atchison County; on the east by Clay Township; on the south by Benton, and on the west by Lincoln Township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Almost the entire surface of Liberty Township is prairie land; besides Ross Grove, in the southern part of the township, only a small amount of timber being found, and that in the neighborhood of the streams alone. The entire area of the township is well watered by Squaw Creek and its tributaries, and also by other minor streams.

Squaw Creek enters Liberty Township in section 19, township 63, range 38, and flows in a southerly by westerly direction through six sections, entering from section 13, Benton Township. The middle branch of this creek rises in the southeast quarter of section 21, and, flowing in a southwesterly direction through a portion of eight sections, enters the east branch of the same in section 13, township 62, range 38. The east branch of Squaw Creek rises in the northwest quarter of section 26, township 63, range 38, and, flowing in a generally southwesterly course, unites in section 13 with the west branch, forming the main body of Squaw Creek, which here flows southward into Benton Township.

Davis Creek rises in section 10, township 62, range 38, of Liberty Township, and, flowing in a southwesterly direction through sections 15 and 16, enters Benton Township, in section 21.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Liberty Township was one of the last localities settled in Holt County, and the general character of its improvements is rather above

the average. A few settlers, however, located in an early day in the southern portion of the township, when the same was included in Benton Township. Probably the first of these was Robert K. Ross, of Tennessee, still (1882) living in the place. He settled in what is now known as Ross' Grove on the northeast quarter of section 7, township 62, range 38, near the waters of Squaw Creek, four and a half miles due north of Mound City. Among those who settled in the neighborhood about this time, or shortly after, came William Gady, John Clinger, from Indiana; Mrs. Sarah Stockwell, Henry French, Chris Shultz, and Adam Avery, all from Indiana. Samuel Nay, from Illinois, settled within the present limits of the township about 1846. Tinsley Dickey, from the same state, also came about that period. William Beauchamp, from Kentucky, settled there in 1850. Five years after, Fount. Donan, from Kentucky, settled in the neighborhood. John Hindman and Hiram Lawrence, from Ohio, were also among the earlier settlers. J. Glick, from Virginia, settled there in 1860. Henry Miller, from Illinois, came in 1864, and William G. McIntyre, ex-sheriff of the county, settled in Liberty Township about 1867. Of late years, attracted by the superior excellence of its lands, the territory of this township has rapidly settled up with an enterprising and intelligent class of citizens. The streams on public highways are all crossed by excellent bridges, and good school houses are found in every district. Attention is also directed to the culture of fruit, for the superior excellence of which Holt County is so justly noted, and the day seems not far distant when every farm in Liberty Township will have, as in other districts of the county, its bearing orchard.

NEW LIBERTY CHURCH.

The only church building in Liberty Township stands on the farm of James R. Miller. On the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 62, range 39, is a lot including ten acres of ground, six of which are devoted to the purpose of a cemetery, and the other four, in the corner of this lot, is the church yard proper, in which stands the neat structure of the church, a frame building erected by the Missionary Baptists in 1876, at a cost of $2,100. The building is 40x60 feet in extent, and presents a plain, though neat appearance. The congregation of this church was organized in New Liberty School House (District 57) in the neighborhood of the year 1872, by Rev. E. S. Egerly, of Oregon. Among the original members were J. J. Crews and wife, H. C. Offutt and wife, David Hanks and wife, and William Drury. The congregation continued to meet in this school house till the erection of the church edifice.

Through the liberality of the Baptists, other denominations are permitted to hold services in the building, a privilege of which several organizations in the county occasionally avail themselves.

As an evidence of the rapid advance in the value of property in this section of Holt County, it is worthy of remark that the last piece of vacant land in Liberty Township sold in May, 1881, at the rate of $20 per acre.

There are no towns in Liberty Township.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM G. ANDES,

farmer and merchant, section 32, was born on the 16th of February, 1848, and was a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia. His father, John Andes, a farmer by occupation, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susan Glick, was also a Virginian by birth. In May, 1857, William G. came to Missouri, locating in this county. He passed his youth in Virginia and Missouri and received a common school education. He has been engaged in farming, principally, during life, and now owns 320 acres of land, with a young bearing orchard of 250 trees, and has an abundance of small fruits. He has some 400 peach trees. Mr. Andes is Democratic in his political views. He was married May 22, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Moler, daughter of Samuel Moler. They have two children living: Jessie, aged four years, and Adam, five years old. Two are deceased. Mr. Andes' religious preferences are with the German Baptists.

L. I. BENNETT,

farmer, section 3, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, on the 29th day of March, 1846. His parents, William and Melinda (Airy) Bennett, were both natives of Virginia. The former was a farmer by occupation, and L. I. passed his youth on the farm in his native state, receiving an education in the common schools. During the war he served for eighteen months in the Confederate service, being a member of Company E, Twenty-ninth Battalion of Virginia. In March, 1870, he moved to Missouri, and the same year became a resident of Holt County. He now owns 170 acres of land, with a young orchard of 130 apple and peach trees, besides smaller fruits. He has upon his place some fine graded stock. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Bennett was married

November 18, 1866, to Ellen Hanley, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hanley. They have five children, Anna Florence, aged thirteen; John M., aged ten; Charles, aged eight; Maud Ellen, aged six, and Sidney, aged five years. Mr. B.'s religious preferences are with the Christian denomination.

J. S. CHAPIN,

section 3, was born in Washington County, New York, October 4, 1832. His father, Alvin Chapin, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, formerly Mary Brewster, was born in Rutland County, Vermont. J. S. Chapin spent his early youth on a farm, and obtained a common school education. In 1845 he moved to Illinois, and from there came to Holt County, Missouri, in 1869. He now has in his possession 210 acres of land, with an orchard of 300 apple trees, some cherry, plum and pear trees, and 200 grape vines, besides other fruit. Mr. Chapin makes a specialty of fattening and shipping cattle. He was married February 10, 1870, to Helen J. Bradt, daughter of Richard Bradt, Esq. She was born in New York State, but was raised in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. C. have six children: Charles B., born March 9, 1871; Frank H., born November 10, 1873; Harry C., born January 20, 1876; Mable E. and Grace E., born June 7, 1879, and an infant born January 28, 1882. He is Republican in politics.

JOHN T. COTTIER,

a son of Thomas Cottier, Esq., was born in Holt County, Missouri, January 24, 1854. His youth was spent on his father's farm, near Oregon, and his primary education was obtained in the common schools. He also attended some time later the high school at Oregon. He is a Republican in his political views. Mr. Cottier has a fine farm of 160 acres of as good land as is to be found in this county, situated in section 20. His young orchard contains some 300 apple trees, besides peaches, cherries, plums, etc. His religious preferences are with the Christian Church.

JAMES COTTIER,

farmer, section 19, was born at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, December 13, 1855. His father, Thomas Cottier, a farmer by occupation, and a native of the Isle of Man, and his mother, whose maiden name was Minerva Bealer, was born in Indiana. James passed his younger days on the farm at home, and attended the common schools and also the high school at Oregon. He owns 171 acres of excellent prairie land, improved, upon which are 150 young apple trees. Mr. Cottier is a Republican. He was married December 22, 1880, to Miss Alice King, daughter of O. H. King, Esq. He religiously inclines toward the Christian denomination.

HENRY CRANSLIN,

farmer and stock feeder, section 4, is a native of Germany, where he was born September 10, 1830. His parents were both born in Germany, and the father was a farmer by calling. Henry left his native country when five years of age, in 1835, and for four years was a resident of New Orleans. When he was nine years old he went to Morgan County, Missouri, in 1839, and after living there for seven years he located in Lafayette County. In the spring of 1862 he came to Holt County, where he now owns 800 acres of land. He has a good orchard of 200 trees. His educational advantages were much neglected in early life, but by self application in later years he has obtained a liberal knowledge. Mr. Cranslin was married in June, 1851, to Sarilda Nicholas, who was born September 13, 1836, in Madison County, Illinois. Her father was William Nicholas. They have four children: Nancy J., born January 2, 1865; Margaret A., born December 3, 1867; Henrietta, born July 17, 1870, and Louisa Ellen, born September 1, 1871. In politics Mr. C. is a Republican, and religiously a German Baptist.

PETER DEARMONT,

farmer, stock feeder and shipper, section 14, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Clarke County, of that state, April 17, 1835. His youth was spent in tilling the soil, and his education was such as could be received in the common schools. During the war he was in service for four years, and was in the battles of Gettysburg, Petersburg, first and second Bull Run, the seven days fight around Richmond, and several minor engagements. In 1871, he removed to Missouri, locating in Holt County, and here he now owns 190 acres of land, his orchard embracing apple, peach, cherry and plum trees. Mr. Dearmont was married in St. Joseph on the 12th of November, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Bell, daughter of Strother Bell, Esq. She was born in Clarke County, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. D. have six children: Washington, born September 22, 1859; Beauregard, born September 22, 1861; James Lee, born June 3, 1863; Lucy, born March 5, 1866; Hays, born April 14, 1869, and Claude H., born September 15, 1875. Mr. Dearmont is a Democrat, and religiously a Methodist.

JOSEPH T. DEARMONT,

farmer, section 11, was born in Clarke County, Virginia, on the 19th of November, 1844. His parents, Michael and Lucy (Ferguson) Dearmont, being natives of the same state. The youth of Joseph was passed on a farm, and for a time he attended the common schools. In the fall of 1871 he came to Missouri and located in this county, where he now resides, having in his possession 100 acres of land, upon which is a good

though young orchard, of the various varieties of fruit. During the late war, he was for three years a member of Company D, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, of the Confederate army. He was in the battles of Manassas, Brandy Station, Winchester, and several smaller engagements. Mr. D.'s religious preferences are with the Presbyterian denomination. He has been twice married; first, October 1, 1865, to Matilda A. Bell. His second marriage was to Ellen E. Piper, January 17, 1878. She was born and raised in Frederick County, Virginia. Mr. D. has two children, Charles H., born February 5, 1868, and Mary Maud, born July 27, 1871. He is a Democrat in his political views.

FOUNTIN DONAN,

farmer, section 18, was born on the 1st day of September, 1830, in Hart County, Kentucky, and was the son of David C. and Elizabeth (Gillaspy) Donan, both natives of Virginia. The former was a farmer by occupation, and Fountin passed his boyhood days in his native county, obtaining a good common school education. He was also an attendant of a Masonic college. In 1850 he took a trip to California, returning to Kentucky in 1852, and in March, 1856, came to Missouri, locating in Holt County, in September of that year. In the fall of 1858 he went to Colorado, returning to Missouri in 1859, and in 1863 he again went to Colorado, and from there to Montana. Mr. D. now has 560 acres of land, with an orchard of 600 apple trees, cherries and other fruit, and upon his place he keeps good graded stock. In 1859–60–61, he held the position of deputy surveyor, and during the war he belonged to Colonel Slayback's regiment of the Missouri Confederate service. He was in two engagements, those of Blue Mills, and Lexington, Missouri. September 10, 1871, Mr. D. was married to Mary Ashby, daughter of Lloyd Ashby, Esq. Their family consists of John, aged eight; William Henry, aged seven; Anna L., aged six, and Robert A., two years old. He is a Democrat, and religiously, a Methodist.

WILLIAM DRURY,

farmer and stock feeder, section 11, is a native of Hart County, Kentucky, where he was born in May, 1836. His father, T. B. Drury, was born in New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Walden, was a Kentuckian by birth. The younger days of William were passed on a farm and in attending the common schools. In 1856 he moved to Minnesota, where he lived until October, 1859, then locating in Illinois. After residing in that state for two years he returned to Minnesota, in the spring of 1862, and then entered the army, becoming a member of Company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry. He was in several engagements with the Indians, and remained in service two years.

Mr. D. continued to live in Minnesota until October, 1868, when he came to Holt County, Missouri, and here he now owns 160 acres of land, upon which is a good bearing orchard of 250 apple and 300 peach trees, with a choice variety of small fruits. He also has some good graded cattle, and feeds and ships large quantities of stock. May 11, 1856, Miss Sarah Herron, daughter of John Herron, became his wife. She was born in Ohio, on the 8th of July, 1837. They have a family of four children: M. W., born March 6, 1859; S. F., born August 13, 1861; Hannah M., born January 17, 1865; George Samuel, born March 8, 1878. Mr. D. is a Republican in politics.

THOMAS J. FEASEL,

section 1, was born in Darke County, Ohio, on the 13th of August, 1844, and was the son of Joseph Feasel, a native of Tennessee, and Matilda *nee* Templeton. Thomas spent his earlier youth on a farm, and at the common schools in Indiana. When only thirteen years of age, in September, 1857, he came to Holt County, Missouri. During the late war he served for three years in Company D, of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and was in numerous conflicts with the Indians, among which were the battles of Horse Creek and Julesburg, Nebraska. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Feasel was married November 10, 1867, to Miss Nancy J. Watson, daughter of Mr. Henry Watson. They have five children: Sarah J., born November 10, 1868; Mary E., born September 16, 1870; Nathan D., born January 12, 1876; Alberta May, born October 14, 1879, and Nettie L., born May 24, 1881. Mr. F. has 240 acres of land, with a young, bearing orchard of 150 apple, 100 peach and 40 cherry, besides a few plum trees.

JOSEPH FLORY,

farmer, section 12, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, on the 20th of January, 1844, his parents being Daniel and Christena (Sniteman) Flory. The former, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, and the mother of Germany. The early life of Joseph was passed on a farm in his native county, and he was educated in the common schools. He took a trip to the Rocky Mountain country, and spent two years in that region, previous to his coming to Holt County, Missouri, in May, 1874. Mr. F. now has eighty-five acres of land, and one hundred apple and fifty young peach trees, with other varieties. His religious preferences are with the Latter Day Saints, and in December, 1875, he was ordained by his church to preach. On the 2d of May, 1867, he was married to Miss Susan A. Coffman, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Coffman. They have three children: Sarah C., born August 27, 1868; Mary Alice, born March 10, 1875, and Isaac T., born May 7, 1877. Mr. F. is independent in his political views.

HENRY FLORY,

farmer, section 1, a native of Augusta County, Virginia, was born on the 17th of September, 1848, and was the son of Daniel Flory, who was born in Virginia, and an agriculturist by calling. His mother's maiden name was Christena Sniteman, and she was a native of Germany. Henry was raised in his native county, on a farm, obtaining a common school education. In the spring of 1887 he came to Holt County, Missouri, began tilling the soil, and now owns a farm of forty acres, well improved, and with a small, good bearing orchard. Mr. Flory was married in Augusta County, Virginia, to Miss Eliza A. Fauber, daughter of Peter Fauber, of that county. She was born on the 18th of October, 1849. Politically, he is a Democrat, and his religious preferences are with the German Baptists.

LEMUEL FOUNTAIN,

farmer, section 15, was born in the town of Perin, Clermont County, Ohio, on October 9, 1830, his parents being Matthew and Patty P. Fountain. His father, who was engaged in the occupation of farming, was a native of New York, and his mother of Massachusetts. Lemuel spent his youth in Indiana on a farm, there receiving an education such as the common schools afforded. In 1867 he moved to the state of Minnesota, and on the 9th of April, 1868, came to Missouri, locating in Holt County, where he now owns eighty acres of good land. He has 300 young bearing peach and other varieties of fruit trees. Mr. F. is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and his religious preferences are with the Methodist denomination. October 16, 1851, he was married to Miss Martha Coburn, daughter of Mr. John Coburn. Their family consists of Amanda Hazlett, aged twenty-eight; Edwin, aged twenty-five; William, aged twenty-three; Ezra, aged twenty-two; Anna, aged eighteen; James, aged sixteen; Lemuel, aged fourteen; Matta May, aged twelve years, and Guy, six years old.

LEVI GILLIS,

farmer and stock dealer, section 18, postoffice, Mound City, is a son of George Gillis, and was born in Clinton County, Missouri, July 7, 1839. He came to Holt County with his parents, and here he has since resided, except a short time during the war. He has made farming his principal occupation, and now has 300 acres of land, on which he erected a fine residence in the year 1881. April 12, 1865, Mr. G. was married to Miss Martha Morrow, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 15, 1843. They have five children: Olive, Cordelia, Thomas, Nettie, and Laurania. Mr. G. is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 294, A. F. and A. M.

JOSEPH GLICK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, was born on the 25th of August, 1830, in New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia, the son of Joseph and Susan (Wampler) Glick. The former was a farmer by occupation, and a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. Joseph was raised on a farm, in his native county, and received a good common school education. In 1857 he came to this state, and on October 14th of that year, located in Holt County, where he is now the owner of 165 acres of land. He first settled in Benton Township, and for sixteen years lived on one place, and has been an occupant of his present farm for eight years. During the late war he served for three months in the State Militia. He is a Democrat. Mr. Glick was married February 20, 1868, to Lucinda Palmer, a daughter of Mr. Martin Palmer. Mrs. Glick was born in Benton Township, Holt County, Missouri, November 1, 1852. They have four children, Lucinda Ann, born July 27, 1871 ; William J., born August 30, 1874 ; Ida May, born October 27, 1876, and Maggie V., born July 19, 1880. On the 13th of April, 1873, Mr. G. was ordained to preach the gospel by the German Baptist Church, of which he had so long been a member. He has upon his farm some fine Berkshire hogs. His orchard contains 125 apple and 200 peach trees, besides other selections.

JOEL GLICK,

farmer, section 4, is a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, where he was born on September 14, 1839, his parents being Joseph, a farmer, and a native of Virginia, and Susan (Wampler) Glick, the latter of Maryland. Joel spent his youth on a farm in Virginia, and for some time attended the common schools. In 1857 he came to Missouri, and the same year located in Holt County, and here he now owns 170 acres of land. Mr. Glick's religious preferences are with the German Baptist denomination, and in September, 1875, he was ordained as clergyman. Politically is a Democrat. March 20, 1862, he was married to Achsah Pearson, daughter of James Pearson. They have five children : Martina Bell, aged seventeen ; William J. S., aged fifteen ; Ann Eliza Susan, aged eleven ; George L., aged five, and David Casper, aged two years.

GEORGE W. KELLER,

farmer, section 15, was born on the 7th of January, 1838, in Morrow County, Ohio, and was the son of John and Matilda (Sames) Keller. The former a native of Pennsylvania, was an agriculturist by occupation, and the mother of George was originally from Ohio. Young Keller was raised in his native state, on a farm, receiving his education there and

in Missouri. In the fall of 1857 he came to this state, and settled in Holt County, where he now has in his possession 40 acres of land, with 150 young apple trees, and an abundance of small fruits. For four years in the late civil war Mr. K. was a member of Company F, Fourth Missouri State Militia. He was in several conflicts, among which were the battles of Springfield, Missouri, and Mine Creek, besides minor engagements. He is Republican in politics. On the 11th of February, 1865, he was married to Rebecca Ann Thornton, a daughter of Franklin Thornton, Esq. Their family consists of Armina E., twelve years old; Della M., aged ten; William J., aged six; George A., four years of age, and Alta M., eighteen months old. Religiously, Mr. K. inclines toward the Methodist faith.

JACOB R. KELLER,

farmer, section 32, was born on February 11, 1852, in Baltimore County, Maryland. His father, David Keller, a farmer by occupation, was born in Maryland, and his mother, formerly Rachel A. Bowl, was from the same state. The early life of Jacob was passed in Pennsylvania on a farm, and he obtained a common school education. In 1871, he removed to Missouri, and the year following (1872) came to Holt County. His landed estate consists of 168 acres, and upon his farm he has 115 apple trees, with a great quantity of peaches, pears, cherries, etc. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Keller was married September 9, 1875, to Miss Virginia Andes, daughter of John Andes, Esq. They have two children living; John Elmer, aged four years, and Charles Marvin, born April 18, 1880. One child is deceased. Mr. K. religiously is a German Baptist, and in the fall of 1881, he was ordained a minister of his church.

WILLIAM G. McINTYRE,

farmer, section 10, a native of Holt County, Missouri, was born on the 20th of May, 1847, his parents being Lewis and Mariah (Blair) McIntyre. The former was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and was a tiller of the soil, and William's mother came originally from Indiana. Young McIntyre's youth was spent on a farm, he receiving his education in the common schools of Holt County. During the war he was in service for three years and five months in Company K, Thirteenth Missouri, and he participated in the campaign of 1864 against Price. Politically he is a Republican and has served this county as its sheriff and collector. In the fall of 1872 he was elected sheriff and served for one term, and in 1874 he was the choice of the people for the position of collector. He is an Old School Presbyterian. Mr. McIntyre has a fine farm of eighty-five acres, with 130 young apple and fifty peach trees, with small fruits. He was married March 12, 1871, to Miss Anna Miller, daughter of

Henry C. Miller, of Liberty Township, Holt County, Missouri. Mrs. McIntyre was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Two children have been born to them: Guy E., born April 18, 1878, and Bertha A., born May 6, 1880.

JOHN P. McMURRAY,

farmer, section 36, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, within the limits of Clarke County, Virginia, on January 23, 1839. His father, Peter, was a native of Virginia, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Sample. John was educated in the common schools of his native state, and he subsequently moved to Missouri, locating in Holt County, in October, 1871. His estate consists of 160 acres of land, and a good young orchard of 120 apple, with peach, pear and other fruit trees; also 100 grape vines. Mr. McMurray is a member of the Masonic fraternity. During the late war he was in the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, of the Confederate service, and was in both of the battles of Bull Run, and all of the principal engagements around Richmond. He is a staunch Democrat. He has been twice married: First, on November 3, 1859, to Sarah E. Dearmont, and the second marriage occurred to Ellen G. Crebs, daughter of John H. Crebs, of Virginia. Mrs. McMurray is a native of that state, and was educated at Dunbar Seminary, of Winchester, Frederick County. Their family circle embraces: Wilton, born November 18, 1860; Willie, born May 21, 1863; Walter, born October 3, 1865; Wade, born May 30, 1867; Edgar, born February 11, 1872; Edith, born September 7, 1873; Ella, born February 17, 1876; Stonewall Jackson, born May 13, 1878, and Eola, born July 7, 1880. Mr. McMurray's religious preferences are with the Presbyterian denomination.

HENRY C. MILLER,

section 9, was born in Germany, October 23, 1821, and his parents were each natives of that country. His father was a farmer, and Henry was raised and received a common school education at his birthplace. He is a machinist by trade, the greater part of his youth having been spent in a machine shop. In December, 1844, he emigrated to New Orleans, and after residing there for eighteen months, in December, 1846, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. From thence he went to Vicksburg, and after nearly a year, returned to Cincinnati, and until 1852 he worked at the machinist trade. In that year, Edgar County, Illinois, became his home, and there he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Miller came to Holt County, Missouri, and now owns a farm of 160 acres of land. He has a fine bearing orchard of 150 apple and 140 peach trees and a good vineyard of 600 grape vines, besides smaller fruits. Mr. M. was married in Cincinnati in December, 1847, to Christena Heyer,

daughter of John Heyer. She was born in Germany, December 25, 1826. Their family consists of Annie, (wife of William G. McIntyre), born January 18, 1852; Franklin, born August 29, 1855; Louisa, (wife of O. M. Kelly), born April 1, 1858, and John, born April 12, 1861. Mr. Miller's religious preferences are with the Lutherans, and his political views are Republican.

JOHN A. MILLER,

is a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 19, 1837. His parents, Martin and Margaret (Halter) Miller, as well as both of his grandparents, were born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and there John was raised, being educated in the common schools. He resided in his native county until 1869, when he came to Holt County, Missouri, and settled near Oregon, where he lived for about eight years. He then moved to this township, and located where he now resides, having a good farm of 160 acres of land in what is known as Minnesota Valley. His orchard includes 200 apple, 100 peach and some cherry trees. Mr. Miller was married in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1855, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Abram Severs, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. M. have ten children: Alfred A., born May 26, 1858; John A., born February 14, 1860; Margaret C., born January 22, 1862; Amanda M., born April 17, 1864; Martin A., born June 6, 1866; William H., born August 5, 1868; Eva May, born November 7, 1871; Mira Belle, born April 1, 1873; Mary Ann, born April 8, 1875, and James A. G., born July 12, 1878.

J. P. NORMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, was born on the 15th of May, 1847, being a native of Page County, Virginia. His father, John, was an agriculturist by occupation, and was born in Virginia, and his mother whose maiden name was Lucy A. Peterfish, was from the same state. The youth of J. P. Norman was spent in his native state, on a farm, his education being received in the common schools of Indiana. In March, 1869, he removed to Missouri, locating in this county, and now owns 126 acres of land, upon which is some good graded stock. He also has a young bearing orchard. For eighteen months during the war, he was in Company K, Second Virginia Infantry of the Confederate service, and participated in the battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, besides minor engagements. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Norman was married December 15, 1872, to Rachael A. Flinn, daughter of Adam Flinn. They have three children: Minnie A., aged eight years; Lura A., aged seven years, and Walter, three years old. Religiously, Mr. N. is a German Baptist.

WILLIAM R. OWENS,

farmer, section 3, owes his nativity to Saline County, Missouri, where he was born on the 29th of March, 1849. His father, John Owens, a native of Tennessee, was engaged in farming, and his mother, formerly Mary Bright, was a Kentuckian by birth. William passed his youth in Missouri on a farm, and during his early life attended the common schools. In April, 1875, he came to Holt County and here he now owns 120 acres of land and a young orchard of seventy-five apple trees and some small fruits. Politically Mr. O. is a Democrat. March 10, 1870, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of William Anderson, became his wife. His religious preferences are with the Christian denomination.

F. S. PEARCE,

farmer, stock feeder and shipper, section 17, was born on the 16th day of January, 1845, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Hartman) Pearce, both natives of Pennsylvania. In March, 1855, young Pearce came to Missouri, locating in Holt County. He was raised on a farm, partly in Maryland and also in this state, he receiving a common school education. During the late war he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-eight Illinois Regiment and served for nearly four years, participating in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, the surrender of Vicksburg and several minor engagements. The landed estate of Mr. Pearce consists of 130 acres of land, upon which is a young orchard of 120 apple, peach and pear trees, etc. He has been twice married, first, in 1866, to Rebecca J. Penrose, daughter of Mr. John Penrose, and by this union there was one child, A. E., now fifteen years of age. On the 16th of January, 1873, Emma J. Bender became his wife. Her father was Elias Bender, Esq. They have one child, U. S., aged five years. Mr. P. is Republican in politics, and religiously is a Methodist.

I. C. PEARCE,

farmer and feeder and shipper of hogs and cattle, section 27, is a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, where he was born on the 27th of August, 1847. His parents were William Pearce, a farmer, who was born in Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Pearce, whose maiden name was Hartman, of the same state. In 1855, I. C. was brought to Missouri and settled in Holt County, and here his youth was principally spent, and his common school education mostly obtained. During the late civil war he was in the State Militia for twelve months. His farm contains 160 acres of land, with a young orchard of 250 apple and 200 peach trees, and some grapes, etc. He devotes much attention to his stock interests. Religiously, Mr. Pearce's preferences are with the Methodists. He was married in

January, 1868, to Mary A. Kunkel, daughter of Henry Kunkel. They have five children, Ida, aged ten years; Lilly, aged eight; Nellie, aged six; Hayes aged four years, and Gertrude, aged two years. In politics, Mr. P. is a Republican.

R. K. ROSS, SEN.,

farmer, sections 4 and 6, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, February 25, 1810, being a son of Andrew Ross and Anna, *nee* Kimmons, both natives of North Carolina. Young Ross passed his early days in Tennessee, on a farm, but was denied the privileges of acquiring an education in the schools of pioneer fame. He was an early settler of Missouri, and especially of Holt County, to which he had moved in 1847. He now owns a farm of 140 acres. Mr. Ross is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Latter Day Saints. October 1, 1831, he was married to Jane Bird, daughter of Mr. John Bird, and a native of Tennessee. Their family consists of ten children: Andrew J., Nancy, Mary H., Eliza J., Lucinda, Rachel, George W., Isaac, R. K. and Frances. They have lost five children. Mr. R. is a Democrat.

R. K. ROSS, JR.,

section 4, is a son of R. K. and Jane (Bird) Ross, the former of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee, and was born in Holt County, Missouri, November 26, 1852. He here spent his youth on a farm, obtaining a common school education, and has always made this county his home. His landed estate consists of eighty acres of land, well improved. Politically, Mr. Ross is a Democrat, and his religious preferences are with the denomination of Latter Day Saints. In March, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Worley, whose father was Peter Worley. They have two children: William Thomas, two years old, and an infant son, Robert K.

JUDGE GEORGE P. SKEELS,

farmer, stock feeder and shipper, section 15, was born in Scipio Township, Seneca County, Ohio, August 8, 1833, his parents being Silas and Anica (Beardsly) Skeels. The former was a native of New Haven County, Connecticut, and the latter was born in the same state. George was reared in his native county on a farm, and received a liberal education at the Seneca County Academy, located at Republic. When he was seventeen years of age, he began teaching school, and with one exception taught every winter until 1860. March 27, 1856, he removed to Kansas, where he remained until October 26, 1857, when he came to Holt County. In 1859, he returned to Ohio, but after being there for four years, came again to this county in 1864. Since residing here he has taught school four years. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Skeels was elected

county judge, was re-elected in the fall of 1868, and has served in this capacity for eight years, thus showing the esteem, as an official, in which he is held by the community. He is a staunch Republican in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic order. In the fall of 1866, he commenced farming, and has given much attention to agriculture and the feeding and shipping of stock, having upon his place some good graded cattle and thoroughbred hogs. His farm contains 220 acres, and he has a bearing orchard of 300 apple and 100 peach trees, besides cherries, plums, grapes and other fruit. Judge Skeels was married January 1, 1860, to Miss Serilda A. Caton, daughter of Mr. Christopher P. Caton. She was born in Carroll County, Missouri, but was brought to Holt County when a child. Their family consists of six children: Dora H., born August 1, 1862; Frank B. and Flora E. (twins) born October 26, 1865; Myrtie E., born July 12, 1868; May F., born January 24, 1871, and George P., born September 25, 1872. The judge's religious preferences are with the Universalists.

WILLIAM SMITH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, is a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 13th of July, 1835, his parents, John and Rachael A. Smith, both having been born in Pennsylvania. The former was an agriculturist, and William passed his youth on the farm, and also worked at the trade of blacksmithing. His education he received in his native state. In 1856 he moved to Michigan, for one year followed his trade, and then worked on a farm until the spring of 1869, when he came to Missouri, locating in Holt County. He now owns 340 acres of excellent land, with a superior orchard of 230 apple trees, also cherries, plums, grapes and small fruits in abundance. Mr. Smith is Republican in politics. On the 15th of March, 1860, Miss Catharine Shunkweiler, daughter of Henry Shunkweiler, became his wife. Their family consists of nine children: Lydia A., aged twenty-one years; Mary E., aged nineteen; Amelia C., aged seventeen; George H., aged fourteen; William E., aged eleven; John W., aged nine; Benjamin F., aged five; Charles Ira, aged two, and Andrew T., born December 23, 1881. Religiously, Mr. Smith's preferences are with the Evangelical Association.

ELIAS SMITH,

farmer, section 16, was born on the 24th of December, 1837, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of John and Rachel Smith, who were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a tiller of the soil, and the early life of Elias was passed on the farm, he also attending the common schools of his native state. During the war he was in service

for three years in the Second Iowa Battery, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of New Madrid and Corinth, Tennessee, and several minor engagements. February 5, 1879, he came to Missouri and now has a landed estate of 160 acres, with 150 young bearing apple trees and some small fruits. Mr. Smith is Republican in politics. He has been twice married; first, on the 15th of March, 1866, to Elizabeth Shunkweiler, and March 2, 1872, to Angeline Shunkweiler, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Smith has three children: John H., aged fifteen years; Franklin, aged seven, and Hattie E., three years old. Religiously he worships with the Evangelical denomination.

LEWIS C. SMITH,

section 7, is a native of St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he was born December 24, 1845. His father, Michael Smith, was born in Germany, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Rhodes, was a native of the same country. Lewis spent his youth in Indiana on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. In June, 1865, he came to Missouri, locating in Holt County, and is now the possessor of 140 acres of good land. His bearing orchard includes 300 apple and fifty peach trees, with 100 grape vines and other fruit. Politically, he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Latter Day Saints. On the 12th of August, 1871, Mr. Smith was married to Lucinda Ross, daughter of R. K. Ross, Esq., of this county. He is one of the enterprising farmers of this vicinity, and is successful in his business.

THOMS TEAR,

farmer, section 24, was born on the Isle of Man, on the 12th day of May, 1843, his parents, Thomas and Isabella (Lace) Tear, both having been natives of that place. The former was a farmer, and young Tear was raised at his birthplace on a farm, and during life has received a good common school education. He emigrated to the United States, and for one year previous to coming to Holt County, Missouri, he was located in Kansas. In August, 1866, he settled in this vicinity, and now owns eighty acres of land, with a fine orchard of 100 apple and 1,000 peach trees, besides 200 grape vines. Mr. Tear is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. He was married on the 9th of November, 1870, to Miss Caroline Hogland, daughter of John Hogland. By this union they have four children: Eddie Allen, born July 10, 1871; Dellie Bell, born February 12, 1873; John Thomas, born March 13, 1874, and Charles Oscar, born December 15, 1875. Mr. Tear's political views are Republican, and his religious preferences are with the Methodists.

HENRY D. WALKER,

section 14, was born March 20, 1831, in Germany, and was the son of John and Catherine (Jacobs) Walker, who were both natives of that country. When he was fifteen years old, Henry left his native place and emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania. He was brought up principally on a farm, obtaining an education such as the common schools afforded, and in 1851 he moved to Ohio. On leaving there, in 1856, he went to Iowa, and thence to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1859, coming to Holt County, Missouri, in February, 1866. His farm embraces 190 acres of land, and upon it are 400 fine bearing apple and 150 peach, besides pear, cherry and plum trees. Mr. Walker is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was united in marriage July 28, 1863, with Miss Mary J. Mann, daughter of James Mann, Esq. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, and was reared in Ohio and Illinois. Their family consists of James W., born June 14, 1864 ; John Henry, born September 27, 1867 ; Margaret A., born March 29, 1869 ; Flora E., born December 25, 1871 ; Emma J., born April 25, 1874 ; Mary P., born August 6, 1875 ; Louisa M., born November 6, 1878, and George M., born March 15, 1881. Mr. W. is independent in politics, but religiously, is a Cumberland Presbyterian.

PETER E. WHITMER,

section 10, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, and was born on the 7th of July, 1840, being the son of Samuel and Barbara (Brubaker) Whitmer. His father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his mother was also from that state. The early life of Peter was passed on a farm and for some time he attended the public schools. He also received a good education at Jaysville Institute. In the late war Mr. W. served for two years and four months in Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, and was in several engagements. In politics he is Republican, and he is also a minister of the German Baptist Church, having been ordained in the fall of 1881. His landed interests embrace 160 acres, with an orchard of 200 apple, 300 peach, 200 of which are fine budded trees, and a few cherry, plum and pear trees, besides small fruits. He has also 1,000 European larches and 200 cedar trees. Mr. W. was married on the 23d of December, 1870, to Miss Cynthia Ann Cable, daughter of Jacob Cable. She was born in Ohio, September 26, 1846, and was there reared. They have four children : Minnie Lloyd, born November 8, 1871 ; Bertillie E., born December 25, 1876 ; Venilla May, born May 14, 1878 ; Warren F., born April 22, 1879. One child died in 1874.

JONAS WHITMER,

farmer, section 5, was born on the 15th of September, 1842, and owes his nativity to Miami County, Ohio. His parents, S. B. and Elizabeth

Brubaker, were both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in Lancaster County. Jonas was raised on a farm in his native state, receiving a common school education. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio, as private, and after being in the service for three years, he was discharged as first sergeant. In 1866 he removed to this county, and for eleven years has been located on his present farm, consisting of 245 acres. He has 150 apple trees, and choice varieties of peaches, cherries, etc. Mr. Whitmer has been engaged in teaching in the schools of Holt and Atchison Counties, for several years, and as an instructor is very successful. Religiously, he is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican. In 1874 he was married to Miss Jane Pollock, daughter of Mr. David Pollock. Mr. W. is an energetic and prominent agriculturist of this township.

H. L. ZACHARY,

farmer, section 7, is a native of Pulaski County, Kentucky, and was born on December 4, 1854. His father, B. J. Zachary, a tiller of the soil, was a Kentuckian by birth, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Paschal. In 1864 H. L. Zachary came to Missouri, and one year later, in 1865, he located in Holt County. His youth was spent partly in Kentucky and also in Hancock County, Illinois, and Nodaway and Holt Counties, Missouri. After living in this county for three years he moved to Graham and made his home in Nodaway County for nine years, at the close of which period he returned to Holt County in 1877. His education was obtained in the common schools of his different places of residence. Mr. Zachary is the owner of eighty acres of land. His marriage occurred April 19, 1881, when Miss C. C. Norick, daughter of Jacob Norick, became his wife.

CHAPTER XVI.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—MILLS—RICHVILLE—FRUIT—EARLY PUGILISTS—TIMBER—BIOGRAPHICAL.

BOUNDARIES.

The section of country formerly known as Nodaway Township, we have already described as one of the two original divisions of Holt County, when the same included all of Atchison County, and a portion of the State of Iowa, embracing a greater portion of the present areas of Forbes, Nodaway, Hickory and Clay Townships. By the erection of other municipal towships, it was, from time to time reduced, till by the organization of Hickory Township, June 17, 1874, it was circumscribed within its present comparatively insignificant limits of about five miles square, rendering it with the exception of Lincoln, the smallest township in the county. It is bounded on the north by Hickory Township; on the east by Andrew County, from which it is separated by the Nodaway River; on the south by Forbes Township, and on the west by Lewis Township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the present township of Nodaway is varied. The greater proportion, however, is either prairie or cleared timber. Most of the timber is found on the Nodaway River bluffs. Nickol's Grove, described as lying in the southeast corner of Hickory Township, extends southward into Nodaway. This grove, as before stated, was the first settled portion of this part of the county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler to locate there was Frank Nickols, a brother of Robert and Frank, who had settled in that portion of the grove which lies in what is now Hickory Township. Robert Nickols was the pioneer, and through his influence, John and Frank shortly after arrived in the county, the latter locating in that part of the grove included within the limits of the present township of Nodaway, as above stated. Oakley

Morris, who still (1882) resides in the township, settled there in 1840; A. C. Bevan, in 1841, from Washington, District of Columbia. Among the other early settlers of this section of the county were I. W. Jones, Elias Evans, Townsend Evans, Burril Evans and Melvin Evans, from Indiana; Henry Patterson, John Meyer and Gotlieb Meyer. David Templeton and family, also from Indiana, were among the very earliest settlers of Nodaway Township, as was also Colonel John W. Kelley, afterwards the first attorney admitted to the bar of Holt County. David Templeton arrived in the county with four sons. Monroe Templeton located near the site of what was afterwards the town of Richville. John Norvel, a native of Tennessee, but directly from Kentucky to this State, settled in Nodaway Township in 1847.

At an early period came Jacob Kunkel from Ohio, Henry Marion, both since dead; W. Jones and Alexander Jones, both from Illinois; Daniel Holman, from Clay County, Missouri; Ephraim Adams, Willis Brockman, A. J. Hollister, from Ohio; Beecham, Rice, the Patricks, Bornberger, Hiram Shutzer, Jesse Carroll and others, were among the earliest settlers of the township, arriving some time previous to the coming of some of the above mentioned. Richard Barkhurst, the first Representative in the Legislature from Holt County, lived in 1842 on the southeast quarter section 23, township 60, range 37, on a farm now owned by Mrs. McIntyre, in this township.

CHURCHES.

One of the earliest religious organizations in Holt County, was effected in Nodaway Township, in 1840. This was a Missionary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Ebo Tucker was first pastor. This church, at the period of its original organization, had thirteen male members, beside their families. Among these were John Norvel, who still resides in the township, Willis Brockman, Shelton Arterbury and Thomas Wickham, also Levi Rhule, John Robinson, Lewis Jones, John McFadden and Preston Ham. The records of this primitive church are lost, and it is impossible to obtain much more extended information of the original membership. The first meetings of this church were in groves in the summer season, and, as the country advanced, in school houses, which the intelligent pioneers lost but little time in erecting, after their arrival in the country. In 1860, they built a brick church, on land then owned by Francis Nickols, and donated by him for that purpose. This building stands near the south boundary of the southeast quarter of section 8, township 60, range 37, west, on an eighty acre tract, now (1882) owned by Gotleib Meyer. It was originally styled Nickols' Grove Church. At the breaking out of the civil war, the church was not entirely completed. It was, however, occupied and used for religious purposes by the one

hundred and fifty-two members, who composed the organization. These members were nearly, if not all, southern sympathizers or rebels, and, as a natural consequence, the church, by the fortune of war, went down. After the rebellion, a number of emigrants, chiefly Germans from the State of Ohio, settled in the neighborhood, as the original settlers and members of the pioneer church moved away, or had failed to return after the proclamation of peace. The building stands unoccupied and verging upon dilapidation, a monument of the religious enterprise of the past. The congregation, now (1882) reduced to a membership of fifty-seven, meet in a school house in the hamlet of Richville, a mile and a half east and two miles and a half south of the site of the old church. John Norvel is deacon of this organization, which at present is without a regular pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Richville, was organized about the year 1840, shortly after the Baptists. The Templetons and Evanses were among the original organizers of this church. The building, a brick structure, 40x30 feet, was erected about 1855, some five years before the village of Richville, in which it now stands, was laid out. The first Methodist preacher to exercise his calling in this township, was Rev. James Baker. About 1844 the Methodists held a camp-meeting in section 27, township 60, range 27, on a farm at that time owned by David Templeton, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and the first county surveyor appointed.

The Church of the Evangelical Association, on the northwest quarter of section 17, township 60, range 37, near the northwest corner of the farm now (1882) owned by Joseph Anselment, was a brick building erected in 1868, at a cost of $3,200. This structure was blown down by a hurricane, in 1879. A frame building was, in the spring of 1880, built on the old foundation, 36x46 feet, at a cost of $1,500. The original members of this church, or "class," were Adam Rung, Ulrich Bucher, Joseph Anselment, Daniel and Henry Zachman and Henry Smith and their wives. The present membership of this church is seventy-five. The first minister of the church, by whom the original class was first formed, was the Rev. Henry Hass. His successors, in regular order have been Revs. John Worth, McKessin, Henry Mattil, John Beck, E. Evans, S. J. Seip, and the present (1882) minister, Rev. Charles Linge, called in 1879.

The German Methodists were organized from the congregation in Oregon, in 1858. In the fall of 1881, they built a frame church 44x28 feet area, with 14 feet ceiling. This is known as Emanuel M. E. Church. It was completed at a cost of about $1,500. The church edifice is about two miles east of the church of the Evangelical Association, and stands on a farm formerly the property of R. Davidson, but now owned by Kramer. The present congregation was organized by Rev. C. Herrman,

January, 1880, with the following members: John Hunnaker and wife, Adam Smith and wife, Charles Hilsenbeck, Martin Yetter, John Planalp, George Hornecker, Fred Kramer, John Kaltenback, William Opal, John Bahler, C. Michel, John Meyer, John Barts, Ulrich Burger and Fred Meister. The wives of the above mentioned were also members of this organization, as was also Mrs. Gottlieb Meyer.

SCHOOLS.

The first school within the limits of what is now Nodaway Township, was taught in 1848, by James Scott, now (1882) a resident of the town of Oregon. The building was a hewed log house. It stood on section 10, township 60, range 37, on a farm then owned by Jacob Kunkel, but now the property of John Honecker.

MILLS.

One of the oldest flouring mills in Holt County is located within the present limits of Nodaway Township. This is still known as Hollister's Mill, though now (1882) the property of the Warner Bros. It is recorded on page 143 of the Session Acts of 1843 that Jacob Gingery, Michael T. Sommers and Barney Harper were authorized to build a dam for milling purposes on the Nodaway River where said river passes through section 11, township 60, range 37. This is near the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section, and is the dam that was erected to afford power for the Hollister Mill, which was completed in the spring of 1847, and is still recognized as an important element of the manufacturing interests of the county. The mill was destroyed by fire before the civil war but was afterwards rebuilt. It is a three-run mill, and first-class in all its appointments. It is still operated by water power. A. G. Hollister, who owned the mill, was a member of the State Legislature from 1862 to 1866, and was one of the famous committee of seventy sent to Washington to secure a more radical policy in the conduct of the war in Missouri. About 1873 he moved to Santa Barbara, California.

A toll bridge was built by private enterprise at this point about the beginning of the war. This was the second bridge built on the Nodaway in Missouri.

Ellington's Ferry, one of the oldest crossings of the Nodaway River, was established as early as 1841, near the northeast corner of section 11, township 60, range 37. On the establishment of Hollister's Mill, about half a mile lower down, it was moved to that point. This was about 1843. It continued to be operated until the building of the bridge, above mentioned. The old State road, surveyed by Robison, of Andrew County, in 1843, from section 36, on the Nodaway River to Oregon, at

first connected with the old Shellingbarger Ferry, at that point. There was, subsequently, a bridge put in there, at the expense of the county. It was built by a Mormon, by the name of Woodnut. This bridge, the first erected over the river, soon washed away. The old State Ferry is now at this point. The rapids of the Nodaway extend across, from the southwest quarter of section 24, township 60, range 37. Toole's, or Barkhurst's, Ferry was located there. The old road from Savannah to Oregon here crossed the Nodaway. In 1842 the river was fordable at this point, which was on the farm then owned by Hon. Richard Barkhurst, as above stated. This was the first ferry established, by law, in Holt County, and license to keep it was granted to Richard M. Barkhurst, by the county court at its first session, March 24, 1841.

Anselment's Mill, in the northeast quarter of section 17, township 60, range 37, Nodaway Township, stands at the confluence of a small tributary with Nickol's Creek, which here flows northward into Hickory Township. It is near the center of the north boundary line of the quarter section which is owned by Joseph Anselment. The mill, when first built by Henry Kunkel, in 1850, was a water power saw mill. In those days water was more abundant than it is at present, and streams, which are hardly worthy of the name now, then afforded efficient and almost unfailing power. In 1872 the present grist mill was built, a two story frame structure on a high stone basement. It is fitted up with two run of burrs. Besides the Lefel turbine wheel, which is utilized when there is sufficient water to afford the necessary power, this mill is provided with a twenty-nine horse power steam engine, and does an excellent business.

The only town within the present limits of Nodaway Township is the small hamlet of

RICHVILLE.

Its site extends from the southwest corner of the northwest quarter to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 27, township 60, range 37. It was laid out in 1860, by Thomas Templeton, a son of the pioneer. A son-in-law of Templeton, a man by the name of Gregg, was the first to sell goods there. Dresden succeeded him. During the war, Walter Lloyd started a small store in the place, and sold goods as late as 1878.

The most important building in the village, or rather, in its immediate neighborhood, is the brick Methodist Church above referred to. In its best days, Richville contained but five families, and it never enjoyed the convenience of a post office.

Doctors Norman, Thorp and Dozier practiced in the locality now known as Nodaway Township, from the earliest period of the settlement of the same, but as late as 1847, there was no resident physician within the territory included in its present limits.

Henry Hornecker, who was killed in the civil war, and William Cook were blacksmithing there in 1847.

Nodaway Township, in point of natural advantages, as well as of added improvements, is inferior to no other portion of the county. Fruit of all kinds, which constitutes so large a portion of the export wealth of the county, is extensively grown in this township, and some of the largest as well as some of the finest orchards in the county are located in Nodaway Township. Of these the largest, but by no means the best in any sense of the word, is on the southwest quarter of section 18, township 60, range 37, on a farm now owned by E. C. Nuzum. The farm, which includes 840 acres, was formerly the property of Jabez Beaumont. The orchard planted by him in 1865 covered the entire quarter section on which it remains,—no inconsiderable relic—still appears. Three years after this orchard was set out a fire in tall grass communicated to the trees and destroyed eighty-five acres of apple trees in the center of the orchard. This disaster occurred in 1868. The destroyed trees were never replaced. Jabez Beaumont, who had moved from the State of Minnesota to this county, afterwards sold the 840 acre farm on which this orchard was planted to the present proprietor for $26,000. Mr. Nuzum has always been a resident of Kansas, and the farm has been worked by renters. Though there are still seventy-five acres of bearing apple trees on the place, there are in the county smaller orchards which are equally as productive, if not more so.

Henry Zackman, who has a fine orchard in the northwest quarter of section 8, in Nodaway Township, also manufactures sorghum. He employs in the working season three hands.

EARLY PUGILISTS.

A notable incident in the history of the early settlement of Nodaway Township, was a fisticuff duel which occurred in 1843, the result of a dispute growing out of the conflicting claims of two parties to the same piece of land in Nickols' Grove. These were Frank Nickols and I. W. Jones. Seconds were chosen, a circle formed, and all the formalities of the ring maintained in the presence of about 200 spectators who had assembled to witness the contest. The combatants were nearly equally matched and the victory long remained doubtful. Fortune at last decided in favor of Nickols, who took possession of the claim without further dispute.

TIMBER.

Nodaway Township, with an abundant supply of timber for all necessary uses, is also excellently well watered. Besides the Nodaway River along its entire eastern boundary, Nickols Creek, before men-

tioned flows in a northerly direction into Hickory Township, whence it flows in an easterly course into the Nodaway River.

Carroll's Branch heads in the southern part of the township and flows in a northeasterly direction, emptying into the Nodaway near the south boundary of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 60, range 37.

Mill Creek, a considerable stream of the county, rises in the southwestern part of Nodaway Township and flows in a southwesterly course into and through Lewis Township into the Little Tarkio, which it enters two and a half miles south by east of Forest City.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

RICHARD ACTON,

section 17, was born January 14, 1828, and is a native of Richland County, Ohio. His parents, Henry and Sarah Acton, were both born in Maryland, the former being a farmer by occupation. Richard passed his earlier days in learning the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1847, he came to Missouri, and on the 14th of July of that year, located in Holt County, where he now owns 170 acres of land. Since living here, he has been a very successful builder, having erected many of the best residences and barns in this part of the county, and has contributed much towards the enterprise of the county. During the war he belonged to the State Militia, and was a strong Union man. In 1863, he was elected justice of the peace, and has continued to discharge the duties of that position very acceptably. During the fall and winter of 1881, he spent some six months traveling through California, Oregon and Washington Territory. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and politically is a Republican. Mr. Acton was married to Mary E. Brockman, of this county, who was born in Kentucky, July 26, 1828. Her father, Willis Brockman, was born in Virginia, reared in Kentucky, and in 1828, came to Monroe County, Missouri, and to this county in October, 1843. He married Harriet F. Clemmins, in Kentucky, and by this union there were nine children. Upon coming here, Mr. B. settled on section 15, and toiled hard to improve a farm. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Acton have nine children living: David W., John H., Jennie, George W., Dora S., Benjamin F., Emma P., James W., and Martha S. Mrs. Acton is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN BOWER,

section 16, was born in Hessen, Germany, on the 13th of August, 1842, and was the son of John and Anna (Beach) Bower, both natives of Germany. John Jr., received a common school education. When he was a small boy his father died, and the mother marrying again, he was reared by a shiftless step-father. In 1851, he was brought to this country, and worked at home until he was eighteen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio, and in 1864 veteranized, and continued in service until the surrender of Johnston, in 1865. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville and the principal engagements until that of Mission Ridge. After returning from the war he was married September 4, 1866, in Ohio, to Sarah A. Anselment, daughter of Joseph Anselment, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany. In 1867 he came to Missouri, settling in Holt County, and located on the section where he now resides. He has made a valuable farm of 130 acres, and has an orchard of five acres. In 1881 he erected a commodious residence, and has made many improvements upon his place. In 1877 Mr. Bower was ordained to preach the gospel, and joined the Kansas Conference, after which he traveled for four years, when he returned to his farm. He is a close student, devoting much time to books, and is well informed upon leading topics of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have four children, Emma C., Henry Edward, Claretta and Bertha R. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Evangelical Association.

JOHN BRODBECK,

deceased, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1814. His father, John Brodbeck, was a blacksmith by occupation, and the son also learned the trade and worked with his father until he was 25 years old. In April, 1841, he married Miss Susan Linn, in Ohio. She was the daughter of Samuel Linn of Baltimore County, Maryland, who moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1840. Of this union there are now four children living: Amelia B., married Samuel Nash; Ann Rebecca, wife of Josiah Hershaner; Mary Alice, (now Mrs. Jacob Maple,) and John Henry. Mr. B. first started a blacksmith shop in Richland County, Ohio, and for twelve years did a large business. Desiring to move west, in 1854 he came to Holt County, Missouri, and bought a large farm, which he improved. He afterwards bought and sold land until he had in his possession some 400 acres. He made substantial improvements upon his place, erected a good residence, and had everything around him desirable, at the time of his death, which occurred March 1, 1874. He left an affectionate wife and family, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. B. was for many years a justice of the peace, and was a

peace-maker, as a neighbor and friend, rather than as a justice of the peace by law. Since his death Mrs. B. has conducted the farm, which is located on section 26.

MATHEW GELVIN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 19, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1838. His father was James Gelvin, a large farmer and dealer in stock in Pennsylvania, and his mother, formerly Mary Zimmerman, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Mathew's youth was spent at school and in assisting his father. When ten years of age he was taken to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and in 1868 he came to this state and county, and bought a farm where he now lives. This contains 237 acres. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in his religious preferences. Mr. G. married Miss Mary Elizabeth Tritt, December 20, 1860. She is the daughter of George Tritt, formerly of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. They have seven children: Sarah C., James Tritt, Elia May, Anna Bell, George Edgar, Mary Zarilda, and Orrin Dixon Garfield. Mr. G. came here with a small colony of relatives, from Pennsylvania. They bought farms, and are among the substantial farmers of the county. He was taught, from early boyhood, by his father, to buy stock and has made it the study of his life. His reputation as a stockman is a prominent one, and his counsel and advise is often sought for by those less experienced in the business. He is always prompt in fulfilling his contracts, even if sometimes at a great sacrifice. He takes a great interest in educational matters, and is endeavoring to give his children superior advantages for acquiring the same.

SAMUEL HARDY,

farmer and fruit grower, section 34, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, December 27, 1831. His father afterwards moved to Decatur County, Indiana, and settled on a farm which he improved. In 1854 Young Samuel went to Iowa to seek his fortune, but after remaining for two years he came to this county and bought a small place, to which he has added from time to time until now he has a good farm of 184 acres. He has devoted much time to his fruit, and has an orchard of about 1,000 trees, of choice varieties. Connected with his fruit business is a fine Zimmerman Fruit Dryer, which dries apples and peaches to perfection. His enterprise in this business is quite commendable, and he is succeeding in his undertaking. Mr. Hardy married Miss Sarah Ann Castledine, in Decatur County, Indiana, February 19, 1852. They have five children living: Oliver Perry, William Arthur, John Torrence, Alnora and Orlando Guy. Oliver P. married Catharine Comer, and lives at home. Mr. Hardy was a member of the Ninth Regiment Missouri

State Militia during the war, and served faithfully to the close. In politics he is a Democrat.

ISAAC H. IDDINGS,

deceased, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, March 2, 1813, and in 1836 moved to Indiana. He learned the wagonmaker and also the gunsmith trades in youth, and first opened a wagon shop near Peru, Indiana, where he worked until 1843, when he sold out and moved to Holt County, Missouri. Here he bought a farm and improved it, and after six years sold out and purchased the one where he lived and died, in section 27, consisting of 261 acres. He erected a house and otherwise improved the farm, and also worked more or less at his trades. He married Miss Sarah Ann Burnett, in Miami County, Indiana, August 28, 1838. There are from this union five children living: Mary Ellen, (who married Mr. A. Louks); Sarena Frances, (wife of H. H. Livengood); James Madison, Isaac and Frank S. Four are deceased. Julian A. enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, during the war and died at Corinth, Mississippi. Mr. Iddings died April 16, 1868. He was for several years county judge and filled the office ably and honorably. His advice and opinion were often sought for and respected, and he was beloved by all who knew him. He was a member of the M. E. Church, was an active Republican and a Mason. He was in the Mexican War and proved himself to be a valiant soldier.

JAMES KNEALE,

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 800 acres of land, his home being on section 16. He was born on the Isle of Man, April 7, 1824, and received a common school education. During his youth he was apprenticed for five years to the shoemaker's trade, but not being able to work at that calling, was engaged in a bonded ware house in Liverpool for two years. In 1849 he emigrated to this country, and came directly to Holt County. He worked for four years by the month, then rented a farm in Andrew County for several years, and in 1860, went to Brown County, Kansas, where he bought land, remaining in that locality for five years. Upon selling out, he bought 160 acres of the farm where he now lives. This he improved, toiled hard, and by economizing, has obtained one of the best farms in the township, ten acres being devoted to an orchard. He is active in his business transactions, and very energetic. Mr. Kneale married Miss Ruth Ann Wickham, in 1853. Her father, Thomas Wickham, was born in New Jersey, and was brought up in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. K. have eleven children living, William, Edward, John J., Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Martha Elizabeth, Robert, Frank, Isabel, Luella and Daniel

Thomas. William was married to Clara Nevens; Edward married Lizzie Banc; John married Anna Buckston; Sarah is the wife of John Carrol; Mary is now Mrs. William F. Driher. Mr. K. is a Republican in politics, and contributes toward the support of the Methodists. He is genial in manners and has hosts of friends.

ISAAC KURTZ,

farmer, section 19, was born in Baden, Germany, February 6, 1833, and in 1855 came to this country, settling in Holt County, and in this township. Soon after he rented a farm for three years, after which he purchased it, and since that time has made all his extensive improvements, erected his fine residence and made several additions to his farm, now having 380 acres of good land. He has a fine orchard of all varieties of fruit. Mr. K. was married in Holt County, to Miss Mary Seamann, of Germany, in 1857. They have a family of thirteen industrious children: George F., Jacob, Fredrick, William Henry, John Wesley, Albert, Daniel, Mary Ellen, Charles, Isaac, Lydia, Lewis and Elliot. Arriving in the United States, Mr. K. had just money enough to get to St. Louis, and was obliged to remain there and work in order to obtain means sufficient to reach his future home. He has risen gradually to his present enviable position, and is a worthy example of what energy and a determined spirit can do, when coupled with ambitious desires.

OAKLEY MORRIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in September, 1812. He received a limited education, and was brought up to the business of farming, which has been his life work. In 1839 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, worked in a sawmill on the One Hundred and Two River, and in 1840 was employed on a farm in Holt County, near where he now lives. In 1841–2 he worked in a mill northeast of St. Joseph. The county of Holt was organized in the fall of 1842, and in the spring of 1843 he moved on the land where he now lives. He owns 547 acres. Mr. Morris married Miss Hannah Campbell, April 6, 1843. She was the daughter of Ezekiel Campbell, of East Tennessee, and there Mrs. M. was born. They have eight children living: William M., Mary Jane, Robert F., Andrew H., Margaret Ellen, James C., Martha S., and John W. Mr. M. has given his children excellent opportunities for an education, at the State University and other noted places of instruction. All but three are and have been very successful teachers; William M., if possible, excelled as such, and gained for himself an enviable reputation. He has for several years been the efficient county surveyor, filling the position to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Morris came

here poor, and his large possessions are the products of his hard labor and industry. He has always been prompt in his business engagements, and being one of the pioneers, has seen the growth of the county from the first. He sawed the lumber to cover the first court house, which is still used as a business house in the city of Oregon. He is a Republican, and was brought up a Presbyterian. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. Church.

HENRY PATTERSON,

section 32, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, June 14, 1814, and was the son of William and Catharine (Lucas) Patterson, both natives of Ireland. Henry passed his youth in his native country, and received his education there. Immigrating to the United States, he, with Edwin Toole, located on the present site of Savannah, in August, 1837, when it was said that there were but twelve actual settlers in the Platte Purchase. He there entered a claim within one mile of the town, and also owned the land where the depot now is, improving a good farm. This he sold in 1858, and came to this (Holt) County, locating in Nodaway Township, where he bought his present place. This he has cultivated and beautified until he now owns 280 acres of land, with a fine orchard, and a good residence. Mr. P. is a natural mechanic, and while in Savannah, he commenced the cabinet business, doing a large trade for many years. He now does his own blacksmithing and carpenter work. He is Democratic in politics, a Universalist, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Patterson has been twice married: First, in February, 1840, to Miss Cinderilla Ann Coble, who died in November, 1863, leaving a family of: William H., Robert L., George T., Charles Albert, Cinderilla Ann Williams, John C. and Emma J. His second marriage was in 1865, to Elizabeth Mackey, widow of James Mackey. She died on April 3, 1876. Mr. Patterson's son, Charles A., is managing the farm business, and taking charge of the place in a satisfactory manner. The household affairs are presided over by the youngest daughter, Emma J., who is a capable young lady.

HENRY B. YOUNG,

farmer and stock raiser, owns 198 acres of land, his home being in section 20. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1833. He was raised a farmer and remained in his native state until he came west. In November, 1860, he married Miss Margaret Jane Tritt, in Pennsylvania. They have ten children living: Ida Belle (who married William Derr), Sarah Alice, Isadore A., John Alfred, Mary C., Margaretta, George Calvin, Lotta Myrtle and Laura Ellen (twins), and Emma Mable. In April, 1868, Mr. Young came to this county in com-

pany with his father, John Young, George Tritt, his wife's father, Mathew Gelvin, a brother-in-law, and Thomas Fry, all with families and relatives. They all bought farms except Mr. Fry, who has a meat market in Oregon. Mr. Young purchased some land, much of it being unimproved, but has obtained a desirable farm and home. He has made many improvements, fixing over, and has a fine residence. He has set out an orchard of 500 apple trees and 1,000 peach trees, with pears, cherries, etc. He has been an industrious, hard-working man, and is one of the successful farmers of the county. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously is Presbyterian. John Young, the father of Henry B., was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1809, and was raised in York County until 1828, when he moved to Cumberland County. He learned the masons' trade in youth, which has been his life work. He married Catherine Baker, of Cumberland County, in 1832. They have three children living by this union: Henry B., Susan J., (wife of James W. Green), and Kate M., (who married Thomas Fry, of Oregon). They lost three: Charles died in 1857, Thad Stevens died in 1861, and Sadie Ellen died in 1873. Mrs. Young died in 1854. He married for his second wife Miss Ellen Bush in 1859. In 1868 he came to Holt County, Missouri, and bought a farm near his son Henry. Mr. Y. has been a contractor and builder for many years. As a brick mason his reputation stood very high, and as a man of integrity and honor he is respected by all. He is Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religious faith.



CHAPTER XVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES - PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—DEFUNCT TOWNS—CHURCHES—CRAIG—CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES—THE FLOOD—WHEN TOWN WAS CHARTERED BUSINESS DIRECTORY—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Union Township is bounded on the north by Lincoln Township, and two miles of Atchison County ; on the east by Liberty and Benton Townships ; on the south by Bigelow Township, and on the west by Lincoln Township and the State of Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

In common with other parts of the county, Union Township is well watered. The Big Tarkio from Lincoln Township, enters Union in the northeast quarter of section 33, township 63, range 40, and flows in a generally southeasterly course, passing wholly or in part through fourteen sections, and making its exit from section 32, in its southeast corner. John E. Hearl built, many years since, a water-power gristmill on the northeast quarter of section 30, township 62, range 39, just south of the section line. This is at a point called, from the circumstance of the Little Tarkio flowing within three hundred yards of the channel of the Big Tarkio, the Narrows. The water that turned this mill was conveyed by a race from the Little Tarkio. The fall here is fourteen and a half feet. The Big Tarkio, whence it flows out of Union Township in section 32, measured, when first surveyed, 136 links in width. Carl Shults built on its site what is now known as Little Tarkio grist mill, a water power now owned and operated by Mr. Stumbo. The Guilliam's water power grist mill, three miles above Craig, on Big Tarkio, in the northwest quarter of section 34, township 63, range 40, was in operation as early as 1855 or 1856. It operates two run of burrs. The Little Tarkio enters Holt County by two branches, one in section 19, and the other in section 20, township 63, range 39, of what is now Union Township, and uniting in section 19, flows in a generally southerly course through seven sections, then bends, at the Narrows, flowing out through section 20, into Benton Township. Hogrefe Lake, formerly Shults and subsequently Wallace Lake, extends from Lincoln Township into the northwest corner of section 17, township 62, range 40. In 1841, J. Wallace and A. Martin settled on its banks. They were the first to locate in that neighborhood.

The bluff range entering Union Township in section 34, township 63, range 40, extends in a southeasterly direction, leaving its limits in the northeast corner of section 17. Nearly three-fourths of the area of this township is bottom land, and, with the exception of a heavy belt two or three miles wide of timber along the river bank, is generally prairie. This is all settled, and much of it is in a high state of cultivation, and enormously productive. Some excellent improvements also exist in the upland districts to the eastward of the bluff range.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first locality settled, in what is now Union Township, is also the oldest settlement in the northwest part of the county. It is known as Sharpe's Grove, and is a mile or two north of the present town of Craig. The grove includes six or seven square miles of timber, mostly in the bluffs, and, to this day (1882), abounds with wolves and wild turkeys. The timber of the grove, which has been growing and spreading ever since the first settlement of the county, is an item of considerable value in the same.

The original settlers of the grove were W. A. and Abraham Sharpe, who came from Bracken County, Kentucky, in the fall of 1841, and settled in their present homes in that locality. John Wise also came in the same year. Jacob Rugh came from Pennsylvania, in 1842, and settled in Sharpe's Grove. In the same year came Joseph Scott, Daniel Hoghan, and J. Kelso. Daniel David, of Indiana, now a prominent citizen of the town of Oregon, and Charles David, his son, a representative merchant of Craig, settled in what is now Union Township, in 1843. In the same year came Joseph Scott, Samuel Thompson and A. McDonald, who died many years ago. They also were among the earliest of those who settled in the grove.

Colonel Hughes and his son-in-law, Samuel Russell, were among the earliest settlers in the bottom region of the township. The first farm across Little Tarkio, near the bluff, was improved by Abner Norris, who was among the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. Norris afterward moved to Iowa. J. B. Wright first settled in the bottom, but subsequently made his home in Sharpe's Grove. L. Dawson was also a very early settler. In 1844 also came George Heir, A. Hoppy, William Beaucamp and A. J. Williams; C. M. Guilliams, Alfred C. Taylor and C. C. Cunningham settled in the township in 1845.

DEFUNCT TOWNS.

The earliest attempt to start a town in the territory included within the present limits of Union Township, was inaugurated by the Lewises.

Lewisville was laid out on section 19, township 62, range 40, by Jasper G. and Elizabeth Lewis, March 6, 1850.

On the adjoining section, (20), Marietta was laid out, four years after, by Barlow Lewis. S. C. Collins and David Templeton surveyed the sites. These towns never amounted to much more than mere wood landings for boats. The small stores started at these points proved failures, and were early abandoned. The sites of these still born enterprises have long since crumbled into the insatiable maw of the turbid Missouri, and, but for the faithful chronicles of this history, would soon be forever lost to the memory of man.

A once noted point in what is now Union Township was in the southeast quarter of section 34, township 63, range 40, on the main road leading from Ellington's Ferry to Council Bluffs. This was a station on the stage line, and as early as 1841 a man by the name of Daniel Durbin, a noted character of those days, kept a hotel here. The structure of his hotel was a double log house. He also kept a ferry here, across the Tarkio, before the bridge was built. Durbin moved to California in 1844, and was killed there. This ferry was also known as Army Ford.

CHURCHES.

The first church erected within the present limits of Union Township was built by the Christians, in 1877. It is a frame building, 40x60 feet in extent. It stands near the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 35, about four miles south of the town of Craig, and within one-half mile of the southern boundary of the township. It is named, in honor of Joshua Kelso, "The Kelso Church." The two acres of land attached to this church was deeded to the same by Calvin Guilliams. The congregation was organized by Elder Kelsey. In 1879 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was permitted to occupy the building when not required for the services of the owners of the same.

Three miles west of Craig, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, a frame building, 22x36 feet in extent, was erected in 1877, at a cost of $400. The congregation was organized with ten members. This now (1882) includes a membership of twenty-four. The first minister of this church was Rev. C. F. Scholz. He effected the organization and remained in charge till November, 1881, when he was succeeded by the present (1882) pastor, Rev. C. H. Leutsch.

CRAIG,

in point of commercial importance the second place in the county, is also the business center of Union Township. It occupies the southeast corner of section 11, and the northeast corner of section 14, in township

62, range 40, on the main line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, which was completed to this point in the summer of 1868. The town limits extend to the waters of the Big Tarkio, which, at this point, is spanned by an iron King bridge, 105 feet long, erected in 1881, at a cost of four thousand dollars, just after the great flood of April of that year, in which the original structure was swept away. The railroad bridge, a few hundred yards above, is also a substantial iron structure, on massive stone piers. This was erected in the same year by the Central Bridge Company, of Wall Street, New York.

The site of the town is a dead level in the Missouri River bottom, which, at this point is eight hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea. It is about half a mile southwest of the bluff range, in full view of the forest of Sharpe's Grove.

The town of Craig was laid out early in the fall of 1868, by the original proprietors, Robert W. Frame, Christ Shults and Samuel Ensworth. Its present (1882) population is between 600 and 700.

The first to sell goods in the place was A. W. Hawley. He began in the fall of 1868. Immediately after, Shults & Frame, who were selling goods and keeping a post office, called Tarkio, in a house one and three-quarter miles northeast of the site of the town, moved their stock to the new town and commenced business. This Tarkio was nearly a mile below the noted watering place, one half a mile east of Craig, and is still known as the Big Spring. It is at the foot of the bluff, and was a regular halting place on the great route from St. Joseph over the hills via Savannah, Fillmore and Hollister's Mill, to North Point, afterwards Mound City, whence the road followed the foot of the bluffs to the crossing of the Little Tarkio, where the state road branched off to Rock Port. The trading post of Tarkio remained at this point, on the Little Tarkio, till the growing importance of the new town of Craig absorbed its business.

The first blacksmith to open a shop in Craig, was J. A. Orange, who, in September, 1868, erected the first building in the town and opened it as the Grant and Sherman House. This he continued to keep till 1873, when he sold out. The building, which has since changed hands, several times, has been considerably enlarged and improved, since that day, especially by the present (1882) proprietor, P. B. Cook. It is now the Craig Hotel.

Shults & Frame opened, in the same year, the first stock of goods in the town. They afterwards moved their building from Tarkio to the town site.

A. P. Davenport built, in 1874, a flouring mill in the town. It is a two run mill. The present (1882) proprietors are Reece & Gibson, who purchased it from Davenport.

The first physician to settle in Craig was Dr. John T. Shepherd. Dr. B. Meek and Dr. Hanlin came afterward. April, 1870, Dr. J. L. Johnstun located in the town, and the other physicians moved away.

C. Hoblitzell started in February, 1875, the first lumber yard in Craig. This is now owned by Hoblitzell Bros.

Dr. J. L. Johnstun and Fred. Myers, the late popular collector of Holt County, built, in 1874, the first and only elevator in the town. Its capacity is ten thousand bushels. The firm is now Myers & Ward.

The first school in the town of Craig was taught by C. A. Doughty, in the original frame school building on Frame Street, now owned by the "Christians," and occupied by them as a church.

The elegant structure of the graded school stands on the opposite side of the same street. It is a spacious two-story brick building with four class rooms, halls, etc., affording accommodation for 240 scholars. The house was completed in January, 1882, at a cost of over six thousand dollars. The present corps of instructors include Professor Ballinger, Principal; Miss Hubra and Mrs. E. Welch, Assistants.

Dr. J. T. Shepherd opened the first drug store in the town.

In 1869 James Campbell started the first livery stable in the place.

The first railroad agent of Craig was Frank Blood. He had many successors. The present (1882) agent, Mr. Hunter, has had charge of the station for the past ten years.

The first postmaster of Craig was Christian Shults, who was appointed in 1868. He was succeeded in 1872 by E. D. Richmond. H. S. Hogue succeeded the latter in 1875. The present postmaster, Robert Lyons, has been in office since 1879, and is an efficient and highly popular official.

The banking house of Bilby & Heaton, the first and only enterprise of the kind established in Craig, is one of the substantial institutions of this county. The bank was opened here in 1877, and has since continued to enjoy a season of uninterrupted prosperity, doing as large a business as that of any similar institution in the county, and commands the unqualified confidence of the community. The structure of the bank is a new two-story brick building, the entire first floor of which is occupied by the bank and its appurtenances, all of which are fitted up in a style of metropolitan elegance. William H. Heaton, Esq., the manager, is a gentleman of great personal popularity.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870. Among the original members were: Abel Doughty and wife, C. A. Doughty and wife, and E. McQuilen and wife. It present (1882) membership is about forty. A Sunday School, with an average attendance of seventy-five scholars, is superintended by C. A. Doughty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1878, by Rev. Dr. Bain, with the following members: J. T. Sedwick and wife, William Price, S. Stanfield, and Charles David and wife. The church is in a prosperous condition, with a good Sunday School superintended by William Boyer, Esq.

By the combined efforts of both these organizations the present structure of the Methodist Church was erected in the year 1878, at a cost of $1,500. It is a neat gothic frame building, on Third Street.

The Presbyterian Church, of Craig, was organized in June, 1878, by the Rev. Duncan Brown, of Mound City, with the following members: Dr. S. S. Bacon, W. B. Wilson and wife, A. M. Hunter and Mrs. E. F. Welch. The church edifice, a brick building, 30x55 feet, was completed in December, 1878, at a cost of $3,200. It stands on west Front Street. The original trustees of this church were W. B. Wilson, S. S. Bacon and A. M. Hunter. The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. Duncan Brown. He was succeeded in June, 1880, by Rev. B. D. Luther, the present (1882) minister. The present membership is twenty-five. A Sunday School of sixty scholars is attached to this church, and superintended by J. Sweetwood.

The Christian Church of Craig was organized February 4, 1880, by Elder G. B. Mullis, with ten members. Of these, Samuel Peters and H. Laughlin were chosen elders, and E. Davis and Moses Wright were chosen deacons. The other members were Delitha Laughlin, Dal. Laughlin, Sarah J. Wright, Victory Peters, Rachel Collins and Sallie A. Davis. Since the period of the organization of this church there have been added, under the pastorate of Elder W. P. Maupin, their present minister, fifty members. In the fall of 1881 the congregation purchased the old frame public school building and fitted it up as a house of worship. This they continue to use for that purpose. The organization is in a prosperous condition, and includes a membership of sixty.

MASONIC.

Craig Lodge, No. 371, A. F. and A. M., was organized U. D. by Hiram Patterson, D. D. G. M., July 14, 1870, with the following officers: C. A. Doughty, W. M.; William R. Nelson, S. W.; Chris. Shults, J. W.; Dr. Berry Meek, Treasurer; John L. Blair, Secretary, and Frank Chestnut, Tyler.

On the 13th of October following, it was chartered, with the same officers. On the 28th of the same month, the first election was held with the following result: C. A. Doughty, W. M., Joshua Kelso, S. W.; Christian Shults, J. W.; Dr. B. Meek, Treasurer; William H. Davis, Secretary. These were installed by the D. D. G. M.

June 24, 1871, occurred the second annual election, with the following results: C. A. Doughty, W. M,; J. Kelso, S. W.; C. Shults, J. W.; B. Meek, Treasurer, and W. H. Davis, Secretary.

The election of June 24, 1872, was as follows: C. A. Doughty, W. M.; Samuel Van Gundy, S. W.; John Wise, J. W.; Dr. B. Meek, Treasurer; D. M. Parish, Secretary.

June 24, 1873, the following were chosen: Joshua Kelso, W. M.; Bruce Earl, S. W.; I. L. Blair, J. W.; C. A. Doughty, Treasurer; D. M. Parrish, Secretary.

June 24, 1874, the following were elected: C. A. Doughty, W. M.; Bruce Earl, S. W.; J. V. Wright, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Sr., Treasurer; D. M. Parrish, Secretary.

June 24, 1875, the election was as follows: C. A. Doughty, W. M.; H. L. Ward, S. W.; T. B. Ward, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Sr., Treasurer; D. M. Parrish, Secretary.

June 24, 1876, the following were elected: Charles David, W. M.; T. B. Ward, S. W.; R. C. Sedwick, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Sr., Treasurer; and D. M. Parrish, Secretary.

June 24, 1877, the following were elected: Charles David, W. M.; T. B. Ward, S. W.; A. M. Hunter, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Treasurer, and H. L. Ward, Secretary.

June, 1878, the election was as follows: C. A. Doughty, W. M.; William Richardson, S. W.; C. Hoblitzell, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Treasurer; H. L. Ward, Secretary.

June 24, 1879, the following were elected: C. Hoblitzell, W. M.; W. H. Heaton, S. W.; R. W. Dawson, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Treasurer; H. L. Ward, Secretary.

June 24, 1880, the election was as follows: T. B. Ward, W. M.; W. H. Heaton, S. W.; R. W. Dawson, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Treasurer; J. A. Ward, Secretary.

June 24, 1881, the following were elected: Joshua Kelso, W. M.; A. M. Hunter, S. W.; J. R. Sharpe, J. W.; J. H. Hogrefe, Treasurer; R. C. Sedwick, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Craig Lodge No. 211, was chartered May 20, 1870. It includes a membership of about thirty, and is in a highly prosperous condition. The present (1882) officers are Fred Myers, N. G.; T. B. Wrenn, V. G.; J. W. Stokes, Secretary, and J. H. Kulenkamp, Treasurer.

A. O. U. W.

The organization of this order in the town of Craig, was effected May 29, 1879, with thirteen members. The charter officers were Charles

David, W. M.; Levi Greer, P. M. W.; J. W. Stokes, O.; C. H. Thayer, G. F.; J. S. Peters, F.; W. H. Heaton, Recorder. The present (1882) membership of this Lodge is thirty-four. The officers are T. B. Wrenn, M. W.; W. M. Boyer, P. M. W., J. H. Kuhlenkamp, G. F.; S. Tingley, O.; M. F. Phillips, Recorder; H. L. Caton, F., and E. H. Hathorn, Recorder.

THE FLOOD.

Craig, in common with neighboring towns along the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, in the Missouri River bottom, was a sufferer, to some extent, by the ever memoriable flood of 1881. On the 24th day of April, the water of the Missouri River, at its nearest point, five miles distant from the town site, and which, some ten or twelve days before, had burst from the ice gorge below Yankton, swept over the town. By Wednesday following it had reached its maximum height, two feet higher than the water of the great flood of 1844, and stood from two and a half to three and a half feet deep in the streets and houses. The flood then began to recede, and by the following Sunday, had disappeared, leaving behind a fearful wreck of matter and crash of things. The entire population of the town, with a few exceptions, during the period of the high water, had left for the bluff country. So tremendous was the force with which the inundation approached, that railroad ties with rails attached, were in many places floated off the grade. Vast quantities of cattle and other animals were drowned, and during the prevalence of the flood, those of the citizens who remained in the town, or revisited it, through curiosity, employed themselves in steering about on rafts extemporized from the floating sidewalks, and poling off the carcasses of drowned animals as they floated by, through the streets of the town.

Among the incidents of the flood at this point, it is remembered that a corn crib sixty feet long, twelve feet wide and as many high, floated from its foundations, and was seen pursuing its rapid course southward from the town. A close inspection revealed the further circumstance that the roof was tenanted, not, however, with dispairing sons and daughters of men, but with a flock of domestic chickens, in the center of which stood a solitary skunk, apparently brooding, amid the appalling desolation of his surroundings, over the certainty of his impending fate, and utterly oblivious or unmindful of the feathered banquet within his reach.

All traces of this terrible visitation have, however, disappeared from this immediate locality, and Craig has long since recovered the even tenor of her way; the only lasting result of the overflow being to improve the sanitary condition of the place by cleansing its surface of the decomposition of vegetable matter in the vicinity.

One incident of the flood, however, as evidencing the energy and presence of mind of the citizens is especially worthy of commemoration : In view of the inevitable approach of the inundation, W. M. Boyer, the druggist, Frazer & Wilson, Ward & Dawson, and A. P. Davenport, general merchants, hastily erected temporary buildings at the bluffs, half a mile to the eastward of the town, and thither moving their goods, continued a brisk trade till the entire subsidence of the waters permitted their return. The idea was at one time entertained of permanently abandoning the old town site, and of founding a new Craig at the foot of the bluffs. More practical counsels, however prevailed, and within the space of a few weeks after the first appearance of the waters, the town was herself again.

In April, 1881, the town of Craig was chartered as a city of the fourth class. The following then composed the official board, and are still (February, 1882) in office : Robert W. Dawson, Mayor ; W. B. Wilson, A. M. Hunter, Rufus Guilliams, J. H. Williams and William T. Redmon, members of the council.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list includes the present (1882) business of Craig :

Allen & Frazer, hardware dealers.
Bilby & Heaton, bankers.
Boyer, W. M., druggist.
Benner, H. M., carpenter.
Beek, William, harnessmaker.
Cook, Prof. P. B., proprietor Craig Hotel.
Claiborne, T. Nelson, justice of the peace.
Davenport, A. P., general merchant.
Dawson & Caton, live stock dealers.
David, Charles, general merchant.
Dawson, R. W. & Co., general merchants.
Davis Bros., general merchants.
Frazer & Wilson general merchants.
Huffstetter, George, confectioner.
Hunter & Smith, druggists.
Harris, Mrs., mantuamaker.
Hunt, Cave J., notary public.
Hogins, W., livery stable.
Lewis & Bradberry, carpenters and contractors.
Lowe, Mrs., mantuamaker.
Lawrence, Misses, milliners.
Lewis, Mark, shoemaker.
Lyons, Robert, postmaster, dealer in stationery.
Orange, J. A., blacksmith and wagonmaker.
Odel, Jasper, butcher.
Phillips, M. F., photographer.
Porter & Hathhorn, blacksmiths.
Reece & Gibson, Holt County Mills.
Randal & Redmon, confectioners.
Smith, Chas., shoe and bootmaker.
Shipley, L. A., restaurant, etc.
Saal, Boje, barber.
Smirl, Mrs. M., milliner.
Smith, George W., saloon.
Sedwick, Mrs. J. T., boarding house.
Thomas, Henry, general merchant.
Thayer, C. H., justice of the peace.

Johnstun, J. L., M. D., notary public.
Widman, J. T., butcher.
Williams, J. T., boarding house.
Waggoner, George T., manufacturer and dealer in furniture.

The legal learning of Craig is represented by E. J. Kellogg, Esq., formerly of Rock Port, Missouri, and J. W. Stokes, Esq.

The medical profession at present includes : Dr. J. L. Johnstun, established in the town in 1870 ; Dr. W. M. Parrish, 1876 ; Dr. R. H. Smith, 1877 ; Dr. E. D. W. C. Wing, 1881 ; Rev. Dr. J. W. Bain, 1881.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Corning is an important shipping station, on the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. In 1880 there was sent by rail, from this point, one thousand and ten car loads of corn, wheat, cattle, hogs and other products. In view of the shortage of crops, consequent on the high water and other unforseen causes, there was a considerable decrease in the following year. It continues, however, to hold its rank as a shipping point.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Craig was the *Enterprise*, an independent sheet, which made its first appearance June 14, 1871. It was started by C. H. Clark, who, after publishing the paper for some time, sold it October 3, 1878, to H. S. Hogue, who published it as a Republican sheet till June 19, 1879, when it suspended.

The Craig *Gazette* was afterward started, under the auspices and editorial management of G. A. Bryant. It expired June, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALLEN & FRAZER,

dealers in hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, etc., commenced business in Craig in 1880, under the firm name of Allen, Frazer & Co. In 1882, it was changed, the style then becoming Allen & Frazer. They have one of the largest stocks of goods in their line in this county, and are doing an extensive and profitable business. The gentlemanly manager of the concern, Frank K. Allen, is a native of Cumberland County,

Pennsylvania, and was born November 22, 1857. At the age of three years he was brought to Missouri by the family, who located in this county, where they resided nine years. They then emigrated to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and after a residence there of one year, they returned to this county. The subject of this sketch was here reared to manhood and received his education, following in his youthful days the occupation of farming. In 1876, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bigelow, holding a clerkship with Fleming & Frazer, of that city. He remained in their employ three years, after which time he became associated with Mr. Frazer in the present business. Mr. Allen's parents, James L. and Sarah (Frazer) Allen, now of Oregon, are old residents of this county. The former has been prominently identified with the farming interests of this district since his early settlement here. Mr. Frank Allen, although a young man, is one of the representative business men of this city, and his principles of honesty and fair dealing have made for him the confidence and patronage of the public. He was united in marriage November 16, 1881, to Miss Ella McKee, a native of Missouri.

JAMES W. BAIN,

physician and surgeon. Among the members of the medical fraternity of this city, the subject of this sketch deserves more than a passing notice. He is a native of Ireland, and was born September 3, 1832. When only five months old, he was brought by the family to America, they settling in New York City. There he was reared to manhood and received his education. At the age of nineteen years, he emigrated to Hannibal, Missouri, resided there one year, then went to Berry, Illinois, where he began the studies of his chosen profession, at the same time clerking in a drug store. He continued his studies under the tutorship of Drs. Parker & Long, till 1859, when he attended a course of lectures at McDowell's College, St. Louis, Missouri, and he is a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College. In 1859 he began the practice of his profession in Pike County, Illinois, and after living there till 1867, he removed to Ray County, Missouri. Dr. Bain followed his practice in that locality till 1878, when he was ordained a Methodist divine, and giving up his practice, he was assigned by the conference to the Craig circuit. He labored in this good cause for two years, next being appointed to the Fillmore circuit. Two years later he resumed his medical relations, and began practicing at Craig, in November, 1881. Although a new practitioner in this city, he is enjoying a very good patronage, which is on the increase. Dr. Bain has been three times married; first, to Miss Emma Mason, 1861. They had one child, Katie L. Mrs. B.'s death occurred in 1863, and he was married the second time in 1865, to Miss Rebecca A. Foster. Her death occurred in 1875.

The Dr. was again married January 25, 1881, to Miss Hattie Bradford, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Julia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM BEEK,

dealer in saddles, harness, etc., is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and was born March 19, 1840. When at the age of four years he removed, with his family, to Victor County, Indiana, where he resided for ten years, going from there to Bureau County, Illinois. He was a resident of that county for two years, after which he returned to Indiana, where he began the business he now so successfully follows. Four years later Iowa County, Iowa, became his home and, after a residence there of four years, he was engaged in working at his trade through the principal cities of Iowa, for some time, finally settling in Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri. He remained for eight months at this point and then came to Craig, and established his present business, in 1877. Here he continued in this business three years, when he disposed of his store and engaged in farming, till 1882, when he again opened business in this city. Mr. Beek was married April 18, 1877, to Miss Agnes Davis, a native of Missouri. They have one child, James. Mr. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity, and also belongs to the M. E. Church. During the late war, in 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Missouri Regiment, and served for ninety days.

BILBY & HEATON,

bankers. This prosperous banking firm was organized in 1877, and since that time has done an excellent business. They have lately removed to their new bank building, which is a model of neatness, and we can safely say is in every respect equal, if not superior, to any building in the county devoted to that important business. William H. Heaton, a member of this firm, is a native of Pike County, Illinois, where he was born March 16, 1840. At the age of twelve years, he was taken by the family to McDonough County, where he was carefully reared to manhood, receiving his education from the schools of that vicinity. He passed his youthful days in agricultural pursuits, and at the age of twenty-two, he became engaged in the book and stationery business at Bushnell, Illinois, the firm being known as Heaton & Cummings. They continued the business for three years, after which Mr. Cummings retired, Mr. Eakle then being associated with Mr. Heaton, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Heaton & Eakle very successfully for two years. Mr. Heaton then became sole proprietor. He continued the business till 1874,, and during four years of the time he was in business in that city, he was its postmaster. In 1874, he immigrated to Missouri,

and took charge of a general stock of goods at Fairview, Nodaway County, for his present partner. There he remained till 1877, when he became associated with Mr. Bilby in their present calling. Mr. Heaton was united in marriage November 16, 1865, to Miss Catharine Eakle, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Edwin and George. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Craig Lodge No. 374, of this city, in which he has held the office of senior warden.

WILLIAM M. BOYER,

dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, books, stationery, etc. In 1873 this gentleman began business in Craig, and since opening he has had a large and increasing patronage. He carries a well assorted stock in his line, and deserves his success. He is a native of Clark County, Illinois, and was born March 1, 1856. He remained in that locality till he attained his twelfth year, when he was taken by the family to Champaign County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood, and secured the advantages of a good common school education. From his youth he has been engaged in the business which he now so successfully follows. In 1873 he came west and settled in Craig, and embarked in his present calling. Mr. Boyer was united in marriage November 10, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Clayborn, a native of Virginia. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. order, of this city.

JAMES BRADDY,

section 2, was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, December 22, 1818, and was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Anderson) Braddy, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter a Virginian by birth. Joseph Braddy removed to Posey County, Indiana, in 1822, where he lived for about six years, then going to White County, Illinois, in 1828. The youth of James was spent on a farm, he receiving very limited educational advantages. When thirteen years old he commenced to learn the trade of wheelwright, at which he worked for five or six years, after which he was engaged in carpentering some seven years. In the fall of 1850 he was married to Mrs. Mary McKown, daughter of E. Randolph. She was born in White County, Illinois, in the spring of 1821. In the spring of 1851 Mr. B. moved to Iowa, settling in Wapello County, and for six years was engaged in the carding business at Eddyville. In April, 1855, he located at Braddyville, Page County, and was the founder of that town now known under the same name. Here he was occupied in the flouring and saw mill business for about twelve years, after which, upon selling out at Braddyville, he moved to Holt County and settled in Union Township near Craig. He now owns 160 acres of land, about 150 acres under fence and 100 acres in cultivation, a good

orchard being upon the place. Mr. and Mrs. Braddy have four children living: America (wife of James McKinnon), Marietta (now Mrs. Samuel Ecker), Melvina (who married Oliver Grooms), and John S. Braddy.

KIMBREL CARLTON,

section 35, was born on the 31st of May, 1833, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His parents, John Carlton, and Rachel, *nee* Spellman, were natives of that state. Kimbrel passed his boyhood days on a farm in his native county, receiving a common subscription school education. In March, 1856, he removed westward to Illinois, but returned to Kentucky in the following fall. In the spring of 1857 he again came to Illinois, and for some time was occupied in farming and carpentering in Coles County. He was there married, October 4, 1869, to Miss Sarah L. Jones, daughter of John Jones, Esq. She was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, May 8, 1846. In February, 1871, Mr. Carlton moved to Missouri and located at Craig, Holt County, where he followed the trade of carpentering. He also engaged in the drug business with E. D. Richmond, at that place for about three years. In 1880 he moved upon his farm, which consists of eighty acres of land, sixty acres being under good cultivation. A fair house is upon the place, and good improvements surround it. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have four children: Bertha M., Mattie E., John W. and Minnie A. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

T. NELSON CLAIBORNE,

justice of the peace. The subject of this sketch is the son of Dr. George and Mary (Craig) Claiborne, both natives of Virginia. Like his forefathers, he is a native of Virginia, and was born August 23, 1827. At the age of five years he was taken by the family to Richmond, where he was reared to manhood and received his education, following civil engineering as his profession. He was at different times engaged in that capacity on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, branch of South Side Railroad, Manassas Gap Railroad, also the Harper's Ferry branch. In 1857 Mr. C. immigrated to Holt County, and settled in Oregon, where he resided for eighteen months. He then became a resident of Forest City, where he was occupied in teaching till 1859, when he returned to Virginia, there remaining till 1863. At that time he again came to Forest City. In 1875 he came to Craig. Here he was engaged in teaching in and about the city, till 1881, when he accepted a clerkship with Mr. Boyer, in the drug business, which position he now holds. Mr. Claiborne was married May 15, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Sedwick, a native of Virginia. They have six children: Mary E., George T., Ella A., Robert

L., Guy H. and Hugh L. He is a member of Forest City Lodge, No. 214, A. F. and A. M. Mr. C. held the office of city recorder of Forest City for three years in an acceptable manner. He was appointed justice of the peace of this township during the present term and is now filling this position.

PERIAM B. COOK,

proprietor of Craig Hotel. The subject of this sketch is a son of Anson and Hannah Cook *nee* Wheeler, the former a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. Mr. C. is a native of Greenwood Township, Steuben County, New York, and was born June 2, 1833. At the age of four years, he was taken by the family to Monroe County, New York, where they resided till 1844, when he emigrated to Hillsdale County, Michigan. Periam was here reared to manhood in the occupation of farming, and received a good education from the common schools. In 1851, he emigrated to California, remaining till 1853, when he returned to Michigan, there being occupied in teaching. In 1859, he began a course of studies at the Hillsdale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1863. During this time he was preaching the gospel in 1859, and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1861. He has been engaged in that good work and teaching, for the most of his time since then. In 1869, Mr. C. removed to Webster County, Iowa, of which locality he was a resident till 1879, when he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Craig. On his removal here he purchased the hotel, and after refurnishing and enlarging it, he opened it under its present name. He remained in the hotel business one year, and then engaged in teaching, but again, in 1881, he took charge of the hotel. Mr. C. was united in marriage November 28, 1855, to Miss Mary Byron, a daughter of Elder Joseph Byron, of Michigan. They have had six children: Helen M., Ransom A. (deceased), Clarence J. (deceased), Elvia L., Edmund B. (deceased), and Mabyn A. Mr. C. was at one time superintendent of schools of Hillsdale County, Michigan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN J. CREWS

was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, July 25, 1835. Thomas D. Crews, his father, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eveline Alderson, was a native of Monroe County, West Virginia. John J. spent his youth on a farm at his birthplace, his opportunities for acquiring an education being very limited. During the war he enlisted, in 1862, and served till the close, in Clark's Battalion of Sharpshooters. He participated in some important engagements, among which were the battles of New Market, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher Hill and others. After the

close of that conflict he returned to Monroe County, Virginia. In January, 1866, Mr. C. was married, in Monroe County, to Miss Mary A. Ballard, daughter of William Ballard. Mrs. Crews was born in Monroe County, Virginia. After this event he lived some two years in Monroe County, engaged in farming. In the fall of 1868 he located in Buchanan County, Missouri, but moved to Andrew County the following spring, living there some two years. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Crews came to Holt County and settled in Union Township, moving on his present farm in 1871. He has 120 acres of land, all fenced, with fair improvements, and a young bearing orchard. Mr. Crews has a family of three children living, William Thomas, Archie A. and Henry Ballard Crews. One is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crews are members of the Baptist Church. He resides on section 8.

CHARLES A. DOUGHTY,

business manager of Hoblitzell Bros.' lumber yard at Craig. The subject of this sketch is a native of Steuben County, New York, and was born April 22, 1838. He was there reared to manhood, receiving his education from the Genesee College, of Lima, that state. In 1858 he, with the family, emigrated to Kansas, where he resided for two months, and in July of that year he came to Holt County and engaged in teaching, following that profession with great success for two years. In 1861 he removed to Richardson County, Nebraska, where he was occupied in freighting for three years, after which he returned to this county and engaged in farming, which he still continues. December 6, 1881, he accepted his present position. He has a fine farm of 150 acres near Craig, and is one of our most prosperous farmers and is well and favorably known in this district as an honest, enterprising business man. Mr. D. was married in January, 1866, to Miss Harriet S. Price, a native of Virginia. They have four children : Fannie B., Vena B., Zua H., and Cora A. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Doughty is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 371, A. F. & A. M., and was its first master. He was justice of the peace of this township six years and is now a notary public. He was president of the school board of the district four years. He is the superintendent of the M. E. Sunday School and was one of the trustees of the first church erected in Craig.

CHARLES DAVID.

Prominent among the pioneer merchants of Craig, and men who have been identified with the development and prosperity of the county, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a son of Daniel and Rhoda (Cook) David, who are old pioneers of this county, and who now live near Oregon. Charles is a native of Switzerland County, Indiana,

and was born July 1, 1831. When at the age of thirteen years, with the family he emigrated to Holt County, where he was reared to manhood, and received his education, following the occupation of farming. In 1865, and for two years thereafter, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and after that time he resumed farming, at which he worked seven years. Mr. David then exchanged his place, one mile east of Oregon, for a farm near this city, working the latter place one year. He then traded for a stock of goods in Craig, and did a large business, for six years, when he took a trip to Colorado, where he engaged in mining for one year. Upon returning to this city, he remained until the spring of 1881, when he removed to Andrew County, Missouri, where he was occupied in farming for six months. He then again came here and opened his present store. Mr. David was united in marriage August 7, 1850, to Miss Harriet Kelso, a native of Indiana. They have six children: Victoria L., Artinsia, Laura, Coleman, Lou and Mollie. Mr. D. is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 371, A. F. and A. M., and also of Oregon Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment of that city. He has held all the elective offices of these lodges. He is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. D. has one of the finest residences in this city, it being splendidly furnished and its surroundings are fully in keeping with it.

ALFRED P. DAVENPORT,

dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and gents furnishing goods. In 1868 Mr. Davenport established himself in his present business. He has a very large and complete stock of goods, and is doing the leading business of his line in this city. He is a native of Ohio, in which state he was born, November 5, 1832. When one year old he was taken by the family to Michigan, where he resided for five years, after which time he immigrated, with them, to La Harpe, Illinois. After living there for seven years they removed to Mills County, Iowa, where his father, James, was an old settler, and a man who was closely identified with the interests of that locality from an early date. Here the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, receiving the advantages of a good common school education. He followed farming as an occupation till 1866, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Bartlett, there doing a general business for two years. Not being satisfied with such comparatively small prospects, he sold out and went in search of a larger field of action more suited to his ambition and energetic nature. He finally chose this city as a place of settlement, and in 1868 engaged in his present extensive business. In 1874 he built the large and spacious mills at this point, known as the "Holt County Mills," and operated the same with success till 1878, when he sold to the present firm. Mr. D., as a business man, is well and favorably known in this

and neighboring counties, and in private life is a genial gentleman, and social to all. It is to such men that Holt County owes much of its enviable reputation. He was united in marriage November 18, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Fiester, a native of Missouri. They have been blessed with eight children : Mary J., Almira A., Jeremiah, Sarah, Martha, Dora, James M., and Lena. Mr. D. is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., of this city, and has held all the offices within the gift of the lodge.

M. F. DAWSON,

farmer, section 31, was born February 4, 1844, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and is a son of L. H. and Jane (Morrow) Dawson, both natives of Ohio. The former was a farmer by occupation, and, in 1851, young Dawson was taken to Mills County, Iowa. He was reared to manhood on a farm and, after living in the State of Iowa for sixteen years, he returned to Holt County, Missouri, in 1869. His education was obtained in the common schools. Mr. Dawson now has a farm of 180 acres of land, in Union Township, and upon his place is a young bearing orchard of 100 apple, and a few peach, cherry and plum trees. He is Democratic in politics. January 3, 1864, he was married to Martha E. Simpson daughter of Thomas Simpson. She was born December 13, 1848, in Buchanan County, Missouri. Their family consists of : Elizabeth, born August 12, 1866 ; Charles, born March 4, 1868 ; Lucas H., born March 12, 1869 ; George W., born January 3, 1879. Religiously Mr. D. is a Cumberland Presbyterian.

R. W. DAWSON & CO.,

dealers in dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc. In 1878 R. W. Dawson became the senior member of this firm. They have a large and choice stock of goods in their line, and are enjoying a liberal patronage. Besides being connected with this house, Mr. D. is interested in the firm of Caton & Dawson, who do a large business as stock and grain buyers, and he is largely engaged in mining claims in the Needles Mountains. Robert W. Dawson is a native of Holt County, Missouri, and was born April 26, 1849. At the age of three years he accompanied the family to Mills County, Iowa, where he was reared to manhood and received his education. In 1867, he returned to this county, and was engaged in farming till 1874, when he embarked in the drug business, which he continued one year. After this time he entered into the stock business, and in 1878 he became connected with Mr. Ward, in their present business. Mr. D. was married May 28, 1872, to Miss Minerva Wise, also a native of this county. They have had three children, one of whom is now living, Humboldt. Mr. D.

is a member of Craig Lodge No. 371, A. F. and A. M., of this city. He is the present mayor of Craig, and fills his position in a highly satisfactory manner.

GEORGE W. GASKILL,

section 7, one of the leading farmers of Union Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 17, 1834. Nehemiah Gaskill, his father, was born in New Jersey, as was also his mother, formerly Charlotta Branson. The subject of this sketch was raised in Montgomery County, Ohio, on a farm, obtaining common school advantages. In 1850, he went to Indiana, and located in Whitley County, where he engaged in farming. During the war, in September, 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served for three years, participating in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion's Hill, and Vicksburg, and other smaller engagements. After he was discharged he returned home and engaged in farming. Mr. Gaskill was married October 25, 1866, to Miss S. A. Fast, daughter of F. J. and M. K. Fast. She was born in Jefferson County, Ohio. Mr. Gaskill subsequently moved to Missouri, locating in Union Township in the spring of 1869. He has 220 acres of land in his home place, all fenced, with fair improvements, two bearing orchards, and an abundance of small fruits. He also makes a business of feeding and handling stock. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill have two children: F. J., born May 3, 1870, and George W., born May 27, 1874. They have lost one child, Charley, born in September, 1867, and died March 5, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

ADRIAN HOBLITZELL.

The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneer settlers of Northwestern Missouri, and is the father of the members of the well known firm of Hoblitzell Brothers. He is a son of John and Rebecca (Cary) Hoblitzell, and is of French-German descent. Mr. H. was born June 27, 1809, in Alleghany County, Maryland. He was there reared to manhood, and received his education, also learning the trade of tailoring. At the age of 21 years he emigrated to Huron County, Ohio, where he resided till 1840, when he removed to Platte County, Missouri. After remaining there till 1844, he came to this county, and was engaged in various branches of business, among them being farming, tailoring, and merchandising. In 1855 he removed to Nemaha County, Nebraska, where he lived till 1860, then returning to this county, and in 1876 he became interested with his sons in their extensive business. Although quite an old gentleman, Mr. H. is yet actively engaged in business, and would, by his energy and sprightliness be taken for a much younger man. He was married August 30, 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Darland, a

native of Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living: Julia A. (deceased), William, Christenia, Eunice (deceased), Cornelius, Joseph and James (deceased). They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. was one of the original members and trustees of the first church of that denomination built in Oregon. He was at one time constable of Lewis Township, and was county judge of Nemaha County, Nebraska, for one term.

ALEXANDER M. HUNTER

is agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, and is also a member of the firm of Hunter & Smith, druggists. Foremost among the representative men of this vicinity, and those who have been identified with the commercial interests of this city, for the last few years, may be mentioned A. M. Hunter. He is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was born August 6, 1839. He was there reared to manhood and received his education, and at the age of fifteen years, he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods house at his native city. In this he remained till his twenty-first year, at which age he emigrated to this country, and settled in Detroit, Michigan, residing there till the breaking out of the late war. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the First Michigan Artillery and served four years and six days, and was a participant in the well known battles of Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, Mississippi, Iuka, battle of Corinth, Town Creek, Fort Pillow, and many others of lesser note. At the last named engagement he was taken prisoner, and remained as a prisoner of war for one year, during which time he was a prisoner in fifteen southern prisons, prominent among them being Macon, Andersonville and Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; Columbia and Charlottsville, North Carolina; Danville and Libby, Virginia. He was paroled from this latter mentioned prison April 2, 1865. During his confinement he escaped five times from the prison, each time being recaptured, and had the thrilling experience of being tracked by blood hounds. At the close of the war he was mustered out a lieutenant of his battery. Mr. Hunter then returned to Detroit, Michigan, where he resumed his chosen calling for two years, and in 1868 he removed to Holt, Clay County, Missouri, where he engaged in the railroad business. He remained at this point for six months, and from there went to New Cambria, Missouri, and accepted the position of telegraph operator. After about six weeks, he was stationed at Breckenridge, Missouri, in a like capacity, for three weeks. Thence to Lathrop, and after two weeks there, he went to Bigelow, Missouri, taking charge of the railroad company's interests at that point. He resided here five months, and then was located at Bartlett, Iowa, going from this place in two months to Amazonia, and three months later he returned to Bartlett, and after one

and one-half years, he went to Hopkins, Missouri, being the first railroad agent at that point. In 1872, he came to Craig and accepted his present position. In 1877, he became associated with Mr. Smith in the drug business at this point. They have a large and varied stock, and are doing a remunerative business. Mr. Hunter was united in marriage November 14, 1871, to Miss Delia Gillett, a native of New York. He is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 371, A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN L. JOHNSTUN,

physician and surgeon, Craig, is a prominent leader among the most successful practitioners of this vicinity. He is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born May 18, 1818. His father was Robert Johnstun, and his mother's maiden name was White. She was the daughter of Jacob White, a captain in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this biography was reared to manhood and received his education in the schools of his native state. In 1841, he began the study of his chosen profession under Doctors Alexander Duncan and John B. Slemon. He continued under their instructions till 1844, when he removed to Greene County, Indiana, and soon settled in Fair Play, where he began the practice of his profession. He there resided till 1849, when he located in Knox County, Indiana, and after remaining till 1850, he returned to Greene County, near his former residence. He resided at this point six years, after which time he immigrated to Carlisle, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1860, he went to Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois, and lived in that city till 1867, when he came to Missouri and settled in Atchison County. He was a resident of that locality till 1870, when he came to this city, where he has since resided. Since that time he has been closely identified with the commercial as well as the professional interests of this county, having been at one time a member of the firm of Myers & Johnstun, grain buyers, and also Johnstun & Myers, druggists. He is now of the firm of Johnstun & Wing, physicians. They command a very large practice in their profession, and enjoy the esteem of the public. Dr. J. has ever proved himself an active and energetic worker in the interests of his state, and has devoted no inconsiderable portion of his valuable time to the development of the resources of Holt County, where he is universally regarded as an enterprising and progressive citizen, and an upright man. He is a member of Craig Lodge No. 211, and has held all the offices within the gift of the lodge. He is a notary public, and has been such for the past ten years. The doctor is a staunch Greenbacker and is one of the well known and influential leaders of the same. He was one of the electors that nominated General Weaver in 1881.

EDGAR J. KELLOGG,

lawyer. The subject of this sketch is the second son of Alonzo and Nannie (Burt) Kellogg, the latter a native of Maryland and the former of New York. Edgar was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, September 16, 1851. When he was at the age of nine years the family emigrated to Linn County, Iowa, where he resided, attending the Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, till 1866, when he became a student of the Southern University, at Carbondale, Illinois. He graduated from that institution in 1869, after which he returned home, remaining only one month. He then removed to Kansas and accepted a position with the United States Survey Department, in whose employ he continued three months, next going to Osage County, Kansas. There he was engaged in teaching till June, 1870, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was occupied in the study of his profession. After residing there four months he located in Marysville and continued his studies under Fred D. Snyder till 1872, when he was admitted to the bar. In November, of that year, Mr. Kellogg began his practice at Rock Port, Atchison County, but in 1879 he came to Craig. Since his arrival here he has had a good practice and is deserving of his success. He was united in marriage with Miss Carrie D. Bond, a native of Kentucky, September 5, 1877. They have one child, Edgar A.

DENNIS LOWER

was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 1, 1836. John Lower, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Firestone, was from Columbiana County, Ohio. Dennis spent his youth on a farm, and in attending the common schools. He was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 8, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Shaffer, daughter of Peter Shaffer. She was born in the same county as her husband, November 18, 1837. After he was married Mr. L. located in that vicinity, and was engaged in farming some two years. In 1859 he moved to Indiana and settled in Kosciusko County, where he resided about nine years. In 1868 he moved to Missouri, locating in Holt, and has since been a resident of this county. In June, 1881, he moved on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of land, all fenced, with good improvements, and an excellent young orchard of 300 apple, also, peach, cherry, plum and pear trees, besides some small fruits. This place is located in section 32, township 62, range 39. Mr. Lower has a family of six children: Solomon F., Marion W., Sidney E., Peter L., Dennis and Galen. Mrs. Lower and daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ROBERT LYONS,

postmaster, is a native of Ireland, and was born December 26, 1841. At the age of ten years he, with the family, immigrated to America, settling in Summit County, Ohio. There he was reared to manhood and educated, and, in January, 1862, he became engaged in the trade of shoemaking, which he continued till 1875. Mr. L. then removed to Missouri and located in Craig, following his trade till 1879, when he became assistant postmaster, and, in 1880, he was appointed postmaster, which position he now holds, discharging his duties with credit. He is a member of the school board of Craig and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is its treasurer. He is also treasurer and secretary of the Sunday School. Mr. Lyons is a member of Howard Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

FRED. MYERS,

of the firm of Myers & Ward, grain and stock dealers, is a native of Germany, and was born September 12, 1840. When he was seven years of age the family emigrated to America, and settled in Cook County, Illinois, where Fred. was reared to manhood. He there received his education, spending his youthful days on a farm. In 1858 he removed to Porter County, Indiana, of which locality he was a resident till 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-third Indiana regiment, and served four years. He participated in the well known battles of Richmond, Kentucky, Perryville, Stone River, and many others of lesser note. He was one of the members of Colonel Streight's expedition, which was captured near Rome, Georgia, was in prison at Belle Island and Libby Prisons for three months, and was then released on parole. In 1865 Mr. M. returned to Indiana, but after remaining there only two months, he again went to Illinois, residing there two months. He then came west, settling in St. Joseph, Missouri, November 12, 1865. He made his home in that city till 1868, when he came to Craig, which has since been his home. Mr. M. is one of the best known men of our county. He was collector of this county for the term of 1879–80, and filled that office with honor to himself and credit to all interested, and in all the relations of life he has been an honest and enterprising business man, a good citizen and a genial gentleman He was united in marriage April 9, 1872, to Miss Annie Lawrence, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Carrie. He is a member of Craig Lodge No. 211, I. O. O. F., of this city, and has passed all the chairs in that lodge. He is also a member of the Oregon Encampment, and belongs to the A. O. U. W., of Oregon, Missouri.

JACOB R. NAUMAN,

a native of Page County, Virginia, was born June 29, 1850. Reuben Nauman, his father, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Dovel, were both born in Virginia. The youth of Jacob R. was spent in Page County, on a farm and attending the common schools. He was married in that county March 28, 1871, to Miss Lena J. Long, daughter of A. J. Long. Mr. N. moved west, in 1872, and located in Cedar County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for some five years. In September, 1877, he moved to Missouri and settled on his farm in Holt County. His estate is located in section 29, and consists of 320 acres of good land, lying partly in Union and partly in Liberty Townships. This land Mr. Nauman has improved himself and has it all fenced, some 280 acres being in cultivation. Mr. Nauman makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock. Mr. and Mrs. N. have six children living: Mary E., William, Oscar, Thomas, Estella and Baby Nauman. One is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Nauman are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES A. ORANGE,

wagon maker and blacksmith, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 26th day of April, 1826. When at the age of four years, he with the family, emigrated to McLean County, Ill., where he was reared to manhood, and received his education, there learning the trade he now follows. In 1850 he removed to Indianola, Warren County, Iowa, where he resided two years and a half, then going to Greene County, Iowa, making his home in that locality till 1861. At the commencement of the war, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Cape Girardeau, Springfield, Missouri, Bird's Point, Pilot Knob, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, Mississippi. In 1864, he was captured near Bloomington, Virginia, while on his way to Washington, and was paroled. After being exchanged, he was assigned to Company E, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, and was on duty in several places as guard of government property, till October, 1865, when he obtained his discharge. He arose from the ranks to the position of sergeant major of his company. In 1865, Mr. Orange returned to Iowa, where he resided till 1867. He then came to this county and built the hotel now known as the Craig Hotel, which has since been enlarged, and was its genial host for some time. He was also at that time engaged in his present business. In 1873 he went to Jule County, Kansas, from whence, after remaining three years, he returned to this county. Mr. O. was married December 3, 1847, to Miss Minerva J. Smith, a native of North Carolina. They had one child, William J. Mrs. O.'s death occurred February 22, 1860. He was again married September 15, 1866, to

Miss Elizabeth Crumley, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child, Martha W. Mr. O. is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 371, A. F. and A. M., also of Craig Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., and has held all of the elective chairs. In 1868 he was elected mayor of Craig, and served for two terms.

WILLIAM M. PARRISH,

physician and surgeon. The subject of this narative is the fourth son of Abel and Bersheba Parrish, *nee* Rush, who were both natives of North Carolina. Dr. P. is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, and was born December 17, 1844. At the age of ten years he was taken, by the family, to Clarke County, Iowa, where he was brought up and received his education, following, in early life, the occupations of farming and milling. In 1867 he began the study of his profession, under the tutorship of Dr. Sherrick, of Osceola. After studying for one year he removed to Holt County, and further prosecuted his studies, under Dr. Goslin, of Oregon, for one year. Dr. P. then spent one term at the Keokuk Medical College, after which he began the practice of his profession at New Point, this county, where he resided till September, 1874, when he attended the Hospital Medical College, of Louisville, Kentucky. From this institution he was graduated the following year, after which he returned to this county and began practice in Craig. He now has a good business and is a popular man, both professionally and socially. Dr. Parrish was married September 6, 1877, to Miss Alice L. Patterson, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Chloe O. He is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 371, A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to Craig Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. Lodge of this city. In the Odd Fellows' order he has held all the offices within the gift of the lodge. The family are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. SMITH,

proprietor of billiard hall and saloon. The subject of this sketch is the youngest son of Sheldon and Sarah (Courier) Smith, who are natives of Ohio. George is a native of Holt County, Missouri, and was born September 22, 1861. He was reared to manhood in this county, and received his education from the schools of this vicinity, following in youth the occupation of farming. At an early age he became engaged in the saloon business and in 1880 he came to Craig and embarked in his present calling. He now has one of the best fitted places in this county and is keeping an exceptionally orderly house. Mr. Smith was united in marriage July 3, 1881, to Miss Sophronia S. McCoy, a native of Illinois.

ANDREW P. STEELE,

one of the pioneers of the northern part of Holt County, was born in Orange County, Indiana, January 10, 1831. His father, Samuel Steele, was born in Virginia, and his mother, formerly Sarah Stanfield, was from Tennessee. In 1839, the family moved to Owen County, Indiana. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, with very limited chances for schooling. He went to Illinois in 1854, and located in Edgar County, and was long engaged in farming. There he resided until he moved to his present farm in this township, in March, 1865. He has 160 acres of land, with a good house and fair improvements, and a young bearing orchard, his place being located in section 7, township 62, range 39. Mr. Steele makes a business also of feeding stock for the market. He was married February 2, 1854, in Edgar County, Illinois, to Miss Sarah A. Bandy, a native of Illlinois, and a daughter of Ambrose Bandy, Esq. They have a family of six children: Mary Jane, wife of Lewis Woods; Elizabeth A., wife of Joseph Newlon; W. A., Andrew F., Albert G., and Elmira E. They have lost one child. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN W. STOKES,

attorney at law. The subject of this sketch is a native of Caroline County, Maryland, and was born June 25, 1839. At the age of eleven years he with the family emigrated to Morgan County, Illinois, where he was brought up and received his education. In 1858 he began the study of his profession under I. Ketchum and J. M. McConnell. In 1859 he removed to Colorado and was engaged in keeping a ranche. After residing there six months he returned to Illinois and was elected constable, and while acting in that capacity was also occupied in the study of the law. In 1862 he was in the service of the government as detective, for a season, after which he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment, and served till April, 1866, being mustered out as captain of his company. He participated in the battles of Fort Morgan, Forts Gaines and Blakeley and Spanish Fort. After his discharge Mr. S. returned home, and in 1867 he removed to St. Louis County, Missouri, where he embarked in the stock business. In 1869 he came to this county and interested himself in farming, which he continued till 1872. He then began the practice of his profession in Craig. Mr. Stokes as a man is well and favorably known in this county and has a host of friends and patrons. He was married June 27, 1860, to Miss Sarah H. Parker, a native of Morgan County, Illinois. They have six children: Fannie, Emma, Albert B., James H., Stella, and Lathrop C. He is a member of Craig Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F. and has passed all

the elective chairs. He is also a member of the Oregon Encampment. He belongs to the Christian Church and is one of the trustees of the Craig schools.

JOHN STROUGH,

one of the leading farmers of Union Township, was a native of Henry County, Indiana, born January 28, 1842. John Strough, Sr., his father, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Miller, were born in Rockingham County, Virginia. The youth of the subject of this sketch was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools of Henry County. He was there married, January 3, 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Bowers, who was born in Henry County. After his marriage Mr. S. lived in his native county for two years, engaged in farming. He came west in the fall of 1869, and settled in Holt County, Missouri, and came to Union Township the following April, locating on his present farm in September, 1870. He has 160 acres of land in his home place, all fenced, and with fair improvements, a good new residence and a young, bearing orchard, located in section 32, township 63, range 39. Mr. and Mrs. S. have five children : Laura Alice, George W., Mary Belle, Joseph L., and Dora E. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JUDGE DANIEL VAN WORMER,

one of the leading citizens of Holt County, was born in Allegany County, New York, July 29, 1829. His father, Aaron Van Wormer, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Phileta Wagoner, were born in the same county. In the fall of 1846, the family moved to Miami County, Indiana. The youth of the subject of this sketch was passed on a farm, he receiving a common school education. He was married in Miami County, Indiana, April 14, 1853, to Miss Martha Hetzel, daughter of Samuel Hetzel. After his marriage, Mr. W. moved to Missouri, and settled in Jackson County in the fall of 1853, where he engaged in farming. He resided there until the fall of 1862. From this date he was unsettled for three years, and was during that time again a resident of both Ohio and Indiana. In 1865, he returned to his farm, on which he remained three years. In the spring of 1869, he moved to Holt County, and settled in Union Township, on his present place. He has 185 acres of land, all in cultivation, with fair improvements, and a young, bearing orchard. He makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wormer have seven children : William, Albert, Phileta, India, Jennie, Eunice and Martha. Mr. Van Wormer is Republican in politics, and at the general election of 1874, he was nominated and elected by his party as one of the judges of Holt County, and served in this capacity four years. He resides on section 17, township 62, range 39. They are mem-

bers of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Van Wormer belongs to the Odd Fellows' order.

GEORGE T. WAGGONER,

dealer in and manufacturer of furniture, coffins, etc. The subject of this sketch is a son of Martin and Jane (Davis) Waggoner, who were both natives of Virginia. George is a native of Barren County, Kentucky, and was born July 23, 1849. At the age of four years he was taken by the family to Missouri, they settling in this county. He resided here till he was thirteen years old, when they emigrated to Falls City, Nebraska. Mr. Waggoner lived there for seven years, and after an extended tour over the west he returned to this county, in 1876, and settled in Craig. He soon became engaged in the restaurant business, and, although starting with very little, he worked his way up, step by step, till, in 1880, he embarked in his present business. Mr. W. was married August 20, 1872, to Ellen DeLong, a native of Iowa. They have two children, Martin R. and Lulu.

ASHLEY J. WILLIAMS,

one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Clay County, Missouri, June 9, 1832. S. Williams, his father, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ramsey, were born in Bedford County, Virginia. The former was one of the first settlers of Clay County, having located there in 1824, and he it was who laid out the town where Missouri City is now located. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and attended the common schools; he also afterward spent one year at Chapel Hill College. In 1850 he went overland to California, and was there some four years, engaged mostly at mining. He returned to Missouri, in the spring of 1854, and settled in Holt County, and has since been a resident of Union Township. In 1865 he moved to his present farm, which consists of 240 acres of land, with 160 acres fenced, with fair improvements, and a young bearing orchard of apple, peach, cherry and pear trees. This place is located in section 5, township 62, range 39. Mr. Williams makes a business of handling and feeding stock. He was married in Holt County, January 7, 1855, to Mrs. Eliza J. Dodge, daughter of G. W. Taylor, of Holt County. Mrs. W. was born in Alabama, in 1832. They have six children living: George, Philip, Nancy E., (wife of James Shew), Haley, Jeremiah and Fannie E. Two are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. W. belongs to the Odd Fellow and Masonic Orders.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

FIRST COURT HOUSE—SECOND COURT HOUSE—THIRD AND PRESENT COURT HOUSE—JAILS—PUBLIC SQUARE—COUNTY POOR FARM.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the people in every county have very little practical experience in the courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court unless it be on compulsion as witnesses or jurors, yet as the one great conservator of peace and as the final arbiter in the case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution of the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding court is a matter of interest to the average reader. Not only so, but in many counties the court house was the first and usually the only public building in the county. These first court houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories that the present never can know. Their uses were general, rather than special, and so constantly were they in use day and night when court was in session, and, when it was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of those court houses, like the gates of gospel peace, stood open night and day, and the small amount invested in those old logs returned a much better rate of interest on the investment than do those stately piles of brick or granite which have taken their places. The memorable court house of early times was a house adapted to a variety of uses, and had a career of great usefulness. School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its substantial old walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers, and indeed its doors always swung on easy hinges. In the old court house were located the several county offices. In it met that assemblage known as the district court, where the vocal, and not unfrequently muscular pioneer attorneys had full scope for the employment of their varied powers, both physical and intellectual. But not only as a court room was the old building used. If the old settlers are to be believed, this rude structure often rang

on the pioneer Sabbath, with a more stirring eloquence than enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers have officiated within its walls, and if those old walls could speak, they would tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion, that is now lost forever. To that old court house ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty, and the primrose path of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who sang the songs of Zion, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby, more strongly than ever, by the strains of homely eloquence.

With Monday morning the old building changed its character, and men came there seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Fine points of law were often ignored, but those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed. Children came there to school, and sat at the feet of teachers who knew but little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention. There the people of the county went to discuss their own affairs, and learn the news so far away to the eastward. In addition to the orderly assemblies which formally gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred. It was a sort of forum, whither all classes of people went for the purpose of loafing and gossiping, and telling and hearing something new.

As a general thing the first court house, after having served the purpose of its erection, was torn down and conveyed to the rear of some remote lot, and thereafter was made to serve the purpose of an obscure cow stable, in some dark alley. There is little of the poetic and romantic in the makeup of western society, and the old court, after it was superceded by a more elaborate and showy structure, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe. It was then looked upon as only the aggregation of so many hickory or oak logs, and the practical eye of the modern citizen could see nothing in it, but the aforesaid logs, and, in his estimate of its value, nothing but calculation relative to the number of horses, hogs, or number of bushels of grain, which these reconstructed logs would accommodate, were the only conditions bearing on those estimates.

In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore followed that nothing was retained, as a useless relic, which could be turned to some useful account, but it is a shame that people of

modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes, and their removal was determined on, they should have been taken to some other part of the town or city, and located on some lot, purchased by public subscription, where they might have remained to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the country's history. It is sad, in their haste to grow rich, so few have care, even for the early work of their own hands. How many of the early settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age, as it reminded the owner of the trials and triumphs of other times, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with theirs, when comparing its humble appearance with the modern residences, whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising and irrepressible young American.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

At the November term of the county court the following was issued:

"Ordered that R. M. Barkhurst be appointed superintendent for building a court house in the town of Oregon, and that he let the same to the lowest bidder, on the 13th day of the present month, at the house of G. Ray."

At the December term, 1841, held at the house of G. Ray, it was "Ordered, as the order passed at the last term of said court was not entered of record, it is now ordered to wit: Ordered that a court house be built in the town of Oregon, in Holt County, of the following description and dimensions: A frame house, 20x26 feet, two stories high, to be set in a rock wall eighteen inches thick and thirty inches high, eighteen inches thereof under ground, and that above ground to be laid in lime mortar; the sills to be 8x10 inches square, the posts to be eight inches square, rabbitted. The first story nine feet high in the clear, with three windows, two of which to contain fifteen lights each, and one of twelve lights, the glass of all to be 10x12 inches. One outside door, to be folding panel of three feet eight inches wide, one and one-half inch thick, a transom sash over it with four lights, the glass 10x12. One flight of winding stairs, neatly cased up, and stair door paneled. The weather-boarding to be of walnut plank, five-eighths of an inch thick, jointed. The second story to be seven feet in the clear, with three windows of twelve lights each, 10x12 inches; with two rooms in the upper story, with a ledge door leading from head of the stairs into each of the other rooms; all the doors to be neatly cased up, etc., with sufficient locks to each door; the roof to be of walnut shingles; a trap door in the ceiling leading to the garret; the floors to be of oak plank, one inch thick, well seamed, etc.; the whole house to be lathed and plas-

tered inside, two coats and a whitewash ; the entire building to be completed by June 10, 1842, and to be set up on lot 5, in block 7, in the town of Oregon, fronting twenty feet on Nodaway Street and twenty-six on Washington Street."

At the same time it was ordered that the sum of $659 dollars be appropriated for the building of said court house, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising out of the sale of lots in the town of Oregon.

The contract for building this house was let to Jesse Carroll. The appliances for facilitating labor in those days, were few, and anything but readily attainable in this primitive condition of things in the country, and the contractor was under the necessity of asking an extension of time, wherein to complete the house, which extension was granted by the court. We also find by an order issued July 6, 1842, that the contractor of the court house was authorized to make an additional door and five windows, and to make moulding to the doors and windows, to make shutters to the windows, etc., for all which said work, he was "to charge a reasonable price."

On the 3rd day of October, 1842, R. M. Barkhurst, superintendent of the building of the court house, in the town of Oregon, reported to the county court, that having examined the work done by Jesse Carroll, the contractor, he finds the same done according to contract, except a coat of whitewash, which said contractor agreed to have done immediately. Whereupon, the court ordered that the building be received.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

Before the lapse of the first decade in the county's history, its progress and growing importance seemed to warrant the erection of a temple of justice more in harmony with its advancing fortunes, and, in October, 1850, a second court house was determined on. Accordingly, on the first day of the November term, 1850, the contract for a brick building forty-four feet square and two stories high, was let to H. Watson, for $4,995. Judges Watson, Gibson and Dozier, then occupied the county bench. The building was a plain but neat structure, with hip roof, and stood in the center of the beautiful public square for which the town of Oregon is justly and widely celebrated. Further appropriations to properly complete the structure, raised the entire cost to about $6,000. The foundation for this court house was surveyed by S. C. Collins.

THE THIRD COURT HOUSE.

Early in the summer of 1881, it was determined by the county court, in obedience to the wish of a large majority of the tax-payers, to erect

a new court house, or rather, to remodel and reconstruct the old building which had stood, for thirty years, no discreditable monument of the enterprise and progressive spirit of the day and generation in which it was built. Accordingly at the May term, 1881, the contract was let to Moses Bennett, "for the erection of three new additions and the remodeling of the court house of the city of Oregon," for the sum of $8,500. Subsequently a further sum of eleven hundred dollars was appropriated to properly complete the structure. The work of taking down the old building was commenced early in June, and the business of reconstructing immediately followed, under the direction of Levi Zook, architect and superintendent. By the 13th of December, 1881, the edifice was completed, received by the court, and occupied. With the exception of the foundation and a portion of the brick wall of the first story, the building is entirely new, and no vestige of the original house is recognizable in the elegant structure whose faultless proportions grace the site of the comparatively homely building which till recently stood on its foundations.

At first glance, the new court house suggests the idea of a Greek cross, so nearly equibrachial is its ground plan. Careful observation, however, reveals the fact that such is not the case. The main building is forty-five feet square. In the center of the north front, the area of the base of the tower, which rises to an altitude of about seventy-five feet to the head of the eagle which crowns its summit, is fifteen feet square. Near the middle of the east, and also of the west side of the building, is a projection fifteen feet by twenty-two, extending to and taking in the second and mansard stories. In the center of the south side, which is the rear of the building, is another extension fifteen feet in length, and projecting nine feet. Approaching the building by the front, or north entrance, the fifteen by fifteen foot vestibule, which constitutes the ground floor of the tower, and is paved with stone slabs, reveals the presence of a massive and elegant double staircase leading on either hand to the upper stories. The bannister and newels of this staircase are of black walnut, elegant in design and massive in construction. A hall ten feet wide runs from the north to the south vestibule. On the west side of this hall, with windows looking north and west, is the circuit clerk's office, a room twenty-six by sixteen feet. South of this, on the same side of the hall, is the probate court room, sixteen feet square, with a window looking southward and another westward. Both these rooms open into the extension above described, fifteen by twenty feet, which is a fire proof room designed for the accommodation of the vault and safes of the two offices. The rooms on the east, or opposite side of the hall, are of corresponding size and similar proportions and appointments, and accommodate respectively, the larger the county clerk's office, and the smaller, the county collector's office. Like their



COURT HOUSE AT OREGON, HOLT COUNTY.

neighbors on the opposite side of the hall, both these rooms open into a fire proof vault, fifteen by twenty-two feet in dimensions, located in the east extension.

The ceiling of the ground floor is ten feet in the clear. Ascending to the second floor, a double swinging folding door, of handsome design, opens from the stair landing into the circuit court room, a spacious apartment, forty-five feet square, with fourteen and a half foot ceiling. In the center of the rear end of the room is an alcove nine feet deep and fifteen long, directly over the south or rear vestibule, of corresponding size. Two lateral apartments, one on the east and another on the west side of the room, accommodate themselves to the proportions of the vault or safe rooms below.

The third or mansard story, from the nature of its design, is somewhat smaller than the area of the lower floors. Its dimensions are thirty-nine feet square, and the lateral rooms or recesses of the same are of correspondingly reduced proportions.

The external appearance of the building is no less attractive, in the harmony of its proportions, than are the internal construction and appointments of the same, while the faultless taste displayed in the light, relieved by dark drab coloring, with which the walls are painted, and fanciful coloring of the mansard roof, render the building not only striking in appearance, but sufficiently up to the standard of correct taste to meet the approval of the most fastidious critic. Near the summit of the tower are four circular dial spaces, four and a half feet diameter, and facing the cardinal points. A clock is soon to be placed in the tower, when these dials will subserve their proper purpose. The handsome weather cock which crowns the summit of this clock tower, is not unworthy of a passing notice. The design is an elaborately gilt eagle, with extended wings, measuring four feet from tip to tip. It was purchased in Detroit, Michigan, and placed in position at an expense of about fifty dollars.

Though there are many court houses in the country which are much larger, and which perhaps have cost many times the expense of erecting this building, Holt enjoys the satisfaction of possessing not only the cheapest structure of the kind in the state, considering its actual value, but one which compares in point of external appearance with the best in the land.

The records of the adjourned term of the county court, under date of December 13, 1881, set forth the following in reference to the new court house :

"Said Levi Zook not having made any charge for his services as superintendent of the improvements on said court house, the county court hereby tender to the said Levi Zook their sincere thanks for his faithful and attentive supervision of said improvements."

JAILS.

The first jail in the county was a log structure at the county seat. It stood in block eight, one block from the northeast corner of the court house square, and was put up by Jesse Carroll shortly after the completion of the first court house.

The second jail was built in 1859, of stone, and in 1876 it was remodeled with brick, the building being enlarged and otherwise improved in light and ventilation. The architect in each instance was Jesse Carroll. The jail occupies the southeast corner of the public square, is two stories high and contains six rooms, two of which are cells for prisoners. The jailer and his family reside in the building.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

One of the most attractive features of the town of Oregon is the public square of two and a half acres, in the center of which the neat and substantial structure of the present court house rears its elegant proportions.

In an early day E. Van Buskirk, Esq., was appointed court yard commissioner, and under his instructions the ground was plowed up and set in blue grass. The county, however, made no appropriation for further improvement than building in 1852 a fence around its limits.

The presence of the beautiful grove which envelops the entire area of the park in a dense shade when the trees are clothed with foliage is due to the voluntary and individual enterprise of the citizens of the town. In 1856 at the instance chiefly of William Zook the square was set in Cottonwoods. In the dry season of that year most of these perished, only a few, indeed, surviving. In the following year the citizens, headed by J. Levy—now (1882) a resident of Omaha, and, at that time, bookkeeper for Peter & Ovelman, merchants of Oregon—turned out and determined that their court yard should be planted with at least one specimen of every tree indigenous to the county. This idea was promptly acted upon and enlarged. Not only are there native trees, but several foreign varieties are growing in this charming enclosure. A few varieties have died and some of the larger Cottonwoods have been culled out. The whole number now (1882) growing amounts to about two hundred and forty. These include the White Maple or *Acer dasycarpum*, the Water Beach, Sugar Maple—*Acer saccharinum*, Box Elder—*Negundo aceroides*, Silver Poplar—*Populus alba*, Lombardy Poplar—*Populus dilatata*, Balm of Gilead—*P. Candicus*, American Aspen—*Populus tremuloides*, Cottonwood—*P. monilfera*, Honey Locust—*G. triacanthus*, Common Locust—*R. plendacacia*, Black Walnut—*Juglans nigra*, Hackberry—*Ceitis occidentalis*, American Elm—*U. Americana*,

Slippery Elm—*Ulmas Fulva*, Gray Ash—*F. Americana*, Blue Ash—*F. quadrangulata*, Black Willow—*Calix nigra*, Ironwood—*Ostrya virginica*, Sycamore—*Platanus occidentalis*, Coffee Bean—*Faba vulgaris*, Wahoo—*E. atropurpureus*, Redbud—*Cercis Canadensis*, Crab Apple—*Pyrus coronaria*, Mountain Ash—*Pyrus Americana*, Apple—*Pyrus malus*, Chokecherry—*Cerasus Virginiana*, Dogwood—*Cornus strictor*, Murello Cherry—*Cerasus vulgaris*, European Larch—*Laris Europaea*, Scotch Pine—*Pinus*, Norway Spruce—*Albies excelsa*, Larch—*Larix Americana*, Abor Vitæ—*Thuja occidentalis*, Catalpa—*C. bignonioides*, Horse Chestnut—*A. hippocastanum.* Many of these trees have attained an altitude of from forty to fifty feet, and the whole, in the summer season, affords a shade so dense as almost to entirely obscure the view of the building from the surrounding streets. The old plank fence built around the park by the county in 1852 gave place in the spring of 1877 to an elegant balustrade enclosing the entire area and protected by an external chain. This was erected chiefly by the liberality of the citizens of the town, and was completed at a cost of $1,200. The elevation of the site of this court house is 1,113 above the sea level.

HOLT COUNTY POOR FARM.

In the spring of 1873 a tract of 145 acres in Lewis Township, one mile northwest of Oregon, was purchased from Jeptha Martin, and a spacious and comfortable two-story brick house erected thereon, for the purpose of affording a retreat for the poor and afflicted of the county, who were unable to maintain themselves. The entire cost of the farm and improvements was $10,077. It is claimed that no county has had better success in securing faithful and efficient managers. The first superintendent appointed was J. G. Cottrell. He served till 1877, when he was succeeded by D. Ware, who continued to manage the institution till 1879, when the present (1882) superintendent, Philip Kollmer, was appointed.

CHAPTER XIX.

HOLT COUNTY BENCH AND BAR.

HON. HENRY S KELLEY—DANIEL ZOOK, ESQ.—E. VANBUSKIRK—HON T. C. DUNGAN—HON. THOMAS H. PARRISH—HON. JAMES LIMBIRD—CHARLES W. THOMAS, ESQ.—L R. KNOWLES, ESQ—LEIGH H. IRVINE—SAMUEL F. O'FALLON—EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Below will be found short sketches of the men who constitute the present members of the bench and bar of Holt County. At the conclusion of the chapter the names of a number of the pioneer attorneys and many of their successors, will be given without any reference to chronological arrangement:

HON. HENRY S. KELLEY,

present circuit judge, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, on the 18th day of December, 1832. His father, Samuel Kelley, was born in Ohio, and was a merchant and farmer. His mother's maiden name was Mary Holder, who was also a native of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Marion, Indiana, in 1853. From 1854 to 1856 he was prosecuting attorney of a district in Indiana, and from 1856 to 1860 was judge of the common pleas court, embracing the counties of Grant, Blackford and Delaware. In 1861, September, he moved to Dakota Territory, and in 1863, he removed, going to Iowa. In 1866 he came to Andrew County, Missouri, locating at Savannah, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, continuing therein until April, 1872, when he was elected judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit. He was again re-elected judge in 1874 and in 1880, and is the present incumbent of that office.

Judge Kelley is the author of "Kelley's Treatise for Justices and Constables in the State of Missouri," published in 1869, a book containing 800 pages, and revised in 1881. He is also the author of "Criminal Law and Practice," published in 1876, 700 pages, and author of the "Probate Guide," published in 1872.

Since 1872 he has, at stated times, lectured on Criminal Law and Practice in Missouri, at the State University. He lectures also on Medical Jurisprudence, in the St. Joseph College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is a contributor to the *Central Law Journal*, St. Louis.

He married Miss Adelia Harlan, in 1855, at Sturgis, Michigan, who was the daughter of Andrew J. Harlan, of Marion, Indiana. They have seven children, five boys and two girls, the eldest being twenty-two years of age.

Judge Kelley was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party; since then he has been a Republican. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, but has no religious preferences. He is a good lawyer and an able jurist.

DANIEL ZOOK.

With perhaps one exception, Mr. Zook may be considered the pioneer member of the Holt County bar. His parents were of German extraction, and were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father's name was Daniel, and his mother was Anna Forney. At an early period they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born, in September, 1831, and in the spring of 1842, came to Holt County, Missouri, and located three miles south of Oregon, in East Lewis Township. Mr. Zook obtained his education, partly in the common schools, but the greater part of it through a private instructor, the Rev. Mr. Raney, a Presbyterian minister at Oregon, a man of scholarly attainments. He commenced the study of the law in 1846, with Colonel John W. Kelly and James Foster, the two members who then composed the Holt County bar, and was admitted to the practice at Oregon, in 1848.

He resided in Oregon till the fall of 1857, when he removed to Forest City, where he resided till the fall of 1863, when he returned to Oregon, where he has since lived. He was married in 1852, to Cordelia Dozier, of Holt County. Her death occurred in August, 1874. By this union they had seven children. All are dead except Willie Lee and Daniel Roy, the former now nearly twenty-two years of age, and the latter seven. Mr. Zook was again married in 1877, to Miss Annie B. Henning. No children by this marriage. Politically, Mr. Zook is a Democrat. During the years of 1863–64, he served as prosecuting attorney of Holt County. In 1865 he formed a law partnership with E. VanBuskirk, which continued till the spring of 1874, when he became the partner of Thomas H. Parrish. This partnership was dissolved after some two or three years, since which time Mr. Zook has been alone in the practice. During his long and uninterrupted residence in the county, he has been intimately and honorably identified with its interests.

E. VAN BUSKIRK.

The ancestors of Mr. Van Buskirk were from Holland. His grandfather moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and from the latter state

his father, Lawrence Van Buskirk, emigrated to Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Richland County, Ohio, on the 25th of February, 1822, and continued to reside in that state until nineteen years of age. He laid the foundation for a substantial English education, at the old log school house in his native county. When in the 20th year of his age, he accompanied his uncle, Daniel Van Buskirk, to Andrew County, Missouri. Here he worked on a farm and also at the printer's business. He was connected with the first newspaper published at Savannah—the Savannah *Western Empire*—which he established for L. D. Nash, the publisher. After a brief stay in Savannah, he went to Platte County, Missouri, where he began the publication of the *Weston Empire* at Weston. In 1848 he returned to Savannah and became the editor and proprietor of the *Western Empire*, which he continued to publish till 1849.

In the spring of 1852, he came to Holt County, and in 1853, was elected clerk of the circuit court. This position he held for a term of six years, and was then re-elected, remaining clerk until May, 1865. While in this office, he prosecuted the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. For nine years he was a partner of Daniel Zook, but since the spring of 1874, he has been alone in the practice.

Previous to the war, he was a member of the Democratic party, and is still a Democrat. He was an unconditional Union man during the war, and was elected a member of the Missouri State Convention, which convened in 1861, "to consider the existing relations between the United States, the people and government of the different states, and the government and people of the State of Missouri," and to consider what steps should be taken by Missouri. This convention held Missouri in the Union, and voted down the ordinance of secession, to which action Mr. Van Buskirk gave his hearty support. He was married in December, 1844, to Eliza J. Hart, of Andrew County, Missouri, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living.

He is well and favorably known throughout Holt County as a good citizen, an able lawyer, and as a man of strict integrity.

HON. T. C. DUNGAN.

Hon. T. C. Dungan was born in Colerain, Belmont County, Ohio, on the 3d day of April, 1840. His father's name was B. Ellis Dungan. His mother's name was Sarah S. Fox, the daughter of Josiah Fox, an Englishman, who emigrated to America, and was for a time naval constructor at Washington. Both his father and mother were of Quaker descent.

Mr. Dungan was raised to manhood in his native county, where he attended the common schools. He afterwards attended Vermillion Institute, Ohio, where he remained until the institution was closed on

account of the civil war. He then taught school a short time in Belmont County, finally joining an Ohio regiment, where he served in behalf of the Union cause. In 1865 he commenced the study of law with Hon. William S. Kennon, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, a member of Congress and judge in that judicial district. He was admitted to practice on the 12th of September, 1866, and within a few days came west, locating at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. Here he formed a law partnership with Thomas H. Parrish and Thomas J. Hawthorne. This partnership terminated in the spring of 1867. In July, 1869, he formed a partnership with William R. Kelly, which continued till July, 1871, from which time he has continued to practice alone. He was appointed county attorney in 1868, and on the formation of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit he was chosen circuit attorney at a special election held in April, 1871, and served in that capacity till January, 1872, when he entered upon a two years term as prosecuting attorney. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He was elected to the State Senate in 1880, in which position he served his constituents with fidelity and ability.

On the 13th day of May, 1879, he married Miss Fannie I. Soper. By this union they have had one child, Estella F., now two years of age.

Mr. Dungan applies himself closely to his profession, and as a lawyer he ranks among the best in Northwest Missouri.

HON. THOMAS H. PARRISH.

Confessedly one of the best criminal lawyers in Northwest Missouri, is he whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Parrish is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, where he was born July 22, 1838. His father's name was Abel Parrish, and his mother's name was Berthsheba Rush. Mr. Parrish while quite young attended the common schools of his native county, where he successfully laid the foundation for a good English education. In 1860, he entered the law school at Greencastle, Indiana, where he was graduated in June, 1862, having previously read law with Hon. P. J. Goss, at Osceola, Iowa. After leaving school, he came back to Iowa, and stayed in Adams County, till 1864, when he left, with the intention of locating in Kansas City. Reaching Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, he concluded to remain, and began the practice of law with George W. Crow. This partnership continued for about three months, when he formed a partnership with T. W. Collins, which lasted about one year. He then became a member of the law firm of Dungan, Hawthorn & Parrish, opening an office in Oregon, and at Rock Port, Atchison County. After one year this firm dissolved by mutual consent, since which time Mr. Parrish has prosecuted his profession alone.

He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1876, serving in that body till 1880. While in the Senate he was placed on the Revising

Committee, and ably assisted in collating and revising the Statutes of of the State.

In 1858 he married Miss Anna Parrish, daughter of Edward Parrish, of Indiana. By this union they have had five children, all of whom are dead, excepting Lou Nettie and Nettie Winter.

Politically he is a Democrat, and has ever affiliated with that party.

As a lawyer, he ranks high in his profession, having been retained, either in the prosecution or defense of every important civil or criminal case that has been tried in the courts of his county. Possessing a fine physique, and being in robust health, his labors in behalf of his clients are unremitting.

HON. JAMES LIMBIRD.

Mr. Limbird is a native of England, born at Bicker, Lincolnshire, on the 24th day of July, 1843. He came, with his father, to America, in 1853, the family settling in Allen County, Ohio. His parents dying when he was still a mere youth he was left, at an early age, to commence for himself the battle of life. His chances to obtain an education were limited, receiving but a few months schooling before leaving England. After reaching Ohio he worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted as a private, in 1861, in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry. He was disabled at Corinth, and, as a veteran, went into McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry, in which he served till November, 1865. From April till November, 1865, he was chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office of North Carolina. He participated in twenty-four battles, besides taking part in the three months campaign around Atlanta. Returning to Ohio, in the fall of 1865, and, teaching school the following winter, he came to Carroll County, Missouri, in the spring of 1866, where he again taught school, as he did also in Mercer County, where, in March, 1867, he married Miss Josie Arbuckle, a native of Ohio. He returned to Carroll County in the spring of 1869 and, in 1870, began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in July, 1872, at Carrollton, and began practice at Norborne, in that county. He came to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in 1874, and resumed his profession. In 1874 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the county and, in 1876, was re-elected to the same position. Mr. Limbird is a Republican. While county attorney he was engaged in prosecuting some of the most important criminal cases ever tried in Holt County, and attended to the duties of his office with great fidelity. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, in 1880, and is the present incumbent of that office.

CHARLES W. THOMAS.

Charles W. Thomas is the son of George W. and Dorathy M. Thomas, of German and Scotch extraction. He is a native of Lewis

County, Kentucky, where he was born on the 29th day of October, 1852. His parents came to Holt County, Missouri, in 1858, and located in what is known as the Kentucky settlement, six miles north of the county seat.

Mr. Thomas attended the common schools for two years, and in 1870 entered the Kirksville normal school, where he was finally graduated in 1875. Having completed his collegiate course, he began the study of the law alone, purchasing such books as he needed from time to time, and was admitted to the bar of Holt County, in May, 1879, since which time he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession.

In 1879, he married Miss Serelda Gilstrap, who is a native of Macon County, Missouri. They have no children.

Mr. Thomas is very studious and energetic, and by his strict attention to business and his upright integrity, he is gradually winning the confidence of the people, increasing his business and widening the sphere of his usefulness.

L. R. KNOWLES.

Mr. Knowles, is a native of Michigan, where he was born about 1847. His education was mainly received in the public schools, and after reaching the years of maturity, he engaged in teaching. He came to Andrew County, Missouri in 187–, and located at Savannah. He continued his vocation as a teacher, for some little time in Andrew County. Finally choosing the law as a profession, he entered the law office of Judge H. S. Kelley, at Savannah, and was later admitted to practice. He then came to Holt County and established himself in the practice, which he has since pursued, with great dilligence. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Holt County in 18—, and is now the present incumbent of that office. Mr. Knowles attends closely to his business, and as a prosecutor, has been very successful. His genial disposition and sterling worth have secured him a host of friends.

LEIGH H. IRVINE.

Mr. Irvine is the youngest member of the Holt County bar. He is the son of Clark Irvine, and was born at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, on the 28th day of November, 1860. At the age of eighteen years he entered the law office of T. C. Dungan, where he continued his study of the law until 1880, when he attended the Law University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1881. He was admitted to the bar of Holt County, on diploma, after making a test case before the Supreme Court, in 1881. In May, 1881, he formed a law partnership with Samuel F. O'Fallon, which continues to exist at this time.

Mr. Irvine is young, ambitious, studious and fond of literature, and is destined at no very distant day to take his place with the most prominent lawyers of Northwest Missouri.

SAMUEL F. O'FALLON.

Samuel F. O'Fallon, another one of the younger members of the Holt County bar, was born in Scott County, Minnesota, in 1858. He is the son of John and Elizabeth O'Fallon, and moved to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in 1879. Soon after his coming, he entered the normal school at Oregon, and graduated in the fall of that year. He then entered the law office of Charles W. Thomas, Esq., and applied himself closely to the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1880. He afterward formed a partnership, in May, 1881, with L. H. Irvine, Esq., which still continues to exist. Having a high regard for the profession he has chosen, and possessing an abundance of pluck, he is destined to occupy a front rank among his contemporaries at the bar.

EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Peter H. Burnett,
Benjamin Hays,
Solomon L. Leonard,
James Baldwin,
Elias P. West,
James Foster,
John C. Morris,
Robert Wilson,
Henry M. Vories.
Prince L. Hudgens,
Edwin Toole,
Sandford M. Hastings,
John M. Young,
Theodore D. Wheaton,
James Craig,
Frank Warmcastle,
W. P. Hall,
James B. Gardenhire,
James S. Thomas,
Frederick Greenough,
Christopher P. Brown,
John W. Kelly,
George W. Crow,
Alex. W. Doniphan,
Benjamin Loan,



CHAPTER XX.

CRIMES.

TRIAL OF JOHN LAWRENCE—SIMERO TRAGEDY—KILLING OF JOHN TAYLOR.

TRIAL OF JOHN LAWRENCE, CHARGED WITH THE KILLING OF HIS FATHER.

One of the most interesting trials for murder that ever took place in Holt County, was that of John Lawrence, for killing his own father, in January, 1876. The brutal character of the murder gave it wide circulation when it happened, and aroused public feeling and indignation againsed the unknown perpetrator to a degree, seldom, if ever known in the history of Holt County.

Hiram Lawrence was a wifeless farmer, who owned a farm about three miles southeast of the town of Craig, on the Council Bluffs road in Holt County. He was a native of Indiana, and some twenty years previous to his demise, settled in this county. During the war he disposed of his property in the southeastern part of the county, and bought and moved on the farm where he was killed. He had a son—John Lawrence who was born in Indiana and came west with his father, with whom he resided from boyhood until the time of the tragedy.

A separation had taken place between Mr. Lawrence and his wife several years before the paracide. Since that time he had remained single. His mother, an aged woman, had for some years been his housekeeper. The three, Mr. Lawrence, his son and mother, constituted the family. On the evening of Sunday, the 9th day of January, 1876, Hiram Lawrence left his home, near sunset, or soon after. He left no word that he would remain late, or that unusual business called him out. His son John had gone from home some time in the afternoon, or some time earlier than his father. The mother retired before Hiram Lawrence returned. In the morning, the fact that he had not returned caused Mrs. Lawrence to be much alarmed, and the neighbors were immediately informed.

A suspicion of foul play was immediately raised, and the neighbors proceeded to search the neighborhood for evidences of his whereabouts. No one had seen him since his leaving the house. An unfriendly state

of feeling was known to have existed between the father and son, and this fact, with the lack of interest the son seemed to manifest in the search for his father, directed suspicion against him. He joined in the search, however, and no expression of the suspicion was made. No traces of the missing man were found on Monday. On Tuesday, the parties renewed their efforts, and during the forenoon of that day, the body of Hiram Lawrence was found on a hillside, in the brush, about a half a mile south of his residence. When discovered, the face was down, and the appearances indicated that a most brutal murder had been committed. His hat was lying by the body, and in it were three bullet holes. There were three bullet marks on the body, one directly in the back of the head, one in the left cheek, and one on the right side of the neck. Bullets were extracted from the face and neck, but the doctor failed to obtain the one from the head. By the side of the body lay a large club, a white oak sapling, some eight feet long and three inches thick at the butt, with which the back of the skull had been beaten until it was totally crushed in. The head presented the most sickening aspect.

The party with which John Lawrence was hunting was in another direction when the body was found, and when the news came of the finding of the body, instead of going to the spot, John went home and waited until it was brought in. The body was taken home. Suspicion pointed so strongly against young Lawrence that a warrant was issued, and he was placed under arrest. In the afternoon an inquest was held and a large amount of testimony taken, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder, and giving it as their opinion that John Lawrence did the deed. A pair of John's boots, which he acknowledged to have worn on the evening of his father's disappearance, were taken and compared with tracks found leading to where the body lay, and ascertained to fit them exactly. The bullets taken from the face and neck were found to fit a revolver in the house, which John had been using, and also a pair of molds, with which they had been made. A coat of his, which he acknowledged to have worn on the fatal night, was stained with blood, which corresponded in appearance to that on the body. Young Lawrence was placed in jail at Oregon, and some time in February, 1876, had a preliminary examination before a justice of the peace and was bound over.

At the April term of the Holt Circuit Court, the grand jury returned an indictment for murder against him. His trial was continued to the May term. Messrs. T. H. Parrish and J. W. Stokes, of Oregon, were retained as his attorneys, and at the May term they succeeded in obtaining another continuation. Soon after a change of venue from Holt to the Buchanan circuit was obtained, where the trial took place in July, 1876.

At the time of the trial young Lawrence was about twenty-six years of age, almost six feet high and something of a giant in appearance. Though not particularly fleshy, he weighed over two hundred pounds, and possessed a splendid form. His face was muscular looking and somewhat phlegmatic; light complexion, brown hair, dark mustache and lifeless gray eyes, except when kindled by some outward scene or internal thought. He had been married, but his wife and one child had been dead some years.

The jury which had been selected from the pannel to try the case were Samuel Juda, James P. Pettigrew, M. M. Claggett, William B. Van Bibber, Calvin Wyatt, J. M. Johnson, Edward Robidoux, P. B. Allison, J. J. Johnson and Jonathan B. Smith. The prosecution was represented by James Limbird, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Holt County, E. Van Buskirk, Esq., of Oregon, and John D. Strong, of St. Joseph, Missouri. The defense was represented by Captain T. H. Parrish and J. W. Stokes, Esq., of Oregon. Mr. Van Buskirk examined for the state, and Mr. Parrish cross-examined for the defense.

The trial of the case continued through many days and the evidence being voluminous, we have room only for that portion of it which shows the guilt of the accused and the atrocity of the deed, which, taken all in all, has hardly a parallel in the criminal record of Northwest Missouri.

T. C. Simpson was the first witness called by the state. He testified as follows: "I was acquainted with Hiram Lawrence, the deceased, and have been acquainted with John Lawrence, his son. I last saw Hiram Lawrence alive about the 9th of January last (1876). I assisted in the search for his body; the search was continued over Monday and part of Tuesday. His body was found about half a mile away from the house; I saw it while it lay on the ground; one of his pockets was open, as though it had been robbed. Hiram Lawrence had on a blouse and a pair of overalls; the left pants pocket was open; his hat was lying a foot or so from the body; his face was all mashed into the ground; the back of his head was mashed in, so that his ears were standing above it; the back of his head was covered with wounds; several large cuts ran across it; there were three holes in the hat; a large white oak club was lying near the body; it was bloody towards the lower end and had hair on it that looked like the old man's hair. We took the body to the house in a spring wagon; we found some tracks leading to the body; I examined them; one was made with a coarse boot with a wide heel. We took the boots of John Lawrence and tried them in the tracks we found and they fit them precisely; I followed the tracks from the body sixty or eighty yards, leading to a ravine, from where the tracks ascended. About this distance I covered up two tracks with leaves, so they would not be disturbed, and I went and fitted the boots in them; the right boot fitted it

exactly, the small heel and runover counter just matching it. William Drury and others assisted me in measuring the tracks. The place where the body was found was nearly southwest, I think, from the house. John Lawrence was at the inquest; when we were trying to fit the balls we had taken from the old man's head in a pair of revolver molds he said: 'If you want to get the molds that bullet was run in get Doud Browning's bullet molds.' I saw the ball taken from his neck. John said he borrowed the revolver from Ben Shunk; Shunk said it was his pistol; he said so after the body was found; John Lawrence said he borrowed it to kill some cats with; he said it would shoot three barrels at a time. (A coat being shown the witness, he said:) This is John Lawrence's coat; he said it was his after the murder; John Lawrence was with my company when the body was found; John asked us if we had hunted in the woods; we passed by not far from where the body was afterwards found; he did not go with us to the body; he went back to the house, and looked confused when the body was found. John was there when we reached the house."

Ridley Shaw examined: "I assisted in the hunt for the body, and was near by when it was found; he seemed to be terribly mangled; I took his boots off, I believe, myself; I saw a couple of tracks, I suppose, forty or fifty yards east of Lawrence's house; one track seemed to have a narrow heel, the other a wide heel; I traced those tracks probably a half a mile from the house—distant within sixty or seventy yards of the body; the tracks appeared to be coming from the direction of Mr. Schultz's residence; I measured several tracks then, but did not fit any boots in them; I measured the boots John Lawrence said were his, and which he had on that night; the measure corresponded with the boots very well; I believe that the right boot was a little bit run down; there was a small indentation on the sole, that had left an impression on the ground; the impression in the ground seemed to correspond with the indentation in the boot very well; I think it was the heel of the left boot that was run down; I noticed in the track coming from Schultz's, where a club had been cut; it was a burr oak club, seven or eight feet in length, and probably two and one-half inches through in the largest part; it was about fifty or sixty steps from where the body was found; when we found the club, it was lying very close to the body, probably within three or four feet; the hair on the club compared with the hairs of the deceased very well; the body was lying on its breast; I think there was a glove on the left hand; his head was lying north; his face was partly sunk in the ground; was present when they made the post mortem examination; did not hear John Lawrence make any statement; do not know what kind of an animal John rode to Mound City on Monday; I do not know whether John had any means to subsist on; the circumstances of the old man were very good; he was worth probably six or seven thousand dol-

lars; he had some land, some hogs, cattle and mules. I do not know of a reputed marriage between one Jane Shunk and the deceased. (The witness here identified the coat and hat of the deceased.) The relations between John and his father always seemed to me to be agreeable; I examined the boots, and found a little blood on them; I also found a little blood on the sleeve of the coat.

John Sales examined: "I was present in the search for the deceased. I saw John Lawrence, and remained over night on Monday with him. I was not present when the body was found; I first heard of Lawrence's absence about 1:30 P. M., Monday; about 10 o'clock Mr. Browning came up and informed me that Hiram Lawrence had stepped out after work the night previous, and that they did not know where he was; his mother wanted Mr. Browning to go and hunt for him; he said he did not like to go; I told him I would get some one to go with him and hunt; we hunted, but found nothing of him; I told him we had better raise the neighbors; I went with William Lawrence, a brother of John's. They talked of arresting John on suspicion; I told them to wait, that I would stay with him; the night I remained with Lawrence we got up before daylight; I asked him what he thought was the matter with his father, and he said he hardly knew what to think; he asked us where we had looked, and I told him; he straightened up and pointed in the direction where the body was found and asked me if we had searched there; I said we had not; I said 'John, do you think your father would become deranged and kill himself?' 'I do not expect to see him alive, again,' he said, 'I don't expect I will.'"

Benjamin Shunk's testimony: "This is my revolver; I loaned it to John Lawrence sometime before the murder of Hiram Lawrence; he never returned it to me; it is a peculiar pistol; three chambers go off at once, that is, when one is fired, the shot sends off two more; it was fixed when I loaned it to John—it was in good condition then; it never shot three barrels at once while I had it."

Dr. J. K. P. Jackson examined: "He examined the body of Hiram Lawrence at the house the day it was found; he took the bullet from the neck; did not take the one from the face; testified to finding the bullet hole in the back of the head, entering the base of the brain, and to finding a hole through the scalp, but not through the skull, a few inches above the first; testified also to the crushed condition of the skull; the ball passing into the brain, by the hole in the back part of the head, would have caused instant death."

George Palmer examined: "I lived one mile southwest from the direction of John Lawrence. I was at home on the 9th of January, 1876. I live about a half a mile from the place where the body was found. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, I was at home, standing on the outside of the house, between the house and where Lawrence was

killed. I heard the report of a pistol or gun in that direction; in the direction where the body was found. I heard but one report."

Hugh Hill examined: I lived at Mound City, Holt County, in January last, and was slightly acquainted with John Lawrence. I am a barber. I saw John on the 10th of January, on Monday. I heard of the murder the day John was in my shop; he was in about noon on Monday. I heard of it that evening after he had gone. I cut his hair that day. I saw him have three five dollar bills and a ten dollar bill. That was in his pocket. I saw that the ten dollar bill was folded up; I saw the figure '10' on it.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, the aged and decrepit mother of the murdered man, and the grandmother of the defendant was then called. Mrs. Lawrence was at the time eighty-two years of age, was slightly built, and could not walk without the aid of a crutch. A short time before being called into the court room, she was carried in a chair from the residence of Mrs. C. M. Thompson, opposite the court house, to the sheriff's room. When the court was ready, she was carried into the court room in a circular office chair. On approaching the place where the witnesses sat, surrounded by the jury, the judge, the lawyers, the spectators and the defendant, whom she had not seen since the preliminary examination, she was very much affected, and covering her face with her handkerchief, wept silently for some minutes. As soon as she recovered herself, she gave the following testimony:

"She would be eighty-two, the 9th day of November next; lived with Hiram Lawrence previous to his death; no one else lived with them but John; Hiram had no other sons; he had a wife, but separated from her years ago; had not lived with any woman since John was four years old; came with him from Indiana; I was so old, I did not know much about his business; I believe his farm contained 160 acres; he had cattle and hogs and two work creatures; don't know much about his debts; he never owed much; I think a $150 debt was all he owed, unless some small matters; remember when he borrowed it; did not know that he owed much to any other person; was always an industrious man; John has always made my son's house his home; John's habits were not very good; he was never an industrious boy; when he worked, he worked well, and when he did not want to work, he would not; John and his father never quarreled much in my presence; they kept these things away from me; John was not very kind to his father; often would not do things his father wanted him to do; he used a good deal of abusive and profane language towards his father. Last fall his father had trouble, because John would not work; I told him he ought to work and earn something for himself; about six weeks before his father's death, I was talking to him about it; I said to him, he ought to try and earn a support for himself; he said he expected to have some time, as much as any body; I

said I was afraid I would never see that day; he said he would have a good farm, well stocked, as good as anybody; I said I would never live to see it; he said I might live to see it. John always had a bad temper; he would show it pretty badly sometimes; when he became angry, he would shake his fists and stamp around and rave; he knew he could overpower his father; his father was a strong man, but was growing old; John was a disobedient boy, and was disobedient from the age of sixteen; about ten years ago, one time, he was making some bullets to go hunting with some boys, and his father wanted him to do something else; John refused and they had trouble; his father that time got very angry and said something about hitting him with a chair; John got very angry, and it was over; he said he would kill his father; I was at home on Sunday night, the 9th of January; don't know that John made any bullets about that time; Hiram and John were at home all day; John went out sometime about as night was setting in, about twilight as near as I can recollect; he said he was going to Mr. Schultz's; he was pleasanter than he had been for a long time; I did not hear much between he and his father that day; Hiram had some money that day; he had a hundred dollars; two fifty dollar bills; he got it from me; he got it to pay Porter the interest on that $500; am not certain John knew I had given him the money; he knew Hiram was going to pay the interest to Porter; I remember that he wanted his father to postpone going to Porter's; he said to him, 'there was no use in paying Porter to-day, you can do it just as well to-morrow;' did not hear any conversation between Jacob Garber, Hiram and John about the interest, by which I knew John knew about the money; they all had some talk about some nickles; Garber liked his dram, and Hiram was joking him about it, and he (Hiram) opened his pocketbook and took out some nickles, eight or ten, and told Garber in fun, he would give them to him; Garber did not take them, of course; I think John went away about midnight; the pocket book was open, but I did not see any of the paper money; I could not see into it very well, from where I sat; I think it was about dusk when John went away; it was about bedtime when Hiram left the house, and time for John to be at home; John came in, it seemed to me, about 10 o'clock, or later; I was in bed, had got tired of waiting; when he came in he said, 'Where is pap?' I said I did not know, maybe he had gone out for some apples. He said, 'Oh, he may be at Shunk's.' The outside door opened into the room where we slept; three beds were in the room; we all slept in the room; Hiram slept in the room because often I could not sleep alone: John generally slept with his father in cold weather; John did not appear to be concerned about his father being away; I don't think I closed my eyes that night; in the morning I was up as soon as John made the fire; it was between daylight and sun up; John was pleasanter to than ever before; he said, 'Tell pap he had

fed everything, but had not milked, that pap could do that when he came home.' He got ready and went to Mound City; said he was going to get a pair of boots; said he would be back at night; he came home in the evening; he brought some shirts, but I did not see any boots. [Here she identified John's boots and coat.] This was the coat John went away with Sunday night; this is the hat Hiram had on when he left; John had a pistol some time before that; don't know that I ever saw it; he shot a cat with it; he kept it in the back room, and sometimes under the bed; did not see John mold any bullets at our house; he took some he had that were too large to Brownings to make over, a short time before the occurrence; Jane Shunk lived about a-half a mile away; she helped me wash frequently; never heard Hiram say anything about marrying her; when she first began coming John plagued his father about her, but his tune was soon changed, and he was angry when she would come; John never had any money; did not have any about him at that time; Hiram paid him all he worked for; John could never get enough; was mad when he could not get it; John was married; wife been dead two years; child died at same time; John said he was going to Schultz's to cut cordwood; do not remember of his saying anything about buying clothes with the money. [Here the old lady's feelings overcame her, and she broke down with emotion, saying, "My God, I never thought I would be brought down to this in my old days."] Monday night John stayed at home; don't think I said much to him; Mr. Sales staid with him; we slept in the same beds as before; in the morning John went out with the rest."

This finished the examination of Mrs. Lawrence, and as she was helped to her feet to leave the room, the attorneys informed the judge that she wished to speak with the prisoner a moment. No objections was interposed and the aged lady hobbled up to the prisoner's chair. The prisoner arose and took her hand, and, covering his face with his handkerchief, wept freely. The old lady leaned on his hand, and, with her head bowed, sobbed and prayed aloud, saying she never expected to see him again, and telling him to repent and be a Christian. The spectators and judge were visibly effected, and many an eye was shaded to hide coming tears. Presently the judge said he thought the feeble condition of the witness would not allow such extreme emotion and she permitted herself to be led from the room.

John Lawrence was found guilty of murder in the first degree. On account, however, of a flaw in the indictment, which did not state the prisoner's full name as it should have done, he was granted a new trial. The verdict was the same as in the former trial—"Murder in the first degree." He was sentenced to be hanged, but through the efforts of his counsel and others his sentence was finally commuted by the governor to imprisonment for life.

THE SIMERO TRAGEDY.

On the 23d day of February, 1877, the town of Oregon was the scene of one of the most exciting and fatal tragedies that had occurred in its history. Between eleven and twelve o'clock of that day, the announcement was made that John F. Simero had committed the double crime of killing his wife and himself. Citizens at once flocked to Simero's residence, where they found the report was only too true.

Simero was about fifty-four years of age, and his wife fifty-two. They were married at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1856. He was a Russian by birth, and his right name was John F. Simeradski. He was married, however, under the name of Radski, as shown by his marriage certificate. In explanation of this change of name, it had been stated by his wife, that he had been a soldier in the United States Army (regular service), but had twice deserted and re-enlisted, each time changing his name, in order to conceal his identity. During the civil war, he was a member of Captain Roecker's company, and was considered a wild and reckless man. Since the war, he had lived in Oregon, pursuing his trade as a carpenter. He was subject to sprees of drunkenness, and some years previous to the tragedy, he was shot and slightly wounded by James T. Howell, when he was bound over to keep the peace. He and his wife had lived unhappily for many years, and on the day before the occurrence, she had applied to Mr. Limbird for a divorce from her husband. This was supposed to be the incentive for the deed which followed.

During the forenoon of that day, Simero was up in town drinking, but not intoxicated. About ten o'clock he returned home and sent one of his sons after wine and another to hang up some meat. The latter soon afterwards heard loud words in the house, and, immediately after, the sound of a gun-shot. He at once started up town to give the alarm, and on his way met the city marshal, Foster, who hurried to the scene of the difficulty. When he arrived there, Simero had come out of the house and gone into the stable. In a moment afterwards Foster heard a report like the snapping of a gun-cap, and then the report of a gun.

In the meantime a large body of citizens had assembled at the house, and, upon going in, found Mrs. Simero lying on the floor, breathing hard, having five shot wounds in the face and eye. Two of the bullets had entered the right eye, penetrating the brain. Another shot entered the corner of the eye, and two the mouth. Two heavy blows had been received on the top of the head, from which it was supposed he had knocked her down before shooting her. She was unconscious and sank rapidly until about one o'clock, when she breathed her last.

Marshal Foster kept an eye on the stable, which contained the murderer, and upon the arrival of Levi Oren and others, they went in

and found that Simero had climbed up on the haymow and had shot himself in the temple, producing instant death. The weapon used was a double-barreled shot-gun. After shooting his wife, he pulled off one of his boots and went to the stable, where he took off the other, and then discharged the gun with his toes.

At the inquest the following letter, writen in German, was read and translated by Mr. Adam Klippel :

OREGON, Missouri, February 15, 1877.

"These are the last few lines I shall write in my life. The blame will all be heaped on me concerning the strife between me and my wife, but all who will read these few lines will be so good as not to condemn me. The last four weeks I have been constantly sick. I did not go out, and did not get drunk ; I have tried every way to deal kindly with my wife, but that did no good ; she became from day to day more unruly, and did not come home ; she called me, in the presence of my children, a drunken hog. This has been the cause of my anger. I dared not give her an unkind word ; if I did, she would run to the neighbors' houses and tell tales. Naturally they believed her, and this enraged her and made her more perverse. With this, the fire began to rage. I would exhort people not to mix in a contest between a man and his wife, for there are people who find pleasure in this ; but they do not consider what a terrible end it will result in ; for every one may take a lesson from this. I know some people, I will not mention their names, but I hope after this catastrophe they will change, for there are times when they will have compunctions of conscience. This, dear friends, I write with a sober and clear understanding. When you read this it will be over. In the twenty years that I have lived here in Oregon, I have paid what I owed, but at this period I may owe some parties, but I cannot help it, for the winter always makes some debts. The cause of this is that she (my wife) wants to be divorced, and is trying to drive me from my house in my old days. She wants to sell. My idea is that I will go away, and that the house will not be sold, but she will not agree, and therefore I make an end of us both, and the quarreling and strife will be at an end. I would not have taken this step, because we are both pretty old and have not long to live, but to be divorced and to leave my home, for which I have worked very hard, is too much for me."

"Respectfully, JOHN F. SIMERO."

Mrs. Simero's name before marriage was Frederike Schwenk, and she was born near the city of Tubingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 4th of April, 1825. She came to America in 1845. By her marriage with Simero she had ten children, seven of whom were living at the time of the tragedy.

JOHN TAYLOR.

On the 19th day of May, A. D. 1880, a young man about twenty-eight years old, dark hair, blue eyes, fine looking, arrived in the town of Corning, Holt County, Missouri, in search of labor. He had but recently

left his home in Mohawk County, New York, where his widowed mother resided. Soon after his arrival in the place, he met one John Taylor, a farmer residing a few miles from this place in Atchison County. Taylor was a man about thirty-five years old, large and strongly built; was a drinking man, and quarrelsome while under the influence of liquor. The two drank together until both become partially intoxicated. Cards were introduced, and they played together, first for amusement and then for money. A quarrel ensued over the result of the game, Moore accusing Taylor of cheating; friends interposed and they made up and drank together. Finally the quarrel was renewed, and the saloon keeper put Moore out of the saloon, and told him not to return. Moore went to the first store (Earls Brothers) and asked for a revolver, and was informed that they did not deal in revolvers. He then asked for a knife, at the same time breathing threats against Taylor. Young Earl informed him that he would not sell him a knife that night; it would get him into trouble, but to call in the morning and he would sell him one. He left the store with an oath that he would go where he could buy one. Passing up the street until he came to the store of Sedwick, Walter & Co., he stepped in, bought a two-bladed common pocket knife, put it into his pocket and returned to the saloon. The saloon keeper pushed him back out of the house. At this moment, Taylor, who was in the saloon, rushed out at Moore, striking and kicking at him. Moore backed off some forty feet; Taylor followed, when Moore drew the knife and struck in the abdomen, cutting through the walls and making a wound eight and one-fourth inches in length and two inches deep, from which his intestines protruded. Taylor was taken to the Henderson House, and his wife notified of the sad affair. She arrived in a few hours and remained with him until his death, which occurred in forty-two hours after his injury. Drs. Noel and Daily attended him.

Moore, after inflicting the fatal blow, ran, brandishing his bloody knife, followed by an excited crowd, who threw sticks, bricks and missiles at him. He was so hotly pursued that he ran into the house of Mr. Snow, going up stairs into a room where a young lady was dressing, and begged her to protect him from the mob. She ran down stairs, frightened nearly out of her wits. He was finally taken in charge by the officers and conveyed to jail. His trial took place in June, 1881, and he was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Messrs. Osborne and Miles, of Rock Port, two young attorneys, defended him, and L. R. Knowles, prosecuting attorney of Holt County, prosecuted.

There have been other cases of some note in the county, among which was that of the State vs. Jason S. Bumps, who was tried, charged with having produced an abortion on Mary Dannehar, but, for want of space, we cannot mention them.

CHAPTER XXI.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

CEREAL PRODUCTION — STOCK—FRUIT — NURSERIES — VINEYARDS — SORGHUM—FAIRS—HOLT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY—SWAMP LANDS—PEOPLE.

Holt County, like all sections of the country, has, to some extent, suffered from drouths, but these have, perhaps, been no more severe here than elsewhere. The soil is of such a character that it retains moisture with a remarkable tenacity, and the natural drainage has been so admirably adjusted in the economy of nature that but little, if any, of the cultivated lands are ever damaged by standing water. Notwithstanding the drouth of 1881, which prevailed to an almost unparalleled extent over the entire Union, the crops of Holt County averaged fully one-half, the grass being as abundant and nutritious as in any preceding year. No county in the State has, perhaps, a greater number of pure, living streams of water than Holt; veining its surface in every direction, they afford an abundance of water to both man and beast, convenient to almost every quarter section. Good well water can be obtained at an average depth of twenty-five feet.

Besides the terrible back set suffered by Holt, in common with other counties of the state from the effects of the civil war, the county was ravaged to a certain extent by the grasshopper scourges of 1866, 1874 1875. Confident, however, in the power of her grand resources, and ever hopeful of better days, her people scorned, in the hour of their calamity, to solicit the aid of their more fortunate neighbors, and ultimately triumphed over the ills which were poured upon her by malignant fortune. Phœnix-like, she has risen from the wreck of every calamity, more beautiful and enduring than before, and to-day, she presents to the world a spectacle of solid growth and substantial wealth, of which many an older and more fortunate country might be justly proud.

CEREAL PRODUCTIONS.

Holt, although not claiming to be the banner county in the state in the production of the cereals, yet, according to the last census report of the United States, for the year 1880, the showing for the county therein made, is one of which her citizens need not be ashamed, especially of her standing as a corn producing district.

CORN.

There are but *fourteen* counties in the state that produce more corn than Holt. When we remember, however, that the state is divided into one hundred and fourteen counties it will be seen that Holt County occupies, in the list, no insignificant position, ranking, as it does, the *fifteenth* in the production of this cereal. In other words there are ninety-nine counties in the state that produce, each, a less number of bushels than Holt. Of the fourteen counties, each had a greater number of acres in corn than did Holt, but the average number of bushels per acre was greater in Holt than in any other county in the state, excepting Atchison, the average in Holt being a little more than forty-three and three-fourths bushels per acre, and the average in Atchison County being a little less than forty-four bushels. Holt County had in corn (1880) 75,614 acres, which yielded 3,308,326 bushels.

BARLEY.

Holt County produced more barley in 1880, than any county in the state, except Atchison. This crop is cultivated to a limited extent in the state, but the result showed that this county is as well adapted to its growth as any other county, and that if the market and prices demanded, it could be made one of the prolific crops of the county.

WHEAT.

The wheat crop of Holt County for 1880, was 297,967 bushels, or a fraction over twelve bushels per acre. This is a greater yield per acre, than that of many of the counties of the state, eighty-four counties, each producing a less number of bushels than Holt, St. Charles being the banner county, having produced 1,124,518 bushels.

OATS.

The oat crop of the county for 1880, was 174,108 bushels. While the yield, or number of acres was not very large, the average number of bushels per acre compared favorably with other counties of the state.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

There are ten counties in the state which raise more cattle each, than Holt, and seventeen counties which produce a greater number of hogs.

SHEEP.

The farmers have not turned their attention to sheep-raising, in any special manner. The number for 1881 was 4,413. This number can be easily increased to 30,000 within a few years, provided an effort

is made in this direction. The climate is as well adapted to their raising and healthful growth as the counties contiguous to Holt, where sheep-raising is much more extensive, and where it has been made a success.

FRUIT.

The shipment of fruits of different varieties from Forbes Township, during average seasons, is very great. The summer of 1880, was one of unusual abundance in the yield of both native and cultivated fruits.

There is, in the bluffs, at the base of which the town of Forbes stands, a strip of country about ten miles long by three wide. The hills and hollows of this remarkable locality abound, in ordinary seasons, with a superior variety of the wild blackberry. These constitute a valuable item of local export, and the amount gathered and shipped annually is almost incredible. In the summer of 1880, Ross & Meyer alone shipped from Forbes station upwards of 25,000 quarts; Weston Young shipped 7,500 quarts; G. W. Ryan about 4,000 quarts, besides what were shipped by others, aggregating, in berries shipped by express alone, not far from 37,000 quarts.

Great as this amount may appear it is comparatively small when contrasted with the vast quantities hauled away by the wagon load. In the height of the season as many as forty two-horse wagons have passed, in a single day, through the streets of Forbes, laden with blackberries, gathered in the neighboring hills and hollows.

In that same season there were also shipped from this station, by Weston Young, one thousand two hundred boxes, each containing one-third of a bushel of superior budded peaches; Shirley and Taylor shipped one thousand boxes; Ross and Meyer, two thousand one hundred boxes, and Murray Brothers, the champion peach raisers of this section, probably double this latter amount. Hundreds of boxes of tame plums and pears were also shipped.

Among the many successful fruit raisers of this section, George Meyer, to whose location on the oldest settled farm in the county we have already referred, has been especially prominent. The orchards of his two adjoining farms aggregate not less than thirty acres of apples, peaches, plums, pears, etc. Of apples, alone, he has, growing on these farms, not less than one hundred varieties. At the St. Joseph Exposition of 1873, at which was the finest display of fruit ever offered for exhibition in the state, outside of St. Louis, Mr. Meyer had on exhibition not less than two hundred varieties of apples. For this display he was awarded the sum of $200, the highest premium offered at the fair. His principal orchard is on the farm of 175 acres, which lies in section 7, township 59, range 37. The other orchard is on a 270 acre farm, in section 8, adjoining. When he began to plant, in 1854, there were but

thirty-five apple trees growing on the farm. These were growing in 1851, when he purchased and moved to the place. He has continued to reside here ever since, and, besides the rare and productive orchards he has planted, he has effected other permanent and valuable improvements. Besides his spacious and comfortable residence he has, on the same farm, one of the most extensive and complete, as well as substantially constructed barns in the county. The building, which rests on a massive stone basement, in which there is accommodation for twenty horses, is forty by sixty feet in extent, with a lofty shed, extending from one end, fourteen by forty feet. The whole is framed of burr oak. On one of the farms are forty acres and on the other one hundred and fifty acres of excellent timber. The whole is well watered. One thousand eight hundred bushels of apples have been sold in a single season from the orchards of this place.

There is perhaps no section of the State north of the Missouri River so admirably adapted to the culture of the peach as the southern part of Holt County, and especially the seemingly barren hills and bluffs of the timbered region.

The champion raiser of this fruit is N. F. Murray, whose place is located in the southeast quarter of section 9, township 59, range 37 of Forbes Township, about three and a half miles north by east of the town of Forbes, where he has forty acres in orchard, nursery and fruit garden. About 1868 or 1869, he began on this place, by planting five hundred choice peach trees. He has continued planting each succeeding year, till his orchard contains three thousand peach trees, of fifty choice varieties, all bearing; eight hundred apple trees, including over forty of the best varieties, all bearing; one hundred bearing plum trees, mostly of the wild goose variety; one hundred bearing cherry trees, twenty-five pear trees, besides apricot, nectarine and quince trees; also one hundred bearing grape vines and two acres of small fruits. The total receipts for fruit sold from the first five hundred peach trees, averaged $50 per acre for each year since the trees were planted, and fifty per cent. net profit over ten per cent. interest on the investment. The best crop produced from a single tree was six bushels. These sold for $15. The largest peach tree on the place now (1882) measures fifty-one inches in circumference. The style of the firm operating this extensive fruit interest, is Murray Brothers. In the opinion of Mr. N. F. Murray, who has had twenty-five years' experience in the business, this region of Forbes Township possesses certain natural advantages for fruit culture unsurpassed any where in these latitudes. The peculiar elements of the soil, admirable natural drainage and absence of excessive humidity in the atmosphere, combined with other natural causes, render this one of the finest fruit countries an the continent. While the neighborhood of Forbes, of Oregon, in the adjoining township, and other of the older and

more densely populated districts of the bluff formation are identical in native characteristics and general appearance, with the exception of orchards attached to farms as they are settled in almost every part of the county, there is, outside of Forbes Township, and of the town of Oregon, which may be said to be one continuous orchard of the finest varieties of pomological products, no special fruit district of this county.

Holt County contains not less than 25,000 acres of the admirable fruit lands we have described, and much of this is unfit for the production of any other remunerative yield. This land is now (1882) in the market at prices ranging from $3 to $30 per acre, and if devoted to the culture of the peach, would accommodate an orchard of four million trees. It would afford steady employment to two thousand five hundred hands, and during the season of fruit gathering would require ten thousand persons to take in the crop. In less than twelve years, at the rate of income accruing from the orchards of Murray Brothers, the peach yield would bring to the county a return of $17,000,000.

With the rapid development of the West and Northwest, vast mining regions, where fruit can never be produced, and the consequent growing demand in those localities for this fruit, there seems to be no reasonable possibility of the market being glutted by the most exuberant yield of which this country is susceptible, and every indication points to the conclusion that there will always be a large demand for Holt County fruit, at remunerative prices. There are now, in Forbes Township alone, in the immediate neighborhood of the Murray Brothers, not less than ten thousand peach trees, and from the interest developed in this branch of enterprise in the county, it is confidently believed by those in position to judge, that the period of ten years from the present will see not less than one hundred thousand peach trees alone growing in Forbes Township.

Murray Brothers are also largely engaged in the nursery business, and have for sale this (1882) season between forty and fifty thousand fruit and ornamental trees. Their nursery is next to that of George P. Luckhardt's, adjoining the town of Oregon, the most extensive in the county.

NURSERIES.

Holt County, now widely known for the vast quantities and superior excellence of fruit raised within her limits, is no less noted for the superiority of her leading nursery.

The first enterprise in this direction was inaugurated in the spring of 1853, by the late Josiah Springer, father of the present (1882) clerk of the circuit court of Holt County. This was a seedling nursery, and consisted chiefly of apple trees which, instead of grafting, he budded where the first branches started from the stem. This nursery was located three

miles southeast of Oregon, on section 6, township 59, range 37, in Forbes township. The quarter adjoins Lewis Township. The nursery was operated up to the period of the death of the proprietor, which occurred in 1858. Hugh Pennel budded his trees in the same way, and sold a few on his place, one and a half miles east of Oregon. This nursery, which was on a small scale, was started in 1855.

The first trees imported into the county were purchased by Dr. H. W. Peter, now (1882) a leading physician of Louisville, Kentucky. They were brought from the nursery of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, New York, in 1858. In the spring of 1859, Dr. H. W. Peter and George P. Luckhardt associated themselves in business under the style of Peter & Luckhardt, and imported from the nursery of Ellwanger & Barry, a large lot of trees. In the fall of 1859, Dr. Peter, Ira Peter and E. H. Burches entered into partnership, and purchased 160 acres of land at the southwest corner of the town of Oregon, and planted the entire tract in nursery stock. They also built a green house. This enterprise prospered till the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when, in common with many other kindred interests it was forced to succumb to the inevitable consequences of those disastrous times.

In 1866, George P. Luckhardt purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the northwest corner of the town site of Oregon, and embarked extensively in the nursery business, in which he has since been continuously engaged, planting rarely less than seventy-five thousand apple grafts a year. In the spring of 1873, he had planted one hundred and seventy thousand apple grafts, seventeen and a-half bushels of peach seed, four bushels of apple seed, one bushel of apricot seed, one bushel of Maccard cherry seed, and one-half bushel of Mahalleb cherry seed. All this, with the promise of splendid results, was up and growing luxuriantly until nine o'clock in the morning of the 15th of May, when a cloud of grasshoppers descending, a besom of destruction, swept from the face of the earth the entire growth. By two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, this beautiful picture of regular and luxuriant vegetation had entirely disappeared, naught but the barkless twigs and sprouts remaining on the bare ground to mark the recent presence of the suddenly obliterated verdure. The damage occasioned by this terrible visitation extended, besides, to sixty thousand two year old apple trees, eighty thousand yearlings, and about twenty thousand three year olds, the entire loss thus sustained by Mr. Luckhardt amounting to an equivalent of not less than ten thousand dollars. Though terrible beyond expression, the scourge failed to prove, in this instance, at least, permanent in its results, and Luckhardt's nursery ere long revived to achieve the reputation it has since continued uninterruptedly to enjoy.

On the eighty acre tract, on which is this nursery, is also an orchard of thirty-five acres, containing between three and four thousand fruit

trees, most of which are bearing. Beside apple trees, which compose the bulk of the orchard, are peaches, apricots, cherries and plums. Mr. Luckhardt has here, besides, a vineyard of two and a half acres of Concord grapes. He, however, makes no wine. On the lawn, in front of his substantial brick residence, is a stately grove, containing nearly every variety of evergreen grown in this latitude. The most remarkable specimen of this beautiful collection is the Mencii (Abies Fulgens). This evergeen, between twenty and twenty-five feet in heighth, is said to be the largest cultivated tree of that variety in the United States. Its faultless symmetry presents the appearance of a perfect cone. A rare peculiarity of this tree is presented in the variety of its foliage, which, in the month of May, affords three distinct colors, the new growth being almost white, that of the previous year a light blue, and the old growth a bright green.

In 1868, Samuel Murray and his son, N. J. Murray, started a nursery eight miles southeast of Oregon. The death of the senior partner of this firm occurred in 1874.

In 1852, the late Felix Fraley, afterwards the owner of a vineyard of about one-fourth of an acre, from which with grapes which he purchased elsewhere, he manufactured yearly about eight barrels of wine, started in 1852, a small nursery at the north end of Oregon. This continued to be operated till the year 1864, when the proprietor turned his attention to wine growing.

In 1878, William Gaunt commenced near the town of Craig, a nursery, to which reference will be found in our chapter on that locality.

The apple trees with which the first orchards in Holt County were originally supplied, were brought from the Burns nursery, in Andrew County. It was located three miles north of the town of Savannah, but has long ceased to exist.

VINEYARDS.

While the entire town of Oregon presents the appearance, to a considerable extent, of a vast and continuous orchard of the finest varieties of fruit trees, thickly studded with the habitations of men, the suburbs are no less remarkable for the number, quality and productiveness of their vineyards, the yield of which produces a quality of Concord wine that is widely known for its superior excellence. Nearly all these vineyards adjoin the town site, and some of them are within the corporate limits of Oregon. Among the most important of these is that of Michael Spoerle, just outside the town limits. From the two acres of grapes which comprise this vineyard, fifty barrels of Concord wine are annually produced.

Felix Fraley, who died in 1879, manufactured not only the yield of his own vineyard of about a rood, but also made a considerable amount

of wine from grapes which he purchased from growers who did not manufacture. John Hurst manufactures ten or twelve barrels a year. The vineyard of John Hauswirth, also within the town limits, yields on an average twenty barrels of Concord wine. Samuel Stuckey has in the town a small vineyard. Colonel Clarke Irvine has about two acres in grapes. Dr. A. Goslin also has a small vineyard, as has also C. Hoblitzell. None of these latter make wine.

To George P. Luckhardt's vineyard reference has already been made. Captain Albert Roecker, of the firm of Montgomery & Roecker, bankers, has just outside of the town a vineyard from which he makes four or five barrels of wine every year. A. Gemeker, in the northwest corner of town, raises grapes and manufactures extensively. Captain Kaucher has a fine vineyard of select varieties. Though Oregon and environs constitute the wine producing center of the county, the industry is not entirely confined to that locality. James L. Allen, one mile north ; and William Brodbeck, a mile and a half west of the town ; S. and J. Lehmer, one mile and a half northeast ; Abraham Zuck, near site of old fair ground ; Robert Trumble, near Richville, five or six miles east of Oregon, and others in different parts of the county, grow grapes, and, to a certain extent, manufacture wine. Samuel Whitmer, near the northern limits of the town, has a small vineyard. He is a large producer of sorghum molasses, manufactured from cane of his own raising, an interest noticed under the head of Oregon.

SORGHUM.

The manufacture of sorghum promises to become an important element in the enterprise of Holt County. Samuel H. Whitmer started in the town of Oregon, in 1866, the pioneer industry in this line, at first on a very small scale. The enterprise, however, met with fair encouragement, and has steadily progressed. In the fall of 1879 the product of his factory was four thousand six hundred gallons of syrup, of superior quality. This is the largest amount so far made here in one season. By the two successive failures of the crops in the seasons following, this yield was considerably reduced. Though the manufacturer raises a small amount of grain, he depends almost wholly on the farmers for his supply of raw material. During the season of 1879 the cane yield of as many as one hundred and twenty-three different farms was worked up in this factory. The farmers cut and delivered the cane at the works.

Out of a variety of cane growing in the county, and known as the Early Amber, an excellent quality of sugar has been manufactured here, and arrangements are on foot to largely increase the yield of the latter product.

There is, besides the above, another sorghum factory in the county. This is owned and operated by Henry Zachman, aided by three hands.

A special reference to this interest will be found under the head of Hickory Township.

FAIRS.

The first Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Holt County, was held at a point northeast of and adjoining the corporate limits of the town of Forest City.

These annual exhibitions, which were creditably conducted, and largely attended, occurred successively in 1858, 1859 and 1860, when the breaking out of the civil war put an end to the enterprise. The late William Zook was, during the three years of its continuance, president of the association, and R. E. Turner, now (1882) of St. Joseph, Missouri, secretary. Any records from which might have been gleaned special information of these fairs, have long passed out of existence, and there only remains the memory that, in their day, they were regarded a complete success.

A period of eight years elapsed before a similar enterprise was inaugurated in the establishment of the

HOLT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

On the 28th of March, 1868, the following named persons assembled in the court house in the town of Oregon, and organized the above mentioned society: E. Van Buskirk, Samuel Watson, R. C. Watson, I. H. Iddings, J. G. Cowan, T. K. Slaughter, H. Watson, Isaac L. Way, Charles W. Bowman, Bennett King, George Cummins, Ephraim Oren, Watson Baker, Samuel Stuckey, John Marsh, M. Saville, Peter Price, William Kaucher, John Kyle, W. B. Davis, E. L. Allen, Henry Meyer, R. H. Russell, W. M. Patterson, Quincy A. Gordon, William Baker, T. C. Dungan, Horace Cooper, Solomon Loffer, Allen T. Bloomer, F. M. Caison, F. S. Howard, Joseph Polly, J. H. C. Curtis and M. Spoerly. E. Van Buskirk was called to the chair, and William Kaucher appointed secretary.

On motion it was ordered that the society proceed to the election of a board of directors, which election resulted as follows: From the eastern district of Lewis Township, E. Van Buskirk and Bennett King; from the western district of Lewis Township, W. A. McCoy; Nodaway Township, John G. Cowan and I. H. Iddings; Clay Township, W. M. Patterson; Benton Township, H. S. Buejick; Union Township, George P. Skeels, of Benton; Dallas Township, T. K. Slaughter.

At the second meeting of the society held at the office of Zook & VanBuskirk, in the town of Oregon, the following were elected officers of the society: John G. Cowan, President; Charles W. Bowman, Secretary; William A. McCoy, Treasurer, and Bennett King, Collector.

At the third meeting held, pursuant to adjournment, April 20, 1868, a vacancy in the board was reported, occasioned by the death of Isaac

H. Iddings. To supply this vacancy, George Meyer was elected. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted. E. VanBuskirk was elected Vice President, and William Kaucher Corresponding Secretary. The treasurer was required to give bond in the sum of $2,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. At a meeting held April 29, 1868, Bennett King, E. VanBuskirk and W. A. McCoy were appointed a committee to purchase grounds for the use of the society, and, at a subsequent meeting, George Meyer was added to the committee.

At a meeting held in the town of Oregon, May 28, 1868, the committee on grounds reported that they had negotiated with R. H. Russel, for the purchase of a piece of ground adjoining the corporation of the city of Oregon, at the cost of $120 per acre, he reserving the largest timber. The report was accepted, and the committee authorized to have the ground surveyed. The tract purchased proved to include ten acres.

At a meeting held July 31, 1868, it was determined that the time for holding the first annual fair should be fixed for the 14th, 15th and 16th days of October following. August 22, 1868, J. G. Cowan, E. VanBuskirk and W. A. McCoy were appointed a committee to fence and otherwise improve the grounds. At the next meeting, in the succeeding month, R. H. Russel was added to this committee. At the meeting held September 25, 1868, the following general programme for the fair was adopted :

First Day—Class E, jacks and jennets ; class F, mules ; all articles other than live stock competing for premiums to remain on exhibition during the entire fair.

Second Day—Class A, cattle ; D, horses ; G, sheep ; H, hogs ; equestrian display by gentlemen.

Third Day—Class B, stallions and mares ; C, geldings ; R, walking, trotting and pacing matches ; W, display of horses, mules, cattle, hogs and poultry ; equestrian display by ladies ; slow mule race—no rider to ride his own mule. Premium for slowest mule, $5.

Two premiums were offered for millinery—Class P.

The following appointments of officers were made : Marshal, Samuel Stuckey ; Assistants, S. W. Thornton, Robert Markland, A. D. Stephens and D. P. Kyle ; Gate-keepers, George Colvin and John Masters.

It appears that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather on the 14th of October, the initial day of the fair was deferred till the following day, and ordered to continue until the close of the 18th, instead of the 17th, as originally determined. The fair was largely attended, and proved a success.

On the 17th of October, 1868, occurred the second election of officers, with the following results : J. G. Cowan, President ; Charles W. Bowman, Recording Secretary ; William Kaucher, Corresponding Secretary ; Bennett King, Vice President ; James Scott, Treasurer, and

Samuel Stuckey, Collector. John D. Cowan, E. Van Buskirk and B. King donated to the society the amount due them as premiums, less the entry fees.

At a meeting of the board of directors, October 31, 1868, the following report of the treasurer was rendered and approved :

Society Fund—	
Receipts	$ 772 80
Expenditures	735 81
Balance on hand Society Fund	$ 36 99
Joint Stock Fund—	
Receipts from stock	$1,946 00
Expenditures	1,773 32
Balance on hand	$ 172 68

September 11, 1869, J. G. Cowan, I. R. Welch, William Kaucher, G. Anderson, F. W. Walter, Henry Watson, George Meyer, E. Van Buskirk and Bennett King were elected directors.

On the 18th of the same month the board elected the following officers: John G. Cowan, President; Bennett King, Vice-President; George W. Cummins, Recording Secretary; T. C. Dungan, Corresponding Secretary; James Scott, Treasurer, and Samuel Stuckey, Collector. Previous to this, on the 27th of February, 1869, A. N. Ruley was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. W. Bowman. Ruley held the office till July, 1869, when he resigned and was succeeded by G. W. Cummins, who continued to hold the office uninterruptedly till the dissolution of the society in 1875.

The second fair occurred on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, 1869. The following is the report of the Board of Directors of the Holt County Agricultural and Mechanical Society for the year 1869, rendered January 1, 1870, and affords an interesting exhibit of the resources of the county at that period of its history :

"At the close of the second annual fair of this society, the membership numbers one hundred and eighteen of the most substantial citizens of the county and representatives of almost every class of industry, men who promptly came forward and gave of their means to aid in the permanent establishment of the society.

With the means thus obtained, ten acres of elevated ground adjoining the southwestern portion of the city of Oregon, were purchased by the society in the beginning of the year 1868, which is now worth, exclusive of the improvements thereon, two thousand dollars. The improvements consist of a fence seven feet in height, and constructed at a cost of one thousand dollars; a floral hall, built at a cost of one thousand six hundred dollars; a good well, costing one hundred dollars; seats, stalls and other improvements to the amount of three hundred more, making

the total value of grounds and improvements five thousand dollars. Against this there is a total indebtedness of one thousand five hundred dollars. To meet this, there is still an outstanding stock subscription, payable January 1, 1870, amounting to five hundred dollars, still leaving a balance of indebtedness, amounting to one thousand dollars. The principal improvements necessary for properly conducting the annual fairs having been made, no difficulty is apprehended of the ability of the society to meet its obligations promptly.

At the second annual fair of the society held at their fair grounds, September 15, 16 and 17, 1869, one hundred and fifty-four premiums were awarded, amounting, in the aggregate to one thousand dollars. The live stock on exhibition included many fine specimens of horses, mules, jacks, jennets, cows, bulls, sheep, hogs, etc., and numbered in all, one hundred and thirty. The industrial department contained one hundred specimens, representing many of the most useful and ornamental articles of home production.

Forty-six agricultural and horticultural entries were made, embracing wheat, corn, potatoes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc., of the best quality.

The floral and fine art departments were well represented, but might have been more complete. An effort will be made at the next annual fair to give greater encouragement to these departments.

The present year, despite the ravages of the grasshoppers in the spring and early part of the summer, and the extraordinary fall of rain, has been one of unusual prosperity to our county. Many new citizens have been added to our population ; towns have sprung into existence as by magic, and thousands of acres of lands have been fenced and cultivated. The staple products of the country have increased, in many instances, more than one hundred fold. Fully one million bushels of good corn have been produced. Of this, the average price will not be less than forty cents per bushel. The product of wheat, rye, oats and barley, although injured by the grasshoppers, will not fall far short of two hundred thousand bushels. The number of bushels of apples for the year is estimated to exceed fifty thousand. Fifteen years ago, the product was less than two thousand five hundred bushels—very little more than is now produced by the city of Oregon, alone. The number of bushels of pears will exceed two thousand, the average price of which will be at least three dollars and fifty cents per bushel. Of other fruits, including grapes, cherries, plums, etc., our farmers have produced large quantities, of the very best quality.

The clip of wool is estimated to reach thirty thousand pounds annually. Of this a considerable portion is manufactured in cloth, etc., in the county.

At the close of the season not less than thirty thousand head of hogs will have been marketed. These netting an average per head of at least $16, will amount to an aggregate of $480,000. Add to this the cattle, sheep, mules and other stock sold during the year, and we have a total of sales of live stock for the year 1869 largely exceeding a half million dollars. To this may be added the surplus fruit, grain, firewood, saw logs, etc., and we find that our sales for the year amount to more than a million dollars.

Attest: G. W. CUMMINS, Recording Secretary."

The third fair occurred in September, 1870, and was also a success. Directors and officers the same as previous year.

The fourth annual fair occurred on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of September, 1871. The following named officers for the ensuing year were then elected: G. Anderson, President; William Kaucher, Vice President; G. W. Cummins, Recording Secretary; T. C. Dungan, Corresponding Secretary; James Scott, Treaurer, and Samuel Stuckey, Collector and Marshal.

The fair of 1872 occurred at the usual time in September. At its close the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: G. Anderson, President; William Kaucher, Vice President; G. W. Cummins, Recording Secretary; T. C. Dungan, Corresponding Secretary; James Scott, Treasurer, and Samuel Stuckey, Collector.

The sixth (1873) annual fair occurred at the usual time in September. On the 10th of October, 1873, the following were elected directors: Ed. Gillis, I. L. Allen, George Meyer, C. Schlotzhauer, Allen Bloom, Thomas Cottier, Freeman Libby, S. B. Lukens, and Stephen Lucas. Eight days after the following officers were elected: G. Meyer, President; I. L. Allen, Vice President; G. W. Cummins, Recording Secretary; T. C. Dungan, Corresponding Secretary; G. Cummins, Treasurer; S. Stuckey, Collector; Levi Oren, Marshal; William Kaucher, Librarian. This is the first occasion on which the latter office is mentioned, and it is probable that the fair library was at that time originated.

The seventh annual fair began on Tuesday, September 1, 1874, and continued three days. To the society, this year, twenty-eight citizens of the town of Oregon contributed, in different sums, the aggregate of one hundred and forty-eight dollars. The regular premiums awarded at this fair amounted in value to less than fifteen hundred dollars. Besides these, special premiums to the amount of one hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents were offered and awarded. Notwithstanding the above referred to expression of sympathy on the part of those who contributed to the maintenance of the association, the same visibly declined and the amount offered in premiums at this, the last exhibition, was less than one half the sum of the awards at some previous periods of the organization. This was the last fair held in the county.

The last election for officers of the "society" occurred March 20, 1875. This election resulted as follows: John G. Cowan, President; George Meyer, Vice President; R. Montgomery, Treasurer; G. W. Cummins, Recording Secretary; T. C. Dungan, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Stuckey, Collector; Levi Oren, Marshal; William Kaucher, Librarian.

The society then adjourned to meet March 27, 1875. There is, however, no record of any such meeting having occurred. Shortly after John G. Cowan assumed the indebtedness resting on the fair ground, securing

himself by a deed of trust on the same. There being no prospect of the society becoming enabled to meet its obligations, Cowan foreclosed the mortgage and sold the property to Mr. May, the present (1882) owner.

SWAMP LANDS.

Holt County has but little land that cannot be cultivated. By act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, all swamp and overflowed lands unfit for cultivation then unsold, were granted to the state in which they were situated. By this grant Holt County received from the state 25,702 acres. About all of this has been disposed of to enterprising farmers, who, by a system of drainage, have placed it under cultivation. The soil of the swamp lands is exceedingly rich and productive. The Forty-third Congress added 3,000 acres to the swamp lands, in Little Tarkio Lake. About three-fourths of the swamp lands lie in the Missouri bottom, and the greater part is prairie.

PEOPLE.

The people of Holt County are large-hearted, genial and ever ready to assist in any enterprise that tends to their future well being and the material prosperity of the county. The original settlers, a few of whom still survive, were from Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. The population, however, to-day represents all the leading western and middle states, as well as some of the nationalities of the old world, among whom are settlements of Germans and Irish, constituting a people sufficiently homegenious in habits, thoughts and modes of life, not only to cause them to be proud of their county, but to cause them to labor unitedly for their common interest and their common welfare.

CHAPTER XXII.

RAILROADS, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD—KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD—NODAWAY VALLEY BRANCH—TARKIO VALLEY BRANCH—SHIPMENTS FOR 1881—RAILROAD MEETING AT OREGON—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY—ENUMERATION FOR 1881—AVERAGE NUMBER ATTENDING—NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS—ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION—PRINCIPAL OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOL FUNDS—FINES AND PENALTIES—WAGES TO TEACHERS—EXPENSES—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—CHURCHES—EARLY MINISTERS—BISHOP MARVIN'S LETTER—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

RAILROADS.

The people of Holt County early recognized the importance of railroads, and manifested their interest in an enterprise of this character, even in ante-bellum days.

PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD.

The first railroad commenced in the county, was what was known as the Platte Country Railroad. It had been constructed as far as Savannah, in Andrew County, when the breaking out of the war caused a suspension of further operations. The grading and masonry were about completed through the southern part of the county to Forest City, but the road was never finished. Holt County subscribed seventy-five thousand dollars towards the building of this road, and issued bonds for half that amount. These bonds were promptly paid after the war, but, as before stated, the road was never completed.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD.

The next enterprise in the way of railroads, was inaugurated by the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company. This road was projected and completed through the county, at the expense of the company, in 1869. It enters the county at its southeast extremity, and winds its way at the foot of the bluffs to a point four miles above Forest City. It here diverges into the bottom and makes but one deviation from a straight line, for a distance of nearly thirty miles, when it reaches a point two miles below Phelps, in Atchison County.

NODAWAY VALLEY BRANCH.

This is a branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, and was completed in 1879. It enters the county at section 21, near the town of Maitland, in Clay Township, and intercepts the main line at Bigelow.

TARKIO VALLEY BRANCH.

This is also a branch of the main line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road, and enters the county at section 30, at the northwest corner of Holt County. This branch was finished in 1881.

It will be seen from the above that the railroad facilities of Holt County are good, and that all the townships in the county, excepting three, possess the advantages which may accrue to a greater or less extent from their passage within their borders. There are seven stations in the county, located at the following places: Forbes, Forest City, Bigelow, Craig, Maitland, Mound City and Corning.

The total number of miles of railroad in the county, is 52.48, as follows: Main line, 38.01; Nodaway Valley, 18.58; Tarkio Valley, 1.85.

SHIPMENTS FOR 1881 BY THE DIFFERENT RAILROADS.

Below we present a complete showing of the shipment of grain, stock, etc., by car loads, from Holt County in 1881, excepting from the station at Corning:

Forbes—Wood, 945 cars; walnut logs, 33 cars; native lumber, 15 cars; hogs, 21 cars; cattle, 3 cars; corn, 20 cars; wheat, 15 cars; saw dust, 4 cars; hoop poles, 1 car. Total, 1,057 cars. Of the 23 cars stock, M. Gelvin shipped 14 cars. J. A. Ross was the heaviest shipper, as his shipments amounted to nearly 500 cars.

Forest City—Cattle, 120 cars; hogs, 422 cars; corn, 163 cars; wheat, 93 cars; wood, 280 cars. Total, 1,078 cars. Number of local tickets sold, 12,987.

Bigelow—Cattle, 21 cars; hogs, 24 cars; wheat, 7 cars; corn, 4 cars; native lumber, 3 cars; walnut logs, 18 cars; wood, 5 cars. Total, 82 cars.

Craig—Grain, 49 cars; corn, 236 cars; cattle, 85 cars; hogs, 155 cars; horses, 1 car; sheep, 1 car; flour, 6 cars; walnut logs, 11 cars; wood, 3 cars; sundries, 9 cars. Total, 556 cars.

Maitland—Grain, 273 cars; stock, 482 cars. Total, 755 cars. Received, 129 cars lumber.

Mound City—Wheat, 132 cars; corn, 149 cars; cattle, 402 cars; hogs, 260 cars; hay, 9 cars. Total, 952 cars.

Recapitulation—Grain, 1,157 cars; stock, 2,001 cars; wood, 1,233 cars; lumber and logs, 80 cars; sundries, 9 cars. Total, 4,480 cars.

We can safely estimate that Corning shipped 250 cars, or a total of 4,730 cars of grain, stock, etc., shipped from Holt County in 1881.

RAILROAD MEETING.

Nearly all the towns in the county have railroad facilities, excepting Oregon, the county seat, which is two and a half miles from Forest City, the nearest point to the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. The citizens of Oregon, realizing the need of the town in this respect, and with this object in view, met at the court house on the 20th of December, 1881, to inaugurate a preliminary movement, looking to this end. The *County Paper*, speaking of that event, says: "The railroad meeting at the court house Tuesday evening was largely attended, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. G. A. Fiegenbaum, George Anderson, E. VanBuskirk, James Limbird, J. T. Thatcher, Clarke Irvine and T. H. Parrish, were appointed a committee to look after the railroad interests of our city. T. H. Parrish was chairman of the evening and James Limbird secretary."

It is intended, at an early a day as practicable, to build a branch road from the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Road, commencing at a point where the starch factory of James B. Payne is located, a distance of two and a half miles, to Oregon. The probable cost of its construction will be $50,000 or $75,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The difference between the pioneer and modern school house is very great.

THE PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

was built of round logs, the space between them chinked, and then daubed with mud. About five feet from the west wall, on the inside, and several feet high, another log was placed and run across the building. Puncheons were fixed on this log and in the west wall, on which the chimney was built. Fuel could then be used of any length not greater than the width of the building, and, when it was burned through in the middle, the ends were crowded together; in this manner was avoided the necessity of so much wood-chopping. There was no danger of burning the floor, as there was none. The seats were made of stools or benches, constructed by splitting a log, hewing off the splinters from the flat side, and then putting four pegs into it from the round side for legs. The door was made of clapboards. On either side, a piece of one log was cut out and over the aperture was pasted greased paper, which answered for a window. Wooden pins were driven into the log running lengthwise immediately beneath the windows, upon which laid a board, and this constituted the writing desks.

In those days there were no public school funds, and but little private funds, the teacher taking his pay in almost anything, such as potatoes, corn, rails, pigs, chickens, etc. The article of agreement was something like the following:

"Article of agreement made and entered into this 9th day of January, 1842, between John Doe and the undersigned: Witnesseth, that the said Doe agrees to teach a common school for the term of three months, viz: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

"The undersigned citizens of the county agree to pay said Doe, $1.50 per scholar; also, to furnish a suitable house and firewood, and board said Doe. The above amount may be paid in rails, at the customary price; one third to be paid on or before the expiration of each month. School to commence when twenty scholars are signed."

The old subscription schools, as well as the log-cabin school house, in Holt County, are now numbered with the things of the past. There are now (1882) seventy-six school houses within the limits of the county—neat, frame edifices, constructed with special reference to the wants and demands of the present age. Among these modern requisites, are light and ventilation, which are so necessary to the health of the pupils. Beside these, we have the convenient seat, desk, blackboard, maps, and a number of other helps, which are considered indispensably necessary to the proper training and instruction of the youth, and above all, we have the teacher, who, while he may not be superior in some branches of learning to the pioneer teacher, he has had a wider experience, and has the advantage of imparting in a more easy, practical and speedy manner, the routine of lessons and studies which are now taught.

The schools in operation in the county, number eighty, seventy-eight white and two colored. These are all in a flourishing condition, and are as well attended as the public schools of any county in the state in proportion to population.

ENUMERATION FOR 1881.

According to the county clerk's report for the last year (1881) the enumeration was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of white persons in the county between the ages of six and twenty years	2,881	2,655	5,536
No. of colored persons	43	43	86
Total	2,954	2,698	5,652
The average number attending each day in summer			822
The average number attending each day in winter			2,348
The number of male teachers employed			68
The number of female teachers employed			49

The average salary paid to male teachers, per month	$38 00
The average salary paid to female teachers, per month	30 00

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

Cash on hand at settlement with county treasurer, April, 1880	$13,384 35
Amount of revenue received from state fund by auditor's warrant of 1880	3,948 61
Amount of revenue received from county funds in 1880 (interest on notes and bonds)	6,781 76
Amount of revenue received from township fund in 1880 (interest on notes and bonds)	1,837 76
Amount received from district tax in 1880, as per settlement with collector, March, 1881	23,350 64
Amount received from all other sources, railroad and telegraph	1,698 97
Total amount expended, as shown by settlement with county treasurer, in April, 1881	31,757 14
Cash on hand	19,244 95

PRINCIPAL OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amount of township school funds	$12,804 90
Amount of county public school funds	66,323 61
Other special funds	7,436 68
Total	$86,565 19
Amount received during the year for fines and penalties	1,018 81

This has been disposed of by loaning it out on approved bonds and mortgages.

It will be seen from the above that the total township, county and special fund amounts to the sum of $86,565.10. There are but nine counties in the state which make a better showing than Holt. These are: Atchison, which has a total of $133,470.44; Bates, $90,385.46; Chariton, $111,066.54; Jackson, $101,092.50; Jasper, $240,387.21; Livingston, $125,542; Monroe, $106,644.01; Saline, $132,967.08; Nodaway, $943,352.88; value of school property in the county, $85,000. In this respect Holt surpasses her neighboring counties. The value of school property in Andrew and Atchison Counties is not so great. The wages paid to teachers in 1880, $18,849.31; amount paid for fuel, $738.83; incidental expenses, $3,466.56; past indebtedness, $4,290.35; expended in erection of houses, $536. The number of institutes held are twelve, and they are held one day in each month at different places. These institutes are generally well attended, there being present from twenty-five to fifty teachers.

It will be seen from this article that the fund arising from the sale of swamp lands is now the sum of $66,323.61, as mentioned under the head of "Principal of the Various School Funds." The interest on this fund is annually collected and divided pro rata among the schools of the county. The office of school commissioner was made a separate office in 1865. Since that time the following persons have filled the office: Edgar L. Allen, from 1865 to 1866; Stephen Blanchard, 1866 to 1870; Frank Gordon, 1870 to 1872; Erastus Eyerly, 1872 to 1875; Edward Anibal, 1875 to 1879; John Anderson, 1879 to 1881; John Anderson, re-elected in 1881.

EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild"

The settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches were almost contemporaneous. The plow had scarcely begun to turn the sod, when the pioneer preachers commenced to labor in the new field. In the Western country, as well as in the Orient and the isles of the sea, marched the representatives of the Christian religion in the front ranks of civilization. Throughout the centuries which comprise this era, have the Christian missionaries been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent in Holt County. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers, they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities.

It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect it produced at least. The Christian religion had its rise, and the days of its purest practice, among an humble minded people, and it is among similar surroundings in modern times, that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times, the church has attained greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted that it has gained a firmer discipline and wields a more general influence on society, but it remains true, in pioneer times, we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later period and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and the lowly spirit of the Christian faith—the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show—appear more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people, than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion.

But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with that of the pioneers, we may compare that of forty years ago here in the West with that in

the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the same result.

The comparison is perhaps superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So looking back to the early religious meetings in the log cabins we may say: "Here was a faith, earnest and simple, like that of the early Christians."

It is not our purpose, at this place, to give a full account of the organization of all the churches of the county. Such matters of detail have been given in connection with the history of the towns and townships. It it our purpose here to speak only of the early churches and ministers, of those Christian ministers who first proclaimed the gospel of Our Saviour in Holt County, and of some of the organizations effected by them, and of the trials and privations which they suffered in common with the old settlers among whom they labored.

The first preacher in Holt County was the Rev. G. B. Thorp, a Hard-Shell Baptist. He officiated in the first meeting house that was built in the county. It stood on section 36, township 60, range 38, on Mill Creek, and was erected in 1843. The building has long since disappeared. This church is mentioned more fully in our chapter on Lewis Township. The first church erected in Oregon was put up by the Baptists and Christians.

One of the first ministers, to officiate as such, among the pioneers of the county, was Bishop Marvin, who spent the early years of his ministry in Northwest Missouri. The Bishop was then a young man, with headquarters at Oregon, Holt County, and laboring in behalf of the M. E. Church. He held services about the years 1842 and 1843, in the house first used as a court house, now occupying the corner where William H. Sterrett's store stands. When in Oregon he put up at the house of William Zook. But we will let the Bishop tell of those days when he labored in this section of the country. In 1874 the old settlers of the Platte Purchase held a reunion at St. Joseph. Bishop Marvin had been invited to be present upon that occasion, but owing to his ministerial duties, which called him elsewhere at that time, he could not attend. He, however, wrote the following letter to Col. James N. Burnes, the President of the Old Settler's Reunion, which will doubtless be read with great interest by all who knew the Bishop and who are familiar with the incidents of that early day:

2719 LUCAS AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, September 3, 1874.

JAMES N. BURNES, ESQ.:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have just returned from a tour, and find yours of August 27th, inviting me to participate in the reunion of the

"old settlers" of the Platte Purchase. I regret that I did not know of the reunion a month earlier. In that case I could have arranged my appointments so as to enable me to be present. As it is, I have an engagement in Dent County, which, for special reasons, it is necessary to meet. You may assure your board that no circumstances of a trivial character would prevent my acceptance of their invitation.

For the early settlers of Northwest Missouri I feel a regard that amounts to enthusiasm, and increases with time.

The early years of my ministry were spent in that part of the state. In 1842, I passed the present site of St. Joseph, on the way to a field of labor quite on the frontier. It embraced all the country west of Nodaway River. You will remember at that time there was no St. Joseph. In subsequent years I labored in Clay, Platte and Buchanan Counties. I shall never forget the uncalculating, unbounded hospitality of the "old settlers." Many of them were in their first rude cabins, but those cabins had the rarest capacity for entertaining both friend and stranger of any houses of their size I ever saw. I often saw them crowded, but to the best of my recollection I never saw one of them full; there was always room for a fresh comer. I recollect once in the Platte Purchase, I was wedging myself into a bed already occupied by five children, when one of them waked sufficiently to exclaim, "Mamma, mamma, he's a scrougin me!"

You will yourself remember that I was more than once a guest at the house of your honored father. Bear with me when I say I can never forget the model Christian mother, mistress and hostess, who presided over the domestic scene there.

At that time I knew many men who did not know me, for I was a mere youth. I knew they were great as compared with other men I knew, but I had a fancy that the great men were in the east. But after many years of extended observation I have come to the conclusion that I heard as fine a specimen of political speaking in Liberty, in 1844, by Colonel Doniphan, as I have ever heard since, and that the country would be happy if the balances were everywhere held by hands as intelligent and firm as those of the pioneer jurist, David R. Atchison.

Among my own class there was the laborious Redman, the scholarly Tutt, the impetuous and saintly Roberts, and many others, now dead. Nor can I omit the name of the incorruptible and courageous Roberson. Some are still living: Holmes, Perry, Ruble, Jordan, Rush, Spencer, Barker and others.

There was a man, a minister of Christ, a large portion of whose public career belongs to the Platte Purchase, of whom I must say, he was in some respects the most remarkable man I ever saw. I refer to W. G. Caples. He was another "Agamemnon, King of Men." He was a first-class wit, a man of the finest social feelings, having positive ideas, and a great end to accomplish. That end was the extension of the kingdom of Christ and the salvation of men. In his view, a high standard of popular education would contribute to this. He did much for Northwest Missouri in establishing schools under Christian auspices, and although they did not survive the war, they did much to elevate public sentiment, and have left an influence behind them that must be permanent.

Now I proceed to say that the old settlers of Platte have heard as great preaching as any other people on the American continent, and

from the lips of the man, Caples. I have heard more scholarly men, men whose sermons evinced higher cultivation and a better classical finish ; but for power of argumentation, for philosophical breadth and sweep, for grandeur of conception, for greatness of imagination, for force and pungency of popular appeal, for originality, variety and opulence of thought, and for pathos, my conviction is his superior has not appeared in the American pulpit.

I make no doubt that the ministry and church have done more to quicken thought and create a thirst for knowledge in the west, than is generally understood. Ministers of the gospel in the new communities, being above the average of people in culture, and dealing in truths of a character to elevate the mind and provoke inquiry, have, as an incident of their calling, toned up the popular mind, encouraged a taste for reading and created a demand for schools. Such a man as Caples cannot mingle with people without elevating them.

But pardon me. I had no thought of becoming so garrulous. I am getting to be almost an old man, and thoughts of the old times have awakened the talking mood in me, until it seems a real hardship and self-denial not to be with you at the reunion. It is thirty years since I heard Doniphan. How I would like to listen to his utterances on this occasion, when old memories will mellow his voice, and since, as I doubt not, Christian sentiments will exalt and irradiate his conception.

Will you have the goodness to present to the "old settlers" my profound regard, and express to them my deep regret that I cannot greet them on this pleasant occasion, for there are many whom I shall never meet again. As ever,

E. M. MARVIN.

Bishop Marvin died in 1878.

During his pastorate in one of the St. Louis churches, he delivered his famous lectures on Catholicism, which have ever since been accepted as a standard defense of the Protestant faith. In 1876 he sailed as one of the missionaries of his church to visit the missions in foreign fields, and reurned in 1877. While on his death-bed he finished his book, the most important of his writings, entitled "To the East by Way of the West," which gives an account of his voyage around the world, and describing the field of labor in heathen lands. About the same time that Bishop Marvin came to Holt County, or soon after, another minister of the gospel, the Rev. W. G. Caples, of the M. E. Church, did missionary work in Northwest Missouri, extending the field of his labor to Holt County. Mr. Caples was an earnest, sincere and eloquent preacher, and did much for the cause of Christianity. Bishop Marvin speaks of him in laudatory terms in the above letter. Mr. Caples went to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1852, and took charge of the M. E. Church South, where he remained for several years.

Among other ministers who officiated at an early day in the county, was the Rev. Alexander Spencer, who was also of the M. E. Church.

The Rev. E. A. Carson was the first Presbyterian clergyman to conduct services in the county. Mr. Carson is a Virginian by birth, and now resides at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The first Sunday School was organized by the Methodists. Mrs. Sarah Hill raised the sum of $33 by subscription, to buy a library for this school.



CHAPTER XXIII.

FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Below will be found the valuation of real estate, personal property and total tax each year, for the last twenty-seven years :

Years.	Val. Per. Prop.	Value Real Est.	Total Value.	Total Tax.
1853....	$ 139,794	$ 147,200	$ 286,904	$ 1,084 50
1854....	212,275	172,821	385,196	1,346 30
1856....	159,803	460,892	620,196	1,767 98
1860....	263,120	1,360,993	1,624,113	
1862....	253,260	813,665	1,067,935	12,457 06
1863....	142,065	721,630	863,605	6,105 21
1864....	204,375	804,000	1,008,375	20,371 86
1865....	299,045	867,610	1,166,665	
1866....	376,625	900,115	1,276,740	25,376 68
1867....	917,550	1,665,580	2,582,139	28,597 36
1868....	903,660	2,002,271	2,905,931	35,355 95
1869....	1,021,185	2,460,491	3,511,376	52,235 86
1870....	1,247,305	2,789,419	4,056,724	85,446 29
1871....	1,411,410	2,616,889	4,028,299	75,753 36
1872....	1,325,203	2,225,425	3,850,628	40,857 85
1873....	1,746,821	2,524,105	3,824,985	51,131 83
1874....	1,291,541	2,509,310	3,890,851	54,199 68
1875....	1,253,108	2,324,168	3,567,276	43,758 58
1876....	1,421.915	2,320,135	3,742,050	39,586 04
1877....	1,572,660	3,069,998	4,642,658	47,405 97
1878....	1,706,295	3,060,440	4,766,735	43,129 09
1881....	1,664,766	3,039,066	4,713,832	41,729 08
1882....	1,821,485	2,734,170	4,555,655	

COUNTY REVENUE FUND, 1881.

Amount paid Treasurer,.....	$22,472 52	
Disbursements—		
By warrants drawn on fund,.....		$11,965 31
By transfers to road and bridge fund,.....		4,086 65
By transfer to poor fund,.....		1,115 09
By grand and petit jurors and grand jury witnesses,.....		1,377 25

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Amount paid Treasurer,	$ 9,807 59	
By warrants drawn on fund,		$14,444 22

PAUPERS' FUND.

Amount paid Treasurer,	$ 3,030 10	
By warrants drawn on fund,		$ 2,268 31
Amount of principal swamp land fund,	66,323 61	
Amount of principal township 59, range 37,	742 20	
Amount of principal township 60, range 37,	948 32	
Amount of principal township 61, range 37,	1,035 16	
Amount of principal township 62, range 37,	1,571 33	
Amount of principal township 59, range 38,	747 25	
Amount of principal township 60, range 38,	1,261 65	
Amount of principal township 61, range 38,	1,083 29	
Amount of principal township 62, range 38,	752 19	
Amount of principal township 60, range 39,	848 00	
Amount of principal township 61, range 39,	1,188 00	
Amount of principal township 62, range 39,	1,092 51	
Amount of principal township 60, range 40,	526 00	
Amount of principal township 61, range 40,	503 00	
Amount of principal township 62, range 40,	506 00	—$12,804 90
School fund arising from fines and forfeitures,	7,436 68	
Road and canal fund,	775 66	
Internal improvement fund,	2,751 97	
Town fund,	142 08	

The amount of outstanding warrants in the county amount to about $20,000.

J. H. C. CURTIS, Clerk.
By W. H. RICHARDS, Deputy Clerk.

An abstract of the assessor's books of Holt County, Missouri, for the year 1882.

L. P. GRAHAM, Assessor.

LAND BOOK.

Number of acres of land			277,457.45
Number of town lots			3,950
Number of tracts, land	4,400	value	$2,401,280
Number of town lots	3,950	value	332,890
Total	8,350		$2,734,170

PERSONAL BOOK.

	Number.	Value.
Horses	6,147	$ 241,645
Asses	16	1,025
Mules	1,727	84,825
Cattle	21,922	303,700
Sheep	4,413	5,225

	Number.	Value.
Hogs	37,951	118,840
Money, notes, bonds, &c		654,805
Bankers, capital stock		65,000
All other personal property		346,420
Total personal book		$1,821,485
Total land book, brought down		2,734,170
Land and personal		$4,555,655

The valuation of the real estate in the different towns is as follows:

Oregon, $98,975; Mound City, $80,980; Forest City, $45,945; Craig, $43,180; Corning, $19,445; Forbes, $3,165; Bigelow, $10,550; Maitland, $29,655; Richville, $720; Whig Valley, $250; Marietta, $25.

It will be seen from the above statement that Holt County, financially, is in a good condition. Her debt consists of county warrants, which will be paid during the next two years. These amount to about twenty thousand dollars. The county owes no other debts and is entirely free from bonded indebtedness to railroad or foreign corporations.

POLITICAL.

In the beginning there was but one party in Holt County—the Democratic. The distinction of Benton and anti-Benton grew up later. There were a few old Whigs in the county, but hardly enough to justify a party organization until, perhaps, 1850. The great Benton had long foreseen that the direction in which the ultra pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party led was without the pale of all compromise. Their cry was: "Slavery is national; liberty is sectional," meaning thereby that the condition of slavery was, under the National Constitution, such that the slaveholder could safely convey his slaves to any state in the Union, under that clause which declares "the citizens of each state shall have all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." Benton knew that this must lead to secession and war. He had a very large following in Holt County. Indeed, as most of the early settlers were from the border states of both sections, their sympathies were with him. Gradually, as the slave interest grew stronger, the anti-Benton wing became of greater weight.

As no newspaper was published in Holt County before 1857, it is difficult to get at the facts as to politics in Holt County prior to that date to ascertain who ran for offices and how candidates were nominated. In truth, the geographical position of Holt County, as well as the character of its population, made that system of compromising called by the radicals of all parties, "carrying water on both shoulders," and despised by them, an indispensable condition to success. The

lighter and more easily a man's principles sat upon him the more probable his success. One may imagine the position a candidate is in between two factions diametrically opposed, warring against each other to the knife, "the knife to the hilt," and whose votes he must have. What they want is "principle." What he wants is "votes." They suspect him for a rogue. He knows them for fools, or thinks he knows it. Such, doubtless, was the situation and opinions on one occasion, when the war between Benton and anti-Benton factions raged in Holt County at its highest and a congressional canvass was taking place. A candidate had called a meeting at Oregon to discuss the situation. A certain overcoat was fashionable at that time, as our elder readers may remember, which was so made that the wearer could turn it inside out or outside in. When he desired to present a rough, hairy exterior to the people or weather he turned the soft, smooth, delicate surface inside. Buttons all arranged to suit. The candidate wore one of these overcoats. When he rose to address the assembled sovereigns he took it off and requested a friend among the expectant hearers to hold it. Having spoken with his usual success and pleased the crowd with innumerable jokes, he subsided. What was his astonishment when he saw the "friend" who had been holding his two-sided overcoat raise it up before the crowd, and, explaining to them the style of garment, remarked: "Feller Citizens: I think as how its jist about this way with the Gineral, when he gits with a Benton man he wears his coat this side out; and when he gits with an anti-Bentonite he turns it tother side out," turning the coat to explain his meaning. The roar that followed may be imagined.

The first election of a general character ever held in Holt County, was in the fall of 1844. The order of the county court provides judges of elections for three or four townships. A congressman and some county officers were to be voted for. In 1846, July 6, the court made provision for another election of congressman and county officers, election to be held at Nodaway Township, at Lewis, Benton and Dallas Townships. In the list of officials the officers elected will be found. The county court regularly made provision for elections, and appointed judges for each election from the day they first assembled. The political history has little or no interest until we approach the days just preceding the rebellion. General James Craig, who was a pioneer settler of Holt County, and removed to St. Joseph, became congressman from the district, and served one or two terms, being succeeded by Judge E. H. Norton, of Platte County.

Early in the summer of 1857, the Holt County *News* was established, and to its files, and those of its successor, the *Sentinel*, to as late as 1875, now owned by Adam Klippel, of Portland, Oregon, we are indebted for much of the following information. The *News* for July 31, 1857, informs

the people that there is to be an election held for governor, supreme judge and a circuit judge, and "that the election will be held on one day only." We learn from it that Colonel Stewart and Major Rollins were the two candidates for governor, Stewart, anti-Benton, Rollins, Opposition Independent. The contest seems to have been hot and heavy. The *News* says "the two candidates for governor came to blows, over at Gallatin, last week."

The official vote of Holt County, as published a few numbers later, was as follows:

	Stewart.	Rollins.
Lewis Township	104	158
Nodaway Township	11	6
Benton Township	74	14
Dallas Township	20	14
Clay Township	10	8

For Supreme Judges—Gardenhire, 233; Scott, 162; Ryland, 330; Napton, 9; Richardson, 313; Adams 5 and Noel 53 votes.

For Circuit Judge, Norton received 397 votes, there being no opposing candidate.

The population of Holt County is given as follows in an issue of the paper in the fall of 1857: Males, 2,693; females, 2,432; slaves, 279; free, 2.

The returns for the election last held are given and show that Colonel Stewart was elected by 334 majority. It will be seen from the votes that the anti-Benton party was growing to be the stronger wing. During the succeeding year there was the usual lull in political matters that follows elections. As the summer of 1859 approached, some interest began to grow up concerning the coming contest, but it was entirely of a local nature. At this time the Forest City *Monitor* was published by J. R. Vanatta. The war waged during the summer of 1859, between the two papers, the sharpness of the contest turning almost entirely on the circuit clerkship. Mr. Ellzey VanBuskirk was the incumbent of that office, having held it with ability and to the satisfaction of the people for several years. He was again a candidate, and his cause was strongly espoused by the *News*, as representing its own and the Oregon interests. The Forest City interests, or rather, the newspaper interests on the other hand, of the *Monitor*, supported Mr. C. C. Hawkins. It was sought to get up some political feeling, but it would seem from the newspapers that the matter was almost entirely local and personal. This was, perhaps, the sharpest and most bitter election contest that ever raged in Holt County. The other offices to be filled were supreme judge and county clerk and surveyor, but the whole life and spirit of the controversy was around the circuit clerkship. A thousand things were said and done, as usual in such cases, which men ought to laugh at afterwards,

besides learning the lesson how utterly foolish it is to abuse each other, during a canvass for office, before the people. Let all other things be equal and it is certain the "best abused" man is sure to be elected. Moreover, it would seem to be the fact that public opinion espouses the old legal maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel." Popular sympathy grows stronger with the one most abused.

The result of the election held on the first Monday in August, 1859, was that W. A. Hall received in Holt County, a majority of 750 votes over all his competitors, who were Ewing and Adams. For circuit clerk, VanBuskirk got a majority of 443 over Hawkins. For county clerk, James Scott received a majority of 46 votes over the other two candidates, George E. Glass and Daniel David. S. C. Collins was elected surveyor without opposition. A very important question had been before the people at this time, and was voted on at this election: "Shall the county court take stock in the Platte Country Railroad, as per their order?" The exact vote on this question seems to have been undetermined, nor do we find it reported in the papers; but from subsequent proceedings we infer that it was not carried. The whole number of votes cast at this election, was 1,085.

The railroad question seems to have been warmly agitated, and many meetings were held. Men without any property to be taxed spoke wildly at them as to how much the county could give. Some spoke of donating from two to three hundred thousand dollars. As the population of Holt County was then barely five thousand souls, of whom not over four hundred paid taxes to any amount worth speaking of, this was a liberal appropriation of other people's money. The *News*, of November 20, 1859, says: "Twice the people have voted on the question, 'without points,' and twice defeated it." It says, "Let the points be named, so we may know what we vote for. Three points, Oregon, Forest City and Mound City. Our motto is *three points and the tax.*" During the whole autumn of 1859, there is little else of public interest agitated but this projected railway, to go through the Platte Country or Purchase, as it was originally called. On the 17th of February, it was announced that the stock subscribed by the county court was to be accepted, and operations were soon to commence, and on February 24, the *News* says: "The stock has been taken, and we have only to submit and trust to the honor of our county court to protect us." The judges of the county court at that time were Judges Williams, Canon and Gordon. The subsequent history of this railroad matter was brief, so far as the road was concerned; long, as to the payment of the bonds given. The outbreak of the war prevented its completion.

It is rather amusing to read in the *Holt County News*, of March, 1860, an editorial like the following: "The Hon. *Abel* Lincoln has been speaking in New England; fishing for a nomination. Being uncertain

as to success, he has charged from $50 to $200 for every speech." So generally unknown was that man, at that time, whose name ere twelve months had passed, was familiar to the people of the whole civilized world.

To write a political history of Holt and leave out the once forbidden topic of slavery, would be, indeed, to play Hamlet and leave out the character of Hamlet. The southern people habitually boasted of their attachment to the states of their birth. It was common to hear men declare with enthusiam that Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri were there native states; but rarely, if ever, did a man from the north, when asked as to his nativity, say more than the name of his state.

A little incident will illustrate the condition of feeling between the men of the two sections. A southern man, in denouncing a certain citizen through the paper, had ended by boasting that he "was a native of the glorious State of Missouri, and had there been educated." His opponent responded: "The Rev. gentleman boasts he was born in the State of Missouri and educated in the State of Missouri. I reply that I was born in the United States, and that I learned to read and write in the United States, and if it is not quite so large as Missouri, it is just as good a place."

We may be perfectly safe in assuming that the author of the latter was a northern man, and possibly "tainted with the heresy of anti-slavery," as it was then styled. Such facts and one we shall relate, will show the undercurrent of feeling, perhaps, better than a volume of disquisitions. While high above and all outside, every appearance indicated a people unanimous for what was called "the South," a deep undercurrent had set in that was sure to ally Missouri with the other cause.

The autumn of the year 1854 saw Kansas and Nebraska opened up for settlement. Our people, owing to proximity, were more interested in Kansas. Some few, however, made ventures in Nebraska, prominently Mr. Dick Brown, who gave the name to the very important town of Brownville. Some few engaged in the so-called "Border Ruffian raids." These raiders were not regarded with a friendly eye by the Benton men, and were but few in number. But from that time on the differences between the two wings of the party in Holt County grew in number and intensity. Meanwhile there grew up very slowly a sentiment hostile to slavery. This was confined to new comers from the eastern states, who had arrived here after the year 1855. No party was formed, but the quiet feeling kept growing. Not more than two or three persons had openly avowed their anti-slavery views. An incident that occurred will illustrate the condition of the feelings and the guarded manner in which the Free State men expressed themselves. The Southern Methodists were represented by a minister of most ultra views on the great political question. He was eloquent and loud in his

denunciations of the Free Soilers, and had frequently used the expression then in common use: "If those people do not like our institutions, let them leave the state. They are not obliged to stay here, but are bound to submit to the laws." This man happened to be a strong temperance man. Moreover, the dram shops began to be looked upon with an evil eye by the most radical pro-slavery men, because they were the only places where people did freely express their sentiments, and it must be confessed that the advocates of Free State doctrines very often were heard talking quite openly there, and some of them, perhaps for that very reason, were more liberal patrons of the dram shops. This preacher was therefore strongly encouraged by the other class to denounce intemperance. He had succeeded in getting up quite a temperance revival, when there appeared in the *Holt County News* of March 10, 1859, the only paper then published at Oregon, the following communication:

MR. EDITOR: I have hitherto hoped that we of Missouri would be left free from the fell spirit of fanaticism which rages so much in the North, especially in New England, but I very much fear the foul contagion is spreading. On a Sunday night, lately, I attended a meeting and was astonished, yes indignant, at hearing the minister pour forth the vials of his wrath against one of the most important and peculiar institutions of the State. I mean the manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing and drinking of intoxicating liquors. (I never did like to see a preacher meddle in politics.) Let me tell the reverend gentleman that the selling and drinking of intoxicants by the dram is licensed by the laws of Missouri; that these high-toned and ardent spirited gentlemen engaged in the traffic pay for the privilege to the State, and let me reiterate that the dramshops are "peculiar institutions" of Missouri, very peculiar indeed, as not over four or five States thus establish them by law, and being peculiar institutions, are they not therefore sacred? Let me tell him that not less than one hundred million dollars are invested in the liquor business, in all its ramifications, in the State. Let me also tell him that not less than fifty thousand persons in the State are engaged in the business, or deriving subsistence through it. Let me tell him, and he may wince under the information, that this peculiar species of property, and the traffic in it that makes him so indignant, unlike another kind of property that is the object of like fanatical assaults, are rapidly increasing in the State, thanks to the encouragement of law. What would the gentleman have? What is the object of such attacks on the rights and property of so many persons? Does he design to incite rebellion or insurrection? Such has been the result of this so-called temperance agitation wherever allowed. Perhaps he only wishes to reform the people, but let him beware lest he is attacking rights to property, for the men engaged in the manufacture and vending of spirits ardent, vinous and malt, have largely invested their capital therein, and if, by his agitation, the demand is diminished, the value of their property is lessened. Would he take bread out of their mouths? His Bible teaches him more charity. I do not uphold the abuse of liquor, but do say the use of it is favored by Scripture, as are also many things the infidel, fanat-

icism and abolitionism of the present age are against. Woe to the land of the Puritans for its heresies!

It is a pity this loud talk against our interests is apparently allowed by the Constitution of Missouri, an unfortunate section of which guarantees freedom of speech. Its framers never intended that section should be so construed as to allow attacks upon vested interests or lawful trade.

If the gentlemen don't like the laws of Missouri, why do they stay here? Why not go to Kansas, or some other wretched land where fanaticism has full sway, and the ears of conservatives are deafened by the loud tongues of women's rights, abolition, temperance, free love, freedom shriekers? If I do not like our laws, I am not obliged to stay here, am I? I am no advocate of lynch law, but I do say that unless these assaults on lawful traffic and property be nipped in the bud, there is no telling where the spirit of fanaticism may lead such gentlemen. The next thing we shall hear of some political preacher denouncing traffic in human beings—in mothers and babes. PRO-WHISKY.

So unfamiliar with the spirit of irony were the people against whom this missive was directed, that for some little time they really believed the writer was earnestly giving his sentiments. Like the men Sidney Smith spoke of, it "required a surgical operation to get a joke into their heads." Moreover, it was word for word in the very language customarily used in defending slavery. But gradually their attention was so called to it, that it began to operate upon them as doubtless designed. Of course, it delighted those whose feelings were enlisted on the other side. They from the very first had understood it, and for some time were accustomed to call themselves "Pro-Whisky" men, when questioned as to their politics.

The attack by John Brown on Virginia had the effect to excite terribly the pro-slavery element, and to place the moderate men at a great disadvantage in all the Border States. In fact, from that time till after the war began, the ultra pro-slavery men had all the advantage, owing to that very wild, insane act of Brown. It so thoroughly intimidated the men who were firmly opposing slavery in the Border States, but who knew of no other mode of action than that by and through the laws of the land. Men dreaded to even have it falsely alleged of them that they were incendiaries, insurrectionists, and, under the laws of the land, murderers, or that they were even suspected of sympathising with such men.

Early in the spring of 1860, the Democratic party of Holt appeared to be unanimously in favor of Claiborne F. Jackson for governor, and its organ declared that "he was the man to plant the flag of Democracy in triumph on the capital walls of Jefferson City." The paper said it was a dark time, and the outlook for 'our institutions' was most gloomy." The word "institutions" invariably meant slavery. One would suppose that all the interest and hopes of the five thousand people of Holt County, were involved in the status of two or three hundred black men,

women and children, as slaves. Nevertheless, the party that so absolutely ruled Holt at this time, expressed itself on all occasions as strongly devoted to the Union, proclaiming it was their "sole hope for maintainance and continuance of our institutions."

On the 14th of May, the Democracy of the district met in convention at Plattsburg, and resolved emphatically: "The Union! It must and shall be preserved," in approval and confirmation of the resolutions and proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, held April 9th, nominating Judge E. H. Norton for Congress. Jackson and Reynolds and the whole state ticket were to all appearance about to be unanimously supported by that party in Holt. The organ of the party published the celebrated letter of Yancy, which contained the expression: "Fire the southern heart," that became a proverb. "If we could do as our father's did—organize committees of public safety all over the cotton growing states, we shall fire the southern heart, instruct the southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized, concentrated effort, we can precipitate the cotton states into a revolution." Such were the concluding words of this missive, and the *News* asks the people of Holt if they are "willing to follow these seceders." It strongly denounces the position taken by those men.

By June, the various parties were preparing to hold their conventions to nominate candidates for the presidency, and the anxiety in Holt was most profound—too great for much outward show of excitement. The Moderators, that remnant of the old Whig party, and all those who would not vote with the Democrats on any terms, of whom, by this time, quite a number were in the county, were delighted to learn of Bell and Everett's nomination and acceptance. By this time, the Baltimore convention was in session, and it was evident had Douglas been nominated with any kind of approach towards harmony, he would have been cordially supported by the Democracy of North West Missouri.

The *News* of June 29, however, which had shown a disposition to sustain him, announces the disruption of the Baltimore convention, and bitterly blames the Douglas delegates as the cause of it. It says "their assumptions were too great for vassals to bear, much less for delegates equal to themselves. They had the might, not the right, to bring about the result which they sought, as they were from states that rarely, if ever, cast a Democratic vote in the Electoral College. We now have two sets of candidates in the field, Douglas and Fitzpatrick: Breckenridge and Lane." From that day on the *News* pursued a course better suited to the latitude of Alabama than of North Missouri. In a few days it tore down the names of Claiborne F. Jackson and of the others on the state ticket, denouncing them as traitors to the cause of Democracy. On the 24th of June Judge Norton, candidate for Congress, and Silas Woodson, for Circuit Judge, spoke at Oregon. Col. Branch, who ran as

a Republican for Congress, was "sick and could not appear." This is the first inkling we had that any one had ever ventured to run as a Republican for any office before the people of Holt. But the bitter hostility of the ultra pro-slavery Democrats towards the Douglas men made it quite safe. The Bell and Everett men were, on all occasions, warmly complimented by the Breckenridge party, while even the Black Republicans were regarded with some complacency by them, as contrasted with the advocates of "Squatter Sovereignty." "Anything to beat Douglas." At this time there occurred an incident that might have caused even bloodshed, but for the intense anxiety as to the result of the coming election. A colored man, named Williams, who for many years had lived at Council Bluffs, and was known to be a free man, was kidnapped and brought to Rock Port, where he escaped and was soon after arrested and confined in the jail at Oregon "for being found in the state without a permit." While there confined, previous to such time as he might be sold, under the statute provided in such cases, Dr. Blanchard and a Mr. Gaston, of Fremont County, Iowa, came to procure his discharge. He was taken, by writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Frazer. The two witnesses, Blanchard and Gaston, both known to be men of the highest respectability in Fremont County, Iowa, and as such known to many of our citizens, testified as to their knowledge of the status of the man, but could not swear as to the place of his birth or that his mother was a free woman when he was born.

The court, although no witnesses appeared against the man, remanded the poor fellow back to his prison. Great excitement arose at Council Bluffs. Fortunately the congressman for this district, Gen. James Craig, a man well and favorably known to every man, woman and child in Holt County, where he had formerly resided and practiced law at the county seat, had a brother who was then the sheriff of Pottawottomie County, in which county Council Bluffs is located. This man was sent by the people of that town, provided with authority and ample funds to act. He appeared, procured an attorney to assist, got an order from Judge John F. Williams, who resided above Mound City, to bring the prisoner before him. Night was the time chosen to act. The jailor was served with the writ, and the man was carried before the judge, surrounded by a guard sufficient to overawe any attempt to take him off by force. The judge, in five minutes, ordered his release, and he, with sheriff Craig, went on his way rejoicing.

In a few days the *News* announced that Messrs. Gaston and Blanchard, of Iowa, who had been after the kidnappers, passed through on their return home, "with the scoundrels in irons" who had been guilty of the crime. Justice requires us to add that it rejoiced over their capture, and that the Southern men of Southern blood and politics were the

most indignant and enraged at this daring assault upon the peace, the laws and sacred rights of man.

The excitement of this political contest culminated on the occasion of the meeting at Oregon, on Monday, July 22, when nearly all the county candidates were present. There were Messrs. Galen Crow and Samuel R. Young, who ran for representative. Mr. Young had held the position during the last term, much to the satisfaction of the people, was well known as a Democrat of the most reliable type, but did not suit the new school now dominating the South, so those of them in Holt County invited Mr. Crow to run. There were the candidates for several other offices present, among whom were Capt. Williams, of Forest City, and Harris and Judge Andrew Meyer, who were running for the county court judgeship. There also was Mr. George Lehmer, a merchant of Oregon and a Free State man in sentiment—personally very popular—who was a candidate for sheriff. These all spoke, as did several others. The county had been exhaustively canvassed by this time; meetings had been held at every important point, and this was the final winding up. It was very largely attended, and, to the surprise of some, all went off quietly and with good humor. On Monday, August 6th, the State election was held. The feeling in the county may be gathered from the vote:

For Governor—C. F. Jackson, (Douglas Democrat,) received 504 votes; H. Jackson, (Breckenridge Democrat), received 192 votes; Sample Orr, (Bell and Everett), received 258 votes; Gardenhire, (Republican), received 173 votes.

Congressman—E. H. Norton, (Douglas Democrat), received 838 votes; Scott, (Opposition), received 364 votes; Branch, (Independent Republican), 26 votes.

Circuit Judge—Silas Woodson received 1,018 votes; Pitt received 83 votes; Wilson received 104 votes.

Sheriff—Emerson received 425 votes; Lehmer received 348 votes; Poindexter received 319 votes; Harrol received 176 votes.

For Representative—Hon. S. R. Young received 524 votes; Galen Crow, 759 votes.

Frazer, Williams and Harris were elected as county judges; Chaddock, county treasurer, and Collins, assessor.

Here was a result to astound men who up to this time thought that they represented the sentiments of a great majority of the people in Holt County. Out of nearly twelve hundred voters, they could poll with all their efforts, only less than two hundred. Why, the despised Black Republicans polled almost as many, and if the vote of Lehmer, for sheriff, was any indication, he being notoriously a Free Soiler, they could even beat them. This would have served as a quietus to any but men frenzied by fanaticism; would have satisfied them that their politics were

utterly unsuited to Holt County. They called a great Breckenridge Democratic Convention, for September 1st, to meet at Oregon. Their report shows that the attendance was very slim, but that "they expected no more, and that all was done with firmness and in order." The most active members were James Foster, J. L. Reynolds, Dr. Howard, G. B. Thorp and James B Campbell. A club was organized. The Bell and Everett party also organized a club, in which George W. Crow and a Mr. Southall figured. The Douglas men organized also, and the Hon. S. R. Young, E. VanBuskirk, Levi Zook, Samuel Word, John F. Williams, Hiram Patterson, T. W. Collins and Dr. William L. Gordon figured as active members, as by the *News* report.

The *Courier*, of Forest City, edited by A. R. Conklin, was a Douglas Democrat organ, and boldly maintained its views in spite of threats from some of the Breckenridge men. Later in the progress of events, after the war began, Mr. Conklin was set upon by assassins, who fired upon and seriously wounded him. These assailants were moved entirely by their hatred of his course as a "Union saver."

An incident worth relating for its novelty and daring, is the fact of a Republican meeting having been held at the court house, in Oregon, on September 28, 1860. This was the first one ever held in Holt County by that party. The speakers were announced to be Dr. Landon, Republican elector of Buchanan County, and James T. Boynton, editor of the *Free Democrat*, a Republican paper of St. Joseph. Mr. Boynton only spoke. The meeting was quite well attended, and especially by leading pro-slavery men, who were curious to hear what any one could possibly say in favor of "Black Republicanism," as they invariably called it. Mr. Boynton, a youth of about twenty-three years, of handsome and very prepossessing appearance, exhibited wisdom and sagacity far beyond his years. Bold, firm and clear in the enunciation of his views, modest and polite before so many enemies, he won their good will from the start, and it is quite certain they would have protected him had any one ventured to disturb him after the first few minutes. The Republicans were delighted at his manly exposition of just what was their meaning and designs. The young man, who soon after left this country, carried the best wishes of all who heard him on that occasion. Of his subsequent career little or nothing is known to us. On the 24th of September Mr. T. P. Akers made a memorable speech in the court house. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett side. The Breckenridge men glorified greatly over it as such "a flattener of Douglas Squatter Sovereignty as would injure that cause in Holt County." At this time there were scarcely any persons in Holt County who were avowed adherents of Lincoln's cause. Clarke Irvine and the Rev. Stephen Blanchard had long been notoriously open and avowed Free Soilers, and perhaps had the other parties been asked how many such were in Holt County before

the recent state election, they would have responded by naming only those two.

By October 5, the *News* gave it up that Lincoln would be elected, and advised submission to him until his first overt act to infringe on "our rights." Soon after, Mr. A. R. Conklin took hold of the *News* and published it for a short time, at the same time conducting the *Courier*, of Forest City. As early as December 1st, we find the two papers denouncing James Buchanan for his fatal quiescence while secession was organizing, boldly, its plans right before him. A rather pertinent question is asked by the editor: "What will Lincoln do?" We give the reply in Lincoln's own language, because of its very striking matter-of-fact expression, its terseness and fitness. The *News* says Lincoln is known to be a very firm man where he has once determined, and here is his reply to the question: "What will we do? Old John Brown has been hung for treason against one state. Though slavery is wrong and he thought he was right, we cannot object, for he was guilty of bloodshed and treason against a state. So if you try to destroy this union, it will be our duty to deal with you as Old John Brown was dealt with by the state of Virginia."

By December 15 the thirty-seven thousand dollars of railroad bonds had been thrown upon the market, the company realizing but fifty per cent, owing to the secession attitude, and half the working force was withdrawn.

On the 2d of February the *News* had again changed. A Dr. J. Robinson, a native of Maine, but an old citizen and a rousing secessionist became editor. He was a man of some literary attainments, but seemed overruning with bitterness against the section of his birth, and indeed it had been a fact noted for years that the most intemperate proceedings of the pro-slavery party were instituted and conducted by northern men. The infamous Slavery Code of Kansas that made it death to utter certain anti-slavery sentiments, or to aid in any way a slave to escape, was the work of an Ohio man; and we ought never to forget that millions of people of the north of all the old parties, Whig, Democratic, Knownothing, native American, and even some Abolitionists gave all the aid and comfort they could by words to the secessionists of the south. These are facts of history well for us to bear in mind when we are disposed to bitterly inveigh against our brethren of the south. It is very evident that the secessionists of Holt County had determined, in spite of their small numbers, to have things their own way, trusting to the greater secession element throughout the state to compel the lesser to gravitate towards it.

A state convention having been called to meet on February 18, 1861, it was announced that Messrs. Singleton, of Andrew County; Griffith, of Nodaway County, and Baxter and Van Buskirk, of Holt

County, were candidates for the position of delegates to it. The *News* remarked that Mr. Prince L. Hudgens had consented to run. This man and Baxter were the prime favorites of the secessionists. Both were ministers of the gospel and eloquent speakers, Hudgens being a man of some celebrity as such. He also practiced law on occasions, uniting the two occupations somewhat as did the more famous H. Clay Dean. The declaration of the secessionists was that they "were not in favor of secession, but that, after exhausting all means of compromise of pending difficulties, then, in case of failure, if the other border states go south and the question is north or south, with the south we will go." As several of the states had put themselves out of the Union, as they said, and perhaps as their people thought, and the only question that could come up was that of compulsion or letting them go, this was a very plain declaration as to where these men intended to carry Missouri. The bitter contest resulted in the election of Van Buskirk, of Holt County, and Wilson, of Andrew County, who had also become a candidate.

The *News*, of February 23, announces this result, and adds that it is uncertain whether Hudgens or Baxter be the successful one. Hudgens, however, was chosen, as the result showed.

The sentiment of the Douglas men was well explained by the *Courier* at this time, which said that "if Lincoln discharges his duties under the constitution so far as our institutions are concerned, that is all we ask." Van Buskirk, the delegate to the convention, was an outspoken Douglas man, and the secessionists had no confidence or hope in him.

We find that at the presidential election the vote of Holt was thus: For Douglas, 453 votes; for Bell, 384 votes; for Lincoln, 202 votes, and for Breckenridge, only 171 votes. If at the state election the secessionists were astounded, at this result they were mortified. However, they could count on two-thirds of the Bell men in their later efforts. This gave them courage. An incident at Oregon, just after the news of Lincoln's election enraged them. About sunset loud guns were fired from several blacksmith shops, the detonations following and answering each other like echoes. "What means this?" they asked. They were told that the brawny iron-armed sons of the anvil were rejoicing at Lincoln's election! "It was time, indeed," they began to think, "to take some measures to stay the progress of abolitionism, lest the institutions of Missouri crumble."

The convention which had met immediately, almost, after the election, held a short session and adjourned in March to meet in December at Jefferson City. Its proceedings were violently denounced by the secessionists of Holt County. The sentiment of that body was, at this date, expressed by certain resolutions, that declared that it was opposed to any step being taken by Missouri looking to her withdrawal from the

Union, and opposed to "coercion by force of arms." Looking back on this it is easy to see that the convention felt its great responsibility and sought to preserve the peace by thus seeking to placate both parties. But see how rapidly revolutions educate people in the way they are tending. This resolution expressed what the secessionists of Holt County declared was their intention at the time of the election of delegates, but now nothing was more unsatisfactory. At the same time the Union men were just as rapidly being prepared to sacrifice every consideration in favor of the Union. The fight in the convention came up as an amendment to the resolutions "refusing to furnish men and money to aid the government in coercing a Confederate state." By the position men took on this it was clearly seen who were the real Union men and who were not to be depended on in that great crisis now approaching with fearful strides.

Willard P. Hall and John B. Henderson put themselves most prominently before the people as opposed to that amendment, while Prince L. Hudgens became one of the most conspicuous of all its friends.

Circuit court was to meet Monday, April 15, at Oregon. We know now that the secessionists secretly and very quietly prepared what is called by diplomatists a grand *Coup d' Etat*. Monday was to be for them as the gathering of the clans. Everything was prepared by them for such an exhibition as must intimidate the enemy by its moral weight. Success in this depended entirely on the impression to be made that it was impromptu—a manifestation on the spur of the moment from the overcharged hearts of an almost unanimous people. Of all this no Union man had even a suspicion.

So, when court met, all the leaders of the movement were there with their followers. After dinner, when it was time for court to reassemble, it was suggested to the judge that he allow the room to be occupied an hour or so for political purposes, agreeably to an old custom. The usual number of suitors, jurors, witnesses and lawyers were in attendance and, on that first day, it was always quite large. Besides the local attorneys at that time, Holt County being connected with Buchanan, there were commonly a large number of the St. Joseph bar here. On this day there were present very many lawyers from the other counties and from St. Joseph. The complaisant judge, Norton, gave the opportunity, as requested.

Mr. Prince L. Hudgens was soon upon the stand, and in the full flow of his eloquence. It was suggested that the crowd was too great for the room ; hundreds could not get in. There was an adjournment to the court house yard, which then contained a thrifty growth of young trees, and several large locusts among the number, sufficient for a comfortable shade on that very pleasant afternoon, where the orator for hours intoned the litany and creed of secessionism before hundreds of

his admirers and a few mere lookers-on. Hon. Willard P. Hall, of St. Joseph, was present. This gentleman was known as one of the foremost lawyers in the State, and had been ever most highly esteemed by all parties, and especially by those with whom he now disagreed so strongly. Circumstances were pointing to him as likely to be the chief of the Union men of Missouri. His course in the convention had embittered the Secessionists against him. There he sat, a conspicuous mark for the shafts aimed at him by the orator. When Hudgens ended, fair play entitled him to a hearing. Perhaps it had been pre-arranged that he should be put upon the stand to be insulted unless he receded from his position. He spoke with extreme moderation ; too much so, for the days that were hastening on. But of all things to be dreaded by men like him at that time was the least suspicion of having any sympathy with the hated and unfashionable "Black Republicans." To be in the society of one of them was intolerable. Mildly as he expressed himself, his arguments were too strong for the endurance of the excited Secessionists. Some men, who had heretofore always conducted themselves as gentlemen, howled and hooted at him, threatening violence against the "Union saver." He showed them that they were about to destroy the sole protection slavery had in all the civilized world, to wit, "the Union under the Constitution," and were moving the Canada line towards the Gulf of Mexico. But they would not tolerate even that talk. Unionists and Abolitionists were to them the same thing, and he was obliged to desist. It will be seen that in a few days these men were loudest in their denunciation of the slightest restriction on free speech, when the tables were turned and duly organized force was brought to bear upon them. Thus closed this memorable day for Holt County. Ere another session of court was held he who would have spoken as Mr. Hudgens did, on that day, would have done so at the imminent risk of his life ; the bold, proud leaders of Secession were fugitives, or with the rebel army ; the few who held the peculiar property comprehended under the term "institution," were exiles, their slaves virtually free, while of that great howling mob, whose manifestations so delighted the active intellects who created the demonstration, of that mob two-thirds were armed and equipped to destroy rebels by the great power that held the purse and sword of Government, and ever will do so, namely : the authorities that hold the offices in due course. The *News* came out in great staring capitals, headed : "Glory Enough for One Day!" "P. L. Hudgens Speaks!" "Southern Rights Triumphant!" "The People Speak!" It expressed great pity for Mr. Hall, and was grieved as well as surprised that he should place himself in such a position.

By the 27th of April, grim visaged war was indeed visible. The attack on Fort Sumpter and the call for 75,000 men and the almost

unanimous uprising of the whole north, showed the time at hand when there could no longer be any shuffling or prevarication by any person.

The busiest man in our district was the Reverend P. L. Hudgens, and Dr. Robinson with the Rev. Baxter, were most active in the county. The grand object was to "organize military companies to defend our institutions—merely to act on the defensive." At this time the expression, "Armed Neutrality," was much heard in the land.

The *News* informs us that "Whisky Bob Stewart is trying to hand Missouri over to the black Republicans." It declares that "we of Holt are too indifferent in this work of forming military companies."

In May (19th) the *News* admits the situation is considered dangerous. Shortly afterwards the paper was seized by Colonel E. Peabody, and a note on a bit of brown paper, in place of a regular issue, mentions that fact, and that it was returned to James Foster July 24, 1861. A few more issues, under secession control, inform us that home guards are organized at Nickols' Grove, Mound City, and other points. The Harney manifesto and the Price–Harney treaty are commented on by the last of May. The editor raves that "clanking chains are around him—fetters are on our limbs—gags in our mouths. In this land of liberty there is 'free speech' no longer." By the 22d of June, all pretense of even neutrality was thrown off. The secessionists of Holt cried, as did they all in other counties: "Come to the rescue—our sacred soil is invaded by the armed minions of Lincolnism." "Vile mercenaries surround us." "Citizens of Holt! Have you indeed the blood of freemen in your veins?" Governor Jackson had called for fifty thousand men, and the state authorities were at open war with the government of the Union. A strong federal force was at Kansas City, and Jackson was at Arrow Rock with two thousand men. The state convention had been called to meet on Monday, July 23d. It would seem that the loyal people of the northwestern counties had become nerved up. The *News* of July 20th says: "Among the persons taken at Maryville by the Lincoln mob, were the sheriff, and county and circuit clerks. So it seems that the Lincoln minions are assailing county, as well as state authorities?" This issue is presumably the last. J. W. Biggers is proclaimed as the editor, and his career was like that of the rocket.

From this time on, the condition of society in Holt County was by no means pleasant. The men who had insisted on bringing affairs to this crisis, who, from destroying free speech, and even thought on one subject, had come to the most absolute intolerance on all questions that displeased them, were now in turn silenced. Then came the role of the assassin. Foolish, ignorant men! Every bed they prepared for others, they had to lie upon themselves. A few men of education, some culture and ability, taught doctrines that demoralized the masses; set examples that recoiled terribly on their own heads. It should be a lesson forever

of the fearful responsibility resting on men who are looked up to as leaders in society.

For a short time the most prominent men of either party had to take their departure alternately, according as the power of the one or the other preponderated, till finally the secessionists had to leave entirely, and even those suspected of the least sympathy were not safe. Perhaps the occasion that did most to open their eyes to the possibilities they seem never to have dreamed of, was the visit of Colonel Peabody with some United States troops, at Oregon. A sentinel was quietly at night placed at the doors of each disloyal man. In the morning they found themselves prisoners.

The attempted assassination of Mr. Conklin, editor of the Forest City *Courier*, and the killing of a Mr. Smith, east of Oregon, were fearful examples set by those whom we must now call rebels. By the autumn, nearly all the men in Holt County capable of bearing arms, were either gone from home in the Union or rebel service, or were organized into active militia at home. The government of the state was soon in the hands of Union men. The Provisional Militia and six months' men did splendid service in preserving order, and holding Missouri fast to the Union. When their time expired the Missouri State Militia was organized for the war, armed and equipped and paid by the general government. Holt County contributed far more than her quota to the Union service, as her military history will show. Her political condition was one of extreme quiescence. She was entirely under control of the federal power. Disloyalists in sentiment had great hope until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, by which, though at first encouraged, they came finally to be cast down. There was literally no political agitation in Holt County for a long time.

Early in the spring of 1862, the Missouri State Militia had been organized, and a large number of the most active men in the county, among those left, entered Companies B and F, of the Fourth Missouri State Militia Cavalry Volunteers, W. S. Canon being Captain of Company B, and Alfred Walters, of Company F. George W. Kelly, son of the Colonel Kelly, who was one of the earliest pioneers of Holt County, was major of the regiment, and George Hall, brother of Willard P. Hall, was Colonel. Large numbers entered other companies. Later Company C, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, was organized, and composed almost entirely of Holt County men, Lieutenant Samuel Patterson acting as captain.

Throughout the county the slave property became demoralized almost in the very beginning and passed into Kansas. Bands of men called "Jayhawkers" visited Holt County from Kansas or Nebraska, with some citizens of the county to guide and instruct them. This was the opportunity of a bold and reckless class and they were quick to

seize upon it. Horses, mules and money were the real object, punishment of rebels and freedom of the slaves the pretext. It would be curious to know what must have been the reflections of these men, especially the largest slaveholders, on the condition during the winter and spring of 1861–2. It is not possible that their wildest suppositions ever proposed the sudden, overwhelming revolution in their affairs. Those who created the demonstration in the Court House Park on that memorable Monday in April were now fugitives or exiles, their property scattered to the four corners of the earth. In June, 1861, rejoicing as over permanent triumph at such petty affairs as the invasion by Pace of Oregon, capture of the court house and raising of a rebel flag thereupon, a fact that consolidated the Union element of the county; in July astounded unspeakably at the sight of United States troops in their midst and bewailing the loss of their liberties. Still they could assemble at various parts of the county, make plans and give each other counsel. Accustomed to ride on horseback, many of them passed much time in that way. But all this was ended after the jayhawkers visits. Thenceforth they had to go on foot. This stroke secured the peace of the county. After that there was no more danger of collisions between bands of Union and rebel men. Later, the encouragement given to the class of men engaged in plundering reacted, and the time came when the owner of good horses and mules was denounced as a rebel and robbed, regardless of his real status. Some men, as late as 1865–6, seemed to have forgotten that peace had returned, and regarded those who differed from them as without the protection of law. A notorious person, who had been indicted for robberies and murderous assaults perhaps twenty times during the war and the year following, and had escaped by the confusion of the times, was finally punished by imprisonment for some smaller offense, and broke jail. It is almost amusing to read that as late as the spring of 1867 some county officials, a militia major and other prominent citizens of an adjoining county, in another State whither he had fled, issued a certificate to the good people of Holt that they "knew him to have been a 'truly loyal' man during the war, to be a good citizen and a man of good character, and that his prosecution is malicious, and his sentence should be remitted." It is well to note, too, that the very radical newspaper, of the most ultra radical Republican county of the State, the *Holt County Sentinel*, publishing this, replied: "Certificates of loyalty during a rebellion some years ago are no excuse for crime to-day, and this man of *good character* is a fugitive from justice." This affair is at once a proof how far demoralization had gone, and of an early, happy convalescence.

Politically, of course, new men had come to the fore—men who, in the former state of things, never could have had an opportunity of recognition. At such times it is always the radical element that rules. The

county officers were entirely changed. Then might be witnessed the growth of a sentiment that should compel the abolition of slavery. At this point began the divergence between conservative unionism and radicalism. Here began the basis of the two parties that were to contend for several years over the conduct of the war and reconstruction after peace. Among a people so homogeneous as ours, what takes place in each county, illustrates the general spirit. One very striking fact is that some men who had been known in the state as most unrelenting, slaughter-breathing secessionists, became in a few days the very incarnation of hate towards the rebel cause. Charles D. Drake is an illustration of this, as in another state is General Logan. Mr. Drake had most to do with shaping the course of events for a few years in Missouri. Strange to say, those who had been noted as anti-slavery men and supporters of Lincoln, such men as Blair, Brown and Gardenhire became the representatives of a milder sentiment. The efforts of the administration to hold the border states and the need of conciliating and courting the representatives of those opposed to it, to the neglect of those who stood bound and pledged to that administration, may account for this.

Mr. B. F. Loan was elected to Congress from this district as a Radical Republican, and the successor of Judge Norton. He represented it two terms and figured among the most extreme of the fiery Radicals. Those who pursued a conservative course in the convention and elsewhere, became so unpopular that their moderation which had preserved Missouri to the Union was forgotten or disregarded by that element that succeeded those who by direct *felo de se* had left the places of power vacant. Mr. A. G. Hollister was chosen as representative.

The examples of violence and outrage set by the defunct faction were unhappily followed and improved upon, if such a word may be used in this connection. In 1863, a large number of those who had been misled into rebellion, as well as some few who had misled them, desired to return "home"—to that place to which in all times of despair the human heart is sure to turn. But for them it was home no longer. It was the fortress of enemies. Only by entering the Union service and donning the blue uniform, could their persons be made safe. Many did so. A few who did not, but ventured to remain, were driven out or assassinated. The Union men were alarmed at the idea of these men returning. They feared that they might influence many doubtful persons through the county to join with them in resisting the government, little knowing how entirely broken in spirit and changed these people were. During 1863–64, a lawless spirit was rampant. Martial law prevailed. Property was destroyed and lives taken in some cases, at some places within the county and along its borders. In the autumn of 1862, an order had been issued by the military authority controling the district,

General Loan commanding, which was very generally directed to the loyal men, requesting them to meet, organize and disarm every suspected person and house. This was literally and thoroughly obeyed. Thereafter the people known as sympathizers had no arms, and were liable to be abused by whoever might do so. They were completely at the mercy of ruffians, and often indebted for safety to those whom, in their days of pride and power, they most despised. Men found generous friends or mean, treacherous enemies often where they least expected.

After the expiration of the Provisional Militia service the whole ablebodied force of the state was organized into the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Holt County had several companies. On occasions men from these companies were detailed to go on duty at various points within the state. The Gamble government, that had succeeded upon the anarchy left by the Jackson rule, was deemed conservative. This was a loyal government, true to the Union and the Constitution to the death. But there was slavery, the everlasting bone of contention, even when no slaves were left. Now there were Union men and Union men—one class for the extirpation of slavery, the other "for the Union as it was." "What," exclaimed the former, "the Union as it was! Rebels back in power! Slavery reinstated! Never! From this height to which they have driven us, through fire and blood, we have caught a glimpse of the promised land, and, by all the powers of heaven and earth and, if it need be, hell, to that glorious land shall we carry this people." The others regarded these as "impracticables—insane." Yet who does not see now that had the Union been restored at any time after "Bull Run," ere three months the whole South must have been overrun by vast armies of men, with fire and sword, and the whole land, perhaps, drenched in the blood of civil war. Bull Run rang the death knell of slavery, and thenceforth the war, sectional in character, pursued its course. The leading Union men of Holt County were, almost to a man, Radical. Oregon was the center of Radicalism. When the next presidential election came round, Lincoln and McClellan, the opposing candidates, such was the condition that it was as much as a man's life was worth to openly declare himself for McClellan, at Oregon. At Forest City a different temper was manifest. The vote stood as follows, and is a perfect indication of the great changes wrought, the condition of sentiment prevailing at the different precincts and the general feeling. The whole vote of the county stood as follows: Lincoln received 673 votes, and McClellan received 81 votes.

By an order of the new convention, all offices of the county were vacated about May, 1865. The places of the incumbents were filled by appointment by the governor. Radicalism had triumphed in the State. Conservatism, which no doubt had held the state for the Union, was now hated by the dominating spirit which was born and nurtured through

and by hatred of slavery. Each spirit in its turn had served the cause of the Union, and been necessary to it.

During the winter of 1863–4, and summer and fall of 1864, there was often a very riotous and reckless feeling manifested by some militia men, and returned or furloughed soldiers, encouraged by some excessively loyal men, who had remained at home. The Gamble Government being conservative, had retained or enlisted as much of the Missouri State Militia as possible, with sentiments akin to its own. The more violent regiments or companies it sought to disband. It kept the Missouri State Militia under control of the more conservative officers as much as possible. One regiment (Penick's) had been disbanded. New regiments, or whole companies, of old ones, had been enlisted from those people called "paw-paws"—people who being southern, but not secessionists, or former sympathizers, or deserters, or discharged from the Confederate service, had been driven from their poor homes, and had subsisted on paw-paws in their retreats. The conduct of some of the Enrolled Missouri Militia companies was such that complaints were frequent. Inebriety, rioting, violence of every description, were the usual condition at some points where they were stationed. A common occurrence was for some of these men to assail some harmless sympathizer, abuse him, and only release him on his treating them. Old men and cripples were often the victims of these "braves." Such things were common in Holt County. Warned in vain repeatedly, that the government would disarm them unless they preserved order, and proved more subordinate to their officers, the state authorities finally compelled them to surrender their arms to the Paw-paw Militia. This created a bitter and vindictive hate, that gratified itself in blood. Captain Markwell, who had been commissioned as captain of one of the companies that had been recruited in place of a disbanded one, was murdered in cold blood by a few men who met him a few miles north of Oregon. He was deliberately shot down by the hand of murderers as ruthless as any that ever dogged the life from man; murdered as a sympathizer with rebellion by men who themselves were in open, flagrant rebellion against their own constituted authorities. Captain Markwell had very early seen the futility and hopelessness of the rebel movement, and had so entirely changed his views, that he was now enthusiastically sustaining Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. On the very day of the disarming of the insubordinates, he had halted his command just before it left town, and requested them to give three cheers for the Union. It was heartily given. "Now three cheers for the Proclamation of Emancipation," and the response was three hearty cheers. This man was loyal, with a high loyalty his murderers could never understand. When the report of his murder became known in Oregon, no darker hour, dark with horror and apprehension, ever rested over its people.

It became so certain that the war must end with the Union saved, as early as 1864, that the people of Holt soon began to find affairs settling down into the regular order. Population began to come in and people began to breathe freely. Militia business became at a discount, and men of great military (militia) genius, disappeared reluctantly from the public gaze. One of the first evidences that peace was returning, was the efforts made to establish a newspaper. In June, 1865, (30th day) appeared the first number of the *Holt County Sentinel*, under the management of Charles W. Bowman, a Holt County boy, who had been connected with the *News* in old days. A remark in his introduction will show how matters were: "There is a fine line drawn between radical union men in Holt, severing them in twain—a line so fine we can not tell where it begins and where it ends. We ought not to be able to draw such a line between loyal men, on the question of loyalty. On this there is one question only—a man is a patriot or a traitor. There is no neutral ground. If a man wishes to be thought loyal, he will act with radical Republicans. If he is a rebel outright or a sympathizer, mark if he does not identify himself with the Conservatives." This latter part is inconsistent with the former. The iron clad oath, we are told by the *Sentinel*, must be taken within sixty days after the 4th of July, 1865, by all voters, attorneys, bishops, priests, deacons—all officers, trustees, directors, etc. This oath was such that no one who ever sympathized could take it. Moreover, it provided for punishing any such that might take it. An innocent *suspect* dare not, for he was sure to be indicted. The constitution and oath were the work of Drake. Nothing but great public danger could have justified such an oath. The danger was over and here it was. It was the law until it might be declared unconstitutional. No hope for the disfranchised until the party in power should fall in two from its very magnitude. Blank oaths of loyalty were advertised and being sworn was the order of the day. Many farms at this time were advertised for sale that were owned by men who dare not return home, or felt it was unsafe to stay here. Land never was so cheap. The main political question was whether we should grant the ballot to the negro. On this, the radicals of Holt were almost a unit in its favor.

Over 500 men had left Holt County to enlist under the Union banner, and about one-half of our citizens had gone into the rebel service, and the population was quite small. Though the war was ended, yet our soldiers had not all been discharged. We notice that Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, at that time threatened to "sternly enforce the law as to the oaths of preachers and teachers!" So says the *Sentinel*.

Railroad talk revived and, in September, 1865, it was announced that Phelps proposed to take the contract to build from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph. Questions of some political interest in connection therewith came up later.

Rumors were thick as to brigands and robbers, during the fall of 1865 and for a year later. Men banded together and visited those obnoxious to them, ordering them to leave the country and robbing them of such valuables as they could find. Men of southern proclivities, who had served in Union armies and returned home with honorable discharges, were peculiarly liable to such visitations. Many of them lived under constant apprehensions, prepared to hide at a moment's notice. A visit to John C. Hinkle's house, by a band of these cowardly villains, who began to abuse a quiet, civil man they found there and robbed, caused Mr. Hinkle to fire upon them from his concealment. Of course the robbers fled, some of them crying, "Don't shoot—for God's sake!" This affair caused great excitement. Good men felt that this condition of things must end. The *Sentinel* exclaimed: "No man can be safe. Shall this county be ruled by thieves?" An old citizen, Mr. J. D. Perkins, had visited Holt County to sell some land. He was stopping for a few days with Mr. Poindexter, at Forest City. He had received a large payment, and one night was aroused from his sleep by armed men, in his room, who demanded his money. Not satisfied with what they found they took him out to hang him in the street, having surrounded the house and thus imprisoned the occupants. In the darkness and confusion the old man slipped away from the robbers. Mr. Perkins hastily left next day, after describing them. "They are well known to be in our midst," the *Sentinel* said. Such was the general intimidation that nothing was ever done towards punishing the depredators. It may not be improper to state here that, nearly, if not quite, all the ring-leaders in the worst of these affairs met with disgraceful ends—some with bloody deaths.

In January, 1866, the great question was as to who should be "superintendent of registration." Should it be one who would sternly enforce the oath called "iron clad," and discourage those who were "tainted?" The very fact that some men held such a position was enough to deter the timid from registering their names. On the other hand, if a man held the place who was not exactly "all right" himself, what a prospect was this for the weak and feeble opposition to gather strength. This was the most interesting question to the various counties for no little time. Captain Edgar H. Allen was proposed very generally, and, soon after, received the position. At this time there were signs of a split in the one party that ruled the county. The *Sentinel* expresses itself as satisfied with the result of the convention that nominated, unanimously, Captain Allen for superintendent, but promises to handle some men without gloves hereafter. At this time Mr. A. M. Swan has arrived in Holt County, and proposes to stir up old Fogydom, on the questions of roads, bridges, schools, an academy for Holt County, a soldiers' monument, a brass band, railroads, sidewalks, a history, general modes of doing business, weights, measures, wages and some other matters. He

and Mr. I. C. Buzic, of Mound City, began to move actively in politics. Prior to this time and just before the end of the war, the Radical managers had laid their plans to hold the soldier vote. The greater majority of the soldiers had voted the Democratic ticket before the war. How very easy it would be to have them vote that ticket again, unless means were taken to prevent it. And it must be confessed that there was not that bitter animosity in the breasts of soldiers towards the "moderates and conservatives" that existed among the civilians. The manner in which this policy was carried out was long seen in the vote that gave Holt County the title of "Banner Republican County of Missouri." The first principle of that policy was "give all the offices to returned soldiers who have influence with their comrades." By neglect of the same policy, some counties were, ere long, about equally divided between the two parties.

The only political excitement in the spring of 1866, was the quarrel between President Johnson and Congress. A great mass convention was called for March 24, headed, "Shall Rebels Rule the Nation? Shall Freedmen again be at the Rebels' mercy? Shall traitors and Copperheads shake hands in the capitol of our nation over 'the Union as it was —the Constitution as it is?' These are the tremenduous questions of the hour." Meetings were held, and there was much speaking and resolving against Johnson "for his veto of the Freedman's Bill and addressing a rebel mob and being applauded by it." Radical Congress clubs were organized and holding celebrations where Johnson was denounced as false to the principles of the party that elected him. Swan, Buzic, Markland, Irvine, I. C. Parker, of St. Joseph, and Mr. Sherman of the same place spoke at the meetings and clubs.

Daring robberies were frequent all over the country. Guerrillas in open day perpetrated their acts of violence and rapine occasionally. It was then some men learned with what ease and impunity a few can enter a town and rob the surprised citizens. Some wondered that no one had as yet originated the art and mystery of robbing railroad trains and doubtless at this time was planted the seed of what later did result in systematic train robbery. The stage was robbed one afternoon in the upper part of the county. Two passengers only were in it, Mr. A. M. Swan, and a Mr. Clark, of Illinois. A few days previous, Swan, in company with Mr. William Kaucher, the sheriff, and A. N. Ruley, had been robbed by these men, in the afternoon, as they were coming to Oregon in a carriage.

In July, 1866, the *Sentinel* urges that "the Germans should have recognition by the radical party. Holt County had been settled thirty-five years. It would have been settled as many centuries by some people ere it would have produced a respectable apple or a domestic grape, but for the Germans." It was declared by some one in its columns that

"when natives assumed the traitor's badge, or occupied neutral ground, and the few loyal men knew not which way to turn for consolation or for comfort, and the spies of secession were moving everywhere on the hunt for true men to spot and destroy them, the sound of the German language was always the music of the Union and the brogue of Hans synonymous with friendship and freedom."

The early part of the campaign of the fall of 1866 was very bitter between the friends of Parker, and Loan, of St. Joseph, on the congressional question. Finally Parker withdrew and ran for circuit attorney.

The November election resulted in the choice of Loan for congressman, Buzic for representative, Captain Allen for circuit clerk, Captain Roecker for sheriff, Davis for county clerk, Captain Baskins for superintendent of registration and Bonham, of Andrew County, was elected state senator.

As an evidence of the condition of parties, we give the vote: The whole vote cast was 807—Loan received 762; Hawley, opposition, got 45. The contest of this election turned mostly the question of bolting a nomination or two, and there was some bitterness displayed by friends of the bolting candidates and the others—all confined, however, within the only party then controlling or manifesting existence.

The first suggestions about building a poor house were made during the autumn and winter of 1866 and 1867. The president vetoed the freedman's bill, and gave parties ground for difference. The radicals of Holt and the Northwest failed not to use this veto as a lever. Representative Buzic, in the House, offered resolutions endorsing the proposition of Congressman Loan, to impeach the president. When party split rages high, he who rails loudest is most popular in his faction. At such times, very ordinary men come to the fore. Throughout the land those who denounced the president most became most conspicuous for a time. This was the political complexion until after the impeachment trial, and the blind rage of men subsided.

The railroad was no longer a political question. It was now completed to Bartlett from Council Bluffs, and the directors had agreed to finish it to St. Joseph. By February, 1867, it was announced that the company had forever abandoned all idea of using the old roadbed because of its worthless construction and the heavy grade of its route. The bottom route was adopted, because it was almost perfectly level.

The dramshop question was more strongly agitated during the winter and spring of 1867 than ever before or since. Petitions against license poured into the county court. Those favorable to license took the ground that the court could not refuse to license if the party asking it complied with the requirements of the law in all respects. Those opposed maintained that the power of the court was absolute, and that though every voter in the county petitioned for license the court might

lawfully refuse. The discussion before the court occupied two days. The decision was averse to the granting of licenses. The case was carried to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the county court, declaring the whole matter as to not granting the license was entirely within the power of county courts.

The bill to grant state aid to railroads passed the legislature this session. There was some talk as to the propriety of this among the people of Holt County, and for the first time they had their attention directed to the influence of corporations over legislation, and *how that influence over their members was obtained.* The seed of future agitation on the Grange subject was planted here.

The alarm from guerillas had by no means subsided, and reports of terrible outrages were frequent from neighboring counties. A certain toast drank in the streets of Easton, Missouri, by a robber band, became proverbial among some classes for a time. It ran thus: "Here is luck to the man that pulled the trigger that fired the gun that killed the man who freed the nigger."

Efforts were made to get more aid for railroads. Three hundred thousand dollars were asked for from the people of Holt and adjoining counties. St. Joseph granted $210,000 out of this amount. One speaker, at a meeting in Holt, said he would ask its people for only $25,000, in consideration of how much they had lost from the previous grant. Some one very pertinently asked, through the papers, "If the Platte Country Railroad Company got $1,100,000 and expended only $500,000 in building a worthless roadbed and ran off with the remainder, after going before us pledged to finish the work, what security have we that Joy & Co. will do any better?" By this time, August 9, 1867, the Missouri River had left Forest City, and the people were practically without a landing, so it was very necessary to have a railroad.

The impeachment of the President was the great question of general agitation in September, 1867. Stanton had been removed, Grant had accepted the office against Stanton's protest; Sheridan had been removed from the Fifth District and Grant had publicly protested against that act of the President. People were looking about for candidates for the next Presidential campaign. The radicals of Holt had as yet no confidence in Grant. The *Sentinel* says: "So far Grant has left us in doubt as to his position. But we have Chase, Stanton, Colfax and others, about whom there is no doubt." There was some talk of negro suffrage at the time. A court of common pleas for Holt was agitated and arrangements made to get a bill through. But there were so many aspirants for the position of judge of that still subjective court it embarrassed the projectors. It was asked, too, by some, whether men who never even read law were fit for such office? The matter was

finally settled by the bill giving four terms of the Circuit Court to Holt County instead of two, as heretofore.

The greenback question first loomed up about January, 1868. One party proposed the payment of the 5.10 and 10.40 bonds in greenbacks. The Republicans said they were payable in gold. The *Sentinel* calls on the radicals to be up and doing; reproves them for their apathy. A great meeting of the party was to come off at Jefferson City, February 22d. "Drake, that mighty pillar of Republicanism," issued a proclamation to the people. All this was in anticipation of the impeachment trial and its results. If it succeeded, civil war was almost certain to follow, for once more party rage and violence was preparing, behind the forms of law or under pretext of law, to carry matters to extremities. Four leading Republicans voted against the impeachment and all was quiet thenceforth.

The nomination of General Grant was hailed with satisfaction by the great mass of voters in the county. I. C. Parker was nominated for Congress, subject to the action of the proper convention, which nominated Col. Asper, of Chillicothe, Parker running for Judge.

The first effort to revive the Democratic party in the county, was made preparatory to this campaign. In July, the *Expose* began to be published at Forest City, and announced its "policy to be opposition to the party whose object is to make the national debt as light as possible on the bond holding aristocrats." A convention of that party was held at Forest City, at which appeared several of the quondam rulers in party politics of the ante-bellum days. The *Sentinel* spoke of it as quite a reminder of old times. The Republicans of the state ran McClurg for governor; the Democrats ran Phelps, with Norman J. Coleman for lieutenant governor, Oliver, of St. Joseph, for congress. Charles D. Drake canvassed Northwest Missouri, and visited Holt County.

The vote at the fall election in Holt County showed that Grant received 1,080; Seymour, 137.

For congress, Asper received 1,020 votes, and Oliver 165. This vote on congressman was the most reliable test of each party's strength, for personal popularity drew Democratic votes to Grant, while there was nothing in the circumstances, or antecedents of Asper and Oliver, to give either of them more or less than the normal strength of their parties.

Parker was elected circuit judge, Roseberry, of Nodaway County, state senator, Glenn was elected representative, Asper was chosen for congress, and the state gave Grant a very great majority. In this election the Republican newspapers claim that Holt County showed herself the banner Republican county of the state, having given over eighty-seven per cent. of her vote for that party.

Mr. Bowman retiring from the *Sentinel*, Mr. A. N. Ruley, former circuit clerk, assumed the control, February 5, 1869. Mr. Ruley had

held the clerkship from the time the offices had been generally vacated by an order during the war.

The war spirit died down slowly, though some few seemed desirous of keeping it up, finding occupation and importance going with it. One of the last reminders of a time lately passed, was an order published March 19, 1869, as follows :

"Members of late Company A, Order 107, can get discharges by calling on the undersigned. CAPT. G. W. BASKINS."

The poor house question was sharply revived by the publication of a statement that a poor woman died of starvation. The folly, improvidence and stupidity of pretending to care for the poor, by a system of doling out thousands of dollars annually, and then letting the poor suffer, was so shown up that the court took decisive steps, and soon erected the present county infirmary.

In July, 1869, Mr. Adam Klippel took charge of the *Sentinel*, which he thereafter published for several years. There was a complete calm in politics until in 1870, the negro and rebel suffrage question began to come up. Never did any party manage with greater wisdom than did the Democratic party of Missouri at this time. With all against them, they waited and watched events. Meeting at Jefferson City, March 18, 1870, they merely resolved it was inexpedient to nominate. If aid to that party did not come from the Republicans, its case was hopeless. The Republican, like old Rome, "labored with its own bigness." The suffrage question was still agitated. "Would it do to give it to the black and withhold it from white men, by continuing the iron-clad oath and stern registration?" Every man of the dominant party felt that a large number of men, who were in all respects the very best citizens, were kept from the polls. Every man could point to individual instances and say it is a shame that such and such men have to stand back like former slaves. The sympathy was great and growing, but one false step by office seeking Democrats, might ruin all.

The Democrats, except in here and there a county, were not going to take that step. So when the Republican Convention met at Jefferson City, September, 1870, after a stormy session of three days, it divided. One faction said the time had come when the people should vote on the question. The other faction was willing that the question should be put to the people whether the time had really come. Two tickets were in the field. The Republicans of Holt. County were for the McClurg, or more radical faction. Parker was nominated for Congress by just one vote, over Asper, who had served but one term. The *Sentinel* warned the Republicans that they were confronted by a strong opposing minority. Carl Schurz visited Holt County, canvassing for the Liberals, or B. Gratz Brown men. At first it was rumored that Col. Asper would

bolt also. The *Expose*, of Forest City, which had been purchased by the Bowman Brothers and changed to the *Independent*, was the organ of the Independents. D. P. Ballard, who was the regular nominee of the Republicans for representative, had lately taken charge of it, and most unaccountably bolted his own ticket and certain success, and turned in to denouncing his whilom confreres; an anomaly in politics. The county committee, in view of the short time, merely recommended that Capt. Robinson, of Forest City, be voted for as the regular nominee. A few men ran as Independents. At the election the entire radical Republican ticket for the county was victorious, with the exception of Horace Cooper, for probate judge, who was defeated by R. H. Russel, Democrat. McClurg, for governor, got 413 majority over Brown. For supreme judge, Wagner got 1,222 votes; there being no opposition, this vote shows the strength of the county. Parker was elected to Congress; Kelly was chosen judge; Robinson representative by 473 majority. In the State, however, the Liberals triumphed by a very great majority, and thus ended the rule of the undivided Republican party in Missouri.

At Oregon there was held a jollification over the results in the county and district, while at Forest City there was a similar demonstration for the liberal success in the state. The constitutional amendments were also adopted by a great majority, and freedom, with equal rights, for the first time ruled the state.

In April, 1871, we hear the first public complaints of the railroads, that soon culminated in the Granger movements. In June Valandigham proclaimed the New Departure of the Democratic party. Efforts were, at this time, made to unite the Republican party once more. In Holt County that effort was powerfully aided by the call to reorganize the Democratic party once more and the convention at Forest City. The attendance was represented, by the *Sentinel*, as quite large and enthusiastic. The most prominent actors in it were Messrs. Russel, Scott, Levi Zook, Dr. Johnson of Craig, J. W. Stokes, Harry A. Buel of the *Arago Press*, J. W. Collins and others.

There was a special election for circuit judge and attorney, at which Kelley, for judge, received 814 votes and Collins, his Democratic opponent, 656 votes, and Dungan, Republican, for circuit attorney, received 905, and Byrd 435 votes. This election, as a trial of strength between the two parties in the county, under the new state of things, was most interesting. The vote for judge showed the full strength of each party, under tremendous efforts.

We have now given an impartial account of the political affairs of Holt County, in connection with those of the state and nation, as well as those confined strictly to the county itself, in as brief a manner as we were able. We have seen it first under control, absolutely, of one party —have seen that party divide—one wing rushing into sectional and civil

war. Then we have seen it under a half civil, half military rule, finally emerging out under control, as absolute, of a party whose very existence was at one time not tolerated by its citizens. We have witnessed the long triumph and rule of that party, till finally, in the very nature of things, it must fall apart—one faction to rule the state, the other, and more radical, to still hold the reigns of power in Holt County, though ruined in the state. We have witnessed the first faint attempts of an opposition party at forming within the county, and have seen how, on a well contested field, out of 1,470 votes cast, it received 656 of them, a result that every generous, intelligent mind should rejoice over. For, if the past twenty-five years have taught us anything, it is the danger to our free institutions of the absolute rule of one party, for virtue and truth still flee, as of old, from all places where power is unquestioned.

Since that memorable day of the meeting in the court house park, when an excited mob of secessionists made men of order and peace tremble not only for themselves, but for all that was held most dear and sacred—since that time, two-thirds of all the people then living, have gone to the land of shadows; boys then sporting thoughtlessly, have become middle aged men—lisping babes are active voters. The whole destiny of the country is now in the hands of those who then were infants. As to the Southern States, of over one million and one hundred and twenty-four thousand men, whom that day saw in proud and vigorous life, ready and determined to battle for their cause, ere four years had passed away, over six hundred and sixty thousand had been killed or disabled; more by many thousands than all their men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years! "Half a generation of men dead or disabled!" Such were the reflections of men in the days of 1865. Since that year, in due course of nature, half of all the people then living have died, and in those Southern States all the slaves have been made free, and all their adult men advanced to the dignity of equal voters. Surely the day has come long since for us to forget that such wild times ever have been, and to look with contempt upon those who would try to perpetuate in fresh bosoms the seeds of ancient, sectional hatred between North and South.

The election that followed, when Grant and Greeley ran as candidates for President, showed that Holt County could cast 2,248 votes, out of which she gave Grant 557 majority, and to Parker, for congress, 434 majority.

To bring the political history of Holt County down to a day later than 1871, is not desirable. We reserve that for our successor in the next generation. Some changes were made in the congressional district, by which the Democratic party secured the congressman for the two terms succeeding Judge Parker's, Mr. David Rea, of Andrew County, being elected. Holt County, though still giving a Republican majority,

her vote for that party is not so great as it was, and in some instances she has selected Democrats for important county offices, within late years. During the last two elections for congressmen she cast her vote for Mr. Nicholas Ford, the Greenback candidate. This was done by a coalescence between the Republicans and Greenbackers, which was made, not only in the county, but in the district, and succeeded in electing Mr. Ford, the present congressman, both times. But the county gave a majority at every presidential election for the Republican candidates for the office of President.



CHAPTER XXIV.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The office of circuit judge was first, as above stated, filled by the appointment, in 1841, of General David R. Atchison, who served till 1843. The other judges, in succession, have been : Henderson Young, from 1843 to 1846; Solomon L. Leonard, 1846 to 1851 ; William B. Almond, 1851 to 1852 ; Elijah H. Norton, 1852 to 1860 ; Silas Woodson, 1860 to 1864 ; William Heren, 1864 to 1869 ; Isaac C. Parker, 1869 to 1871 ; Bennett Pike, 1871 to 1872 ; Henry S. Kelley, 1872 to 1874 ; Henry S. Kelley, 1874 to 1880.

The following have filled the office of circuit clerk : Andrew S. Hughes, from March, 1841, to June, 1841 ; Bayless B. Grigsby, from June, 1841, to 1846 ; John Collins, 1846 to 1853 ; E. VanBuskirk, 1853 to 1865 ; A. N. Ruley (appointed), 1865 to 1866 ; E. L. Allen, 1866 to 1874 ; William A. Gardner, 1874 to 1878 ; W. R. Springer, 1878. Mr. Springer is the present incumbent.

William F. Taylor, the first to fill the office of recorder of Holt County, was elected to that position in 1874. Mr. Soper, on the resignation of Taylor, in 1878, was appointed to the position, which he continued to hold till the election of his successor, Daniel Zachman, in 1878. He entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1879, and is now (1882) the recorder.

The following composed the county courts of Holt County from the first organization of the same, in March, 1841 :

From March, 1841, to September, 1841, Harmon G. Noland, Joshua Adkins and James Crowley.

From September, 1841, to September, 1842, Harmon G. Noland, James Crowley and James Kimsey.

From September, 1842, to July, 1845, John W. Kelley, John Stewart and James Kimsey.

From July, 1845, to October, 1845, John W. Kelley, James Kimsey and Samuel Watson.

From October, 1845, to October, 1850, Samuel Watson, T. V. Dickey and John Gibson.

From October, 1850, to February, 1854, Samuel Watson, John Gibson and John Dozier.

From February, 1854, to May, 1854, John Dozier and John Gibson.

From May, 1854, to November, 1854, John Dozier, Samuel R. Canon and Michael Byrd.

From November, 1854, to June, 1860, Samuel R. Canon, William L. Gordon and John F. Williams.

From June, 1860, to March, 1862, John F. Williams, B. B. Frazer and J. P. Harris.

From March, 1862, to May, 1862, John F. Williams, J. P. Harris and R. H. Russel.

From May, 1862, to February, 1863, R. H. Russel, Andrew Meyer and I. H. Iddings.

From February, 1863, to March, 1865, R. H. Russel, I. H. Iddings and Harvey L. Willians.

From March, 1865, to May, 1865, R. H. Russel, George Blair and Harvey L. Williams.

From May, 1865, to December, 1866, A. J. Evans, George McIntyre and Samuel Thompson.

From December, 1866, to December, 1870, George McIntyre, Solomon Lehmer and George P. Skeels.

From December, 1870, to December, 1872, Solomon Lehmer, George P. Skeels and Richard Collison.

From December, 1872, to December, 1874, George P. Skeels, Richard Collison and George Anderson.

From December, 1874 to December, 1878, Richard Collison, George Anderson and Daniel VanWormer.

From December, 1878, to December, 1880, Thomas W. McCoy, W. H. Poynter and Henry Bungenstock.

December, 1880, Bruce Earl, Daniel Hiatt and James R. Bradford.

Up to the date of John Collins' term (1853), the circuit clerk filled the offices of county clerk and recorder.

The first election for county clerk occurred in 1852. Their names and terms of office were as follows: Alfred B. Mullins, from 1853 to 1856; James Scott, from 1856 to 1865; Warren B. Davis, from 1865 to 1870; Albert Roecker, from 1870 to 1875; John H. C. Curtis, from 1875, present clerk.

The following have been sheriffs of Holt County during the periods annexed to their names: Richard M. Barkhurst from 1841 to 1842; Robert H. Russel, from 1842 to 1846; Frank M. Polluck, from 1846 to 1850; William D. Beeler, from 1850 to 1854; John L. Dozier, from 1854 to 1856; Galen Crow, from 1856 to 1860; Robert G. Emmerson from 1860 to 1862; William Kaucher, from 1862 to 1866; Albert Roecker, from 1866 to 1870; Moses M. Smith, from 1870 to 1872; William G. McIntyre, from 1872 to 1874; Stephen F. Lucas, from 1874 to 1878; Wm H. Frame, from 1878 to 1880; William H. Frame, re-elected 1880.

COLLECTORS.

Up to the year 1872, the sheriff of the county was ex-officio collector. The first elected to the latter office on its separation, was Moses M. Smith, who served from 1872 to 1874; succeeded by William G. McIntyre, from 1874 to 1876; Samuel Morrison, from 1876 to 1878; Fred. Meyer, from 1878 to 1880; Samuel Morrison, from 1880.

PROBATE JUDGE.

By an act passed by the Legislature during the session of 1868–69, the office of probate judge was created in and for Holt County. At the fall election of 1869, R. H. Russel was elected to the position, and entered upon his duties, January, 1870. Notwithstanding the fact that Holt County is largely Republican, he has been continuously, though a Democrat, re-elected to the office which he still (1882) continues to hold.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The duties of this office were, at first, performed by the circuit clerk, and after the creation of the office of county clerk, by the latter officer.

Since 1865, when it was made a separate office, the position has been filled as follows: Edgar L Allen, from 1865 to 1866; Stephen Blanchard, from 1866 to 1870; Frank Gordon, from 1870 to 1872; Erastus Eyerly, from 1872 to 1875; Edward Anibal, from 1877 to 1879; John Anderson, from 1879 to 1881. John Anderson re-elected, 1881.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The first county surveyor, appointed by the county court, was David Templeton, in 1841. In 1842 he was elected to the same office, which he filled till 1846, when he was succeeded by S. C. Collins, who held the office, by continuous re-election, for twenty years, at the end of which period he positively declined the position, for the duties of which he had so long proved himself eminently fitted. In 1866 Franklin Davis was elected his successor. He, however, died in office, and Jason Marshall was appointed his successor. William McCoy, in turn, succeeded him, followed by William Morris, who was re-elected in 1880.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Gilbert Ray was the first to hold the office of treasurer of Holt County. He was appointed at the September term of the county court, in 1841.

Circuit Attorneys—I. N. Jones, 1846; L. Archer, 1849; James Craig, 1852; J. M. Bassett, 1857; Joseph P. Grubb, 1862; I. C. Parker,

1864; Jeff. Chandler, 1866, and B. K. Davis, 1868. The office of circuit attorney was abolished before the term of B. K. Davis expired.

Representatives—R. M. Barkhurst, Stephen Cooper, James Craig, James Foster, A. J. Hollister, Samuel Waton, John W. Kelley, Galen Crow, Ira Busick, John H. Glenn, H. K. S. Robinson, S. R. Young, R. D. Markland, B. O. Cowan, John Shrantz and James Limbird, present incumbent.

Senators—Ed. Celly; Gen. R. A. Wilson, ——; William Herron, 1862; P. A. Thompson, 1864; D. Bonham, 1866; M. G. Roseberry, 1868; A. E. Wyatt, 1872; Thomas H. Parrish, 1876, and T. C. Dungan, 1880.



CHAPTER XXV.

GOLD SEEKERS OF 1849.

"The plague of gold strikes far and near—
And deep and strong it enters;
Our thoughts grow blank, our words grow strange
We cheer the pale gold diggers;
Each soul is worth so much on 'change,
And marked like sheep with figures."

No doubt, the desire for gold has been the mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county, from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue till remote ages. Generally, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift and industry. On one occasion, it passed the bounds of reason, and assumed the character of a mania.

This mania broke out in the fall of 1848, when stories began to be spread abroad of the wonderful riches of the placer mines of California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of the gold diggers. The papers were replete with the most extravagant stories, and yet the excitement was so great, that the gravest and most incredulous men were smitten with the contagion, and hurriedly left their homes and all that was dear to them on earth, to try the dangers, difficulties and uncertainties of hunting gold.

In the St. Joseph *Gazette*, of October 27, 1848, the only newspaper published at that early period in this section, we find the following: "An immense bed of gold, one hundred miles in extent, has been discovered in California, on American Fork and Feather Rivers, tributaries of the Sacramento and Monterey. Mr. Colton, of the *Alcalde* of Monterey, states that the gold is found in the sands in grains resembling squirrel shot flattened out. Some grains weigh one ounce each. It is obtained by washing out the sand in any vessel from a tea-saucer to a warming-pan. A single person can gather an ounce or two per day, some even a hundred dollars worth. Two thousand whites and as many Indians are on the grounds. All the American settlements are deserted, and farming nearly suspended. The women only remain in the settlements. Sailors and captains desert their ships to go to the gold regions, and laborers refuse ten dollars a day to work on the farms. Mr. Colton

says: One man who resides next door to me, gathered five hundred dollars' worth in six days. He has one lump which weighs over one ounce. A trough, such as you feed pigs in, will bring in the gold regions, fifty dollars. Put a piece of sheet iron, with holes punched in it, and it will bring a hundred. My friend, J. R., paid sixteen dollars for a little basket, and his companion gave twenty dollars for a teapot, all to wash gold in. More than twenty-eight thousand dollars worth had been collected. Governor Mason and his aid have gone to the district, which is five days' journey from Monterey.

The sailors have gone for gold from their ships, and the soldiers from their camps, for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was compelled to ship an entirely new crew, and pay each fifty dollars per month. No one can be hired to dig gold short of sixteen or twenty dollars per day. Every man prefers to work on his own hook; he may make less than the wages offered, but he has a chance of making much more. There flour is worth thirty-two dollars per barrel; fifteen pounds of Boston crackers, in tin boxes, ten dollars a box; a cotton shirt, ten dollars; boards, five hundred dollars per one hundred feet. A carpenter can get one hundred dollars a day. Mr. L. paid for a common cradle trough, twelve feet, by three wide, to wash gold earth in, one hundred and fifty dollars; less than a day's work to make it."

Day after day, and month after month, were the papers filled with just such glowing accounts of California.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late to cross the plains, but thousands of people throughout the state began their preparations for starting the following spring, and among the number were many from Holt County. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides and in the log cabins that winter, was the gold of California. It is said that at one time, the majority of the able-bodied men of the county, were unsettled in mind, and were considering the project of starting to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this great emigration passed through—sights that may never be again seen in the county, perhaps. Some of the wagons were drawn by cows; other gold hunters went on foot, and took their worldly goods in hand carts. The gold hunters generally left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of disorder and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they passed.

Early in the spring of 1849 the rush began. It must have been a scene to beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west, as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing into its course, on the right and left, many of those along its pathway. The gold hunters of Holt County

crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, and many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of these men left their quiet, peaceful homes, only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death. Very, very few of them ever gained anything, and the great majority lost everything, some of them losing even their lives, "their fortunes and sacred honor." The persons who really made by the gold excitement were those who remained at home and sold their produce to the gold-crazy emigrants. The rush continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great, surging tide began to abate, although belated gold seekers continued to pass through the country for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion, now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

EMIGRANTS FROM HOLT COUNTY.

A company, composed of seventy-five men, left the town of Oregon, Holt County, about May 1, 1849, destined for the gold regions of California. This company was well armed and well equipped, having in its train twenty-five loaded wagons, drawn by good and well trained teams. Below we give the names of about half of this company: Gen. James Craig, Judge R. H. Russel, Chillian Jasper, Newton Jasper, George Brown, David Elder, Ab. Taylor, Dr. Westerfield, William Pinkston, William Thorp, Riley Thorp, Thomas Martin, James Martin, Ezra Martin, Frank Martin, Harry Martin (colored), George Myers, Andrew Myers, Mott Myers, John Utt, Andrew Bonyer, C. Dorland, Jack Roland and wife, Richard Wedding, E. Spalding, John Spalding, Old Man Conner and family, Richard Hawk and family, R. M. Barkhurst, Wash. Norman, Milton Russel, George McIntyre, John Masters, John Green, William Clark, — McCloud, — McDill and John Blair.

Crossing at Iowa Point, the company went to Highland, Kansas, then known as the Mission, where an organization was effected, by the election of James Craig, captain, and R. H. Russel, lieutenant. After reaching the North Platte, Captain Craig resigned, and Doctor Westerfield was chosen to fill his place. The company proceeded very leisurely, arriving at Sacramento in the month of October, 1849. At Humboldt, the route known as "Green Horn's Cut Off," was taken, which delayed the company for two or three weeks. The men were persuaded to go this route, from numbers of cards which had been posted up by the wayside, setting forth good roads and a shorter way. This had been done by men who had been deceived, and being so taken in themselves, they left these cards, intending to mislead others, which they most effectually did, in this instance at least.

Judge Utt, now of White Cloud, Kansas, had in the train two barrels of brandy, which was then worth twenty-five cents a drink. One of the company relates the following incident :

"One day on the plains, fifty men of the company were chosen to run a foot race—the distance, fifty yards—all to start from a certain point at the same time, and the four hindermost to treat the balance of the men in the race to Judge Utt's brandy. There was much anxiety and trepidation manifested by the men, as the amount required to pay for the brandy, at twenty-five cents per drink, would be a considerable sum. The race was run, and among the four defeated men was General Craig, who being a smaller and shorter man than almost any in the company, naturally fell to the rear.

While a few of the Holt County company made money in California, a great majority were compelled to borrow funds enough to return home on. In this respect, the company fared about like other emigrants who went to the gold regions.

Thousands of these men from the east, as well as many from Missouri, crossed at St. Joseph, White Cloud and other points on the Missouri River, while not a few crossed at Nebraska City. The Missouri was crossed in ferry boats, but all other streams on the route, were forded or swam.

CALIFORNIA ENTERPRISE COMPANY,

composed of several hundred men, came from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The departure of so many men, at one time from their homes, on a civil expedition to the distant gold fields, was quite an event, and it often happened that the friends and neighbors of those who were to embark, met en masse to express their regrets and good wishes in a public address. We present a portion of a speech of Colonel S. W. Black, of Pittsburg, made to the above named company, on the eve of their departure from that city, to show the pleasant custom which obtained in those days :

My Friends : I have but a few words to say at parting. What I do say will come from the heart. I trust that whatever of good and truth I may deliver, may reach your hearts. Before your return, you will have seen no little of the world; what you see will be so much learned, beyond what you now know. Hence, at the very outgoing of your enterprise, you have a good object in view. Some persons complain of these expeditions as being sordid and unworthy; to go and dig for gold, they say, is not meritorious, but culpable. I for one, do not think so. All the world is a gold digger—rather, indeed, a gold scratcher —and it often happens, that in scratching too greedily, we bring away the skin of each other's faces—betimes the flesh of one another's bones.

"The farmer in the field, the mechanic in the shop, the merchant in his store, and the lawyer in his pursuit, choose their daily business for gold. Even the preacher does not work unpaid. This is all right and

according to the purpose of our creation. Our Father has planted gold in the earth for the benefit of His children. To make it by merit, is noble and worthy of praise. To accumulate it with proper motives is meritorious. To lose it is mean and condemned of God.

"You are starting upon a long and perilous journey. Allow me, then, to make a few suggestions, which may not in the end be worthless. You leave without a flag. Make a banner for yourselves and cling to it. Inscribe upon its folds Fraternity and Friendship. Let the same devotions inspire you that actuates the soldier for the standard of his country. In all things be one. A perfect unity of interest and affection will make you invincible and prosperous. Organize yourselves into companies, elect judicious and skillful officers, men of intelligence and nerve. When you give them the power of direction, always sustain them in its lawful exercise. Discipline is essential to your safety and success. Each day start early on your marches; you will then escape the injurious effect of exposure to the sun, and find yourselves early in camp. It is probable you will encounter danger. To successfully meet it you must be accustomed to act together. Americans vanquished Mexicans and Indians by a union of discipline, with courage.

"I know that your messes have ardent spirits among their stores. These may be useful, or pernicious, in proportion to the judgment with which they are used. In the life in which you are acting you will find occasional necessity for the use of stimilants. They are serviceable *only* when the system is prostrated by disease or exposure.

"A kind hearted friend has just requested me to say if there are any of the expedition without Bibles he will be happy to furnish them. It does not become me, perhaps, to speak of a subject so grave and serious, yet I can say that this "Book of Books" is the best companion you can take with you; it is a never failing reliance.

"In the center of our city, or around the circle of our continent; among the busy scenes of active life, or on the prairie, where the pilgrim sees no mark but the footprints of wild beasts or the savages, it is a perpetual adaptation to every exigency of man's career.

"To-day I saw in a paper the declaration of one of you, that in all his wanderings he would carry the Bible in the *bottom* of his trunk. Let me suggest an improvement. Deposit it on the top, that every time the trunk is opened it may remind you that you have not looked into it that day for wisdom and counsel. You are surrounded by a thousand anxious, beating hearts, every one of which swell with aspiration for your success and safe return. The general prayer is and will be 'that no evil will befall you, nor any plague come near your dwelling.' Come back enriched, and make your riches a blessing to the destitute at home. The hour of grief hangs heavy in the hearts of many. Let them have no other cause of sorrow than this separation. Your in-coming will be a day of bright and thrilling joy. The tear that stands still in the eye, or follows its fellows across the feverish and scalded cheek, will be replaced with diamonds. The red autumn of present sadness will pass away, and in due season the glorious summer will succeed, bringing its golden harvest."

Many letters were received from the gold seekers residing in the Platte Purchase, after their arrival in California. From some of these letters, we have made the following extracts:

"I have concluded to write you and let you know that all are well who started in the pack-mule company, up to date. We arrived in this country on the first of October; had many ups and downs on the road, but lost none of our stock by the Indians. And now, a little about California, and the prospect for making money. Lewis, Love and myself, bought a small grocery in Sacramento City, for which we paid $1,800—on a short credit—three weeks' time. We kept it a short time, made $250 each, and sold it out. Brother David went to the mines, and up to this time has made $1,600. I went and worked eight days; the spot of ground I had was about large enough to lie down on. The first day I made $200; the second day, $220, and in eight days, $900. The St. Joseph boys are doing well; the most of them are making from half an ounce to three ounces per day. David and myself will go into the cattle trade, or sell groceries. We can buy cattle from $30 to $50 per yoke; fat cattle are worth from $75 to $150, and in the mines, 75 cents per pound. There are great numbers of Spanish cattle here, but they are hard to drive in the mines, it requiring six or eight Spaniards to drive a small herd of twenty, and that at a cost of one ounce per day.

"There is an abundance of provisions here. If you had the potatoes alone in California, which will be sold in a town like St. Joseph to-day, you might rest contented the balance of your days. I have been up Sacramento River one hundred miles, and up Feather River fifty miles, and I have seen but a few spots of land worth cultivating. I have seen a great many of our old friends from Upper Missouri, the most of whom are rich and doing well. I saw Charley Cavaloe and Nigh; they are both rich. While many men who crossed the plains this summer are making money, others are here who are not making their salt, and are very much dissatisfied and going home every day. The gold here is very hard to get, and if a person makes a fortune by gold-digging, he must expect to endure a great deal of fatigue. Men with families are making fortunes by washing and boarding. Girls are in great demand here; all they have to do is to name their price, and a husband is at their command immediately."

Another extract: "I arrived here from the mines on Bear River, about a week since. D. D. Williams is going into business in the dry diggings, about sixty miles from this place. 'Old man Williams' and myself are going two hundred miles up the Sacramento River to mine. We are all partners, and carry on merchandising, mining or trading. We have made about $2,000 in cash, since we came, which we have invested, and will make thousands or lose. Samuel Love, Ryan and Andrews are here, and have done well. Any person who will work can make money. You recollect Cornwall, that stayed at Dawson's. He is here, and is worth, I suppose, a quarter of a million. Stratton was burned on a pile or stake by the Indians, a short time since. William Nicholson died night before last."

The following extract is from a letter dated at Coloma, September 15, 1849:

"I have lived here about one year; have been engaged in the mines since last spring, and, by being prudent and industrious, have realized something for my trouble. I cannot say when I will return; perhaps in two or three years—perhaps never—although I will come as soon as I

can to see my mother and prevent her from crossing the Rock Mountains, for I think such a trip dangerous and unnecessary. I would advise my friends and relatives to remain where they are."

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT SONG.

"Farewell, farewell, my native land,
I leave thee only with a sigh,
To wander o'er a foreign strand,
Perchance to live; perchance to die.
Adieu, my friends, whom kindred ties
Unite, though distant we may rove.
How ardent, as time onward flies,
Fond memory clings to those we love

"The few admired, the one beloved,
Among the living and the dead,
Whose constancy we sternly proved;
Ah! whither are those dear ones fled?
Some have we left at happy homes,
While some, alas! exist no more,
And o'er their graves unheeding roams
Each breeze that sweeps Miami's shore.

"O'er the broad plains, far away,
Beyond the Rocky Mountain crest,
Our wayward feet awhile shall stray,
And press the gold besprinkled west.
But mid the gaudy scenes of strife,
Where Gold to Pride enchantment lends,
We'll ne'er forget that boon of life—
Companions dear and faithful friends.

"And in the lapse of coming years,
Should fortune be not too unkind,
We'll hope reward for parting tears,
In smiles from those we left behind.
We go; yet hoping to return,
Friends of our youth, to home and you;
For these do cause our hearts to yearn,
E'en when we sigh adieu—adieu."

In order to give some estimate of the number of emigrants that passed through this western country during the California gold excitement, we will give the number that crossed the river at St. Joseph to June 15, 1849, two months and a half, beginning from April 1st:

The number of wagons that had crossed at St. Joseph at that time, was 1,508, which would average about four men to the wagon, making 6,032. At Duncan's Ferry, four miles above St. Joseph, 685 wagons had crossed, and at Bontown, Savannah, White Cloud, Iowa Point and other ferries, as far up as the Bluffs, 2,000, making the number of wagons 4,193. Ten thousand persons had crossed at Independence, making a total of 27,000 persons. There were about eight mules or oxen to each wagon, making the number 37,544 of mules and oxen.

At the time of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we are writing (1849), there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand people who had found their way thither, of which number, at least one hundred thousand were gold hunters from the states. The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the United States, are still seen and felt among all classes of society. It has popularized the worship of Mammon to an alarming extent, and to this worship, in a great measure, is attributed the moral declension of the day.



CHAPTER XXVI.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD PIONEER.

STEPHEN C. COLLINS.

The following was prepared by one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of Holt County, who is still living, and now resides in the town of Oregon:

During September, 1841, I left the State of Indiana, passed through Illinois, part of Iowa, and came to Andrew County, Missouri, where I remained about three weeks. When coming to Andrew County, I passed the cabin of Joseph Robidoux, which then occupied the spot where the city of St. Joseph now stands.

The first time I was in Holt County, was in October, 1841, in company with three other persons. We were here on a hunting expedition and to look at the country. We crossed the Nodaway River, where Hollister's Mill was afterwards built. We (a young man and myself) had a little corn bread and some meat, a meal or so, but no blankets or overcoats. I had a gun, a tomahawk and a large knife which I carried in my belt. John had a gun. We started in a northwesterly direction through the Nodaway bluffs, towards Nickol's Grove, and when passing through the grove, we heard a rumbling, as if machinery was in motion. Upon our arrival at the spot, we saw a small grist mill, run by a small pair of burrs, and turned by the waters of Nickol's Creek. Here we saw Robert Nickol, the proprietor of the mill. We continued our course until we reached the Ellington Ferry road, leading to Council Bluffs. Here we paused upon the high bluffs which overlook the Missouri River, and viewed the beautiful landscape which was then spread out before us, as it came from the hand of nature. After descending into the Great Bottom, we were within three miles (southeast) of the present site of Mound City. Continuing our course, we passed a double log house on the south side of Davis Creek, where a man by the name of Ferguson lived. This was near a point afterwards called North Point, and still later, Jackson's Point. After proceeding a short distance further, up a small branch, we camped for the night near the cabin where old man Dodge lived.

We started early next morning, still following the Council Bluffs road, under the bluffs. We stopped a few moments at a spring, where

we found a woman washing. Her name was Nancy McCoy, and was the first woman we had seen in Holt County. About one o'clock P. M. we passed through the southwest part of Sharp's Grove. Adam and Claiborne Sharp settled there in June, 1841. We left the higher ground at this point and descended again into the Missouri bottom. We soon reached Daniel Durbins, at the crossing of the Big Tarkio. Here was being built a ferry boat. Two yoke of oxen were chained to a tree and were used in pulling emigrant wagons over the Tarkio, which was a muddy creek. I went into a log cabin, very low roofed, with chimney constructed of sod, or sticks and mud, and spoke for dinner. After we had eaten we went out to get directions about going into the great Rush Bottom, fifteen miles south, and on the west side of the Tarkio. Mr. Durbin said that three men, with forty head of cattle and one wagon, had crossed that morning and had gone south, through the high grass, to the Rush Bottom, on the Big Lake, or Tarkio Slough, and we could follow their wagon track.

We crossed in a canoe and about dusk we neared the Big Tarkio, where we found high weeds, vines and grass. Here I began to make a fire, with steel and flint, powder and tow. John asked me what I was doing? I told him we would camp here for the night, when he asked me if I was not afraid? I answered that we could not do any better and that we could not follow a wagon track in the night. Just at this time our ears were saluted with the howling of prairie wolves near by. John moved nearer to me, with dilating eyes, and gazed upon the setting sun, in a wistful, longing manner, as though he dreaded the darkness, which would so soon gather around us. Mr. Durbin had told John, while we were at dinner, that there were white bear and other dangerous animals on the Big Tarkio, hence his present trepidation. I did what I could to convince him that these stories were untrue, and think I succeeded as I heard nothing more from him upon the subject.

We had neither supper nor breakfast and started next morning, following the wagon track. Some time during the forenoon, we came in sight of the covered wagon, and thought that we would soon have something to eat. We neared the camp and saw a large bull dog walking around the wagon and no man in sight. We passed on to the right of the wagon and went up the shore of the lake, where we found some black pawpaws hanging on the bushes. On these we made two or three meals. About sundown, we were startled by the sharp report of a gun, on the bank of the lake, and walking in this direction, we saw a white man who had killed a loon. He asked me if I were a good hand with a canoe, and upon my answering him in the affirmative, he desired me to bring the loon out of the lake, as he said he did not know how to work the canoe himself. I laid my weapons off, and he showed me a very small Indian canoe in the willows. I got into one end of it and pushed loose,

and as soon as I did this the canoe turned over, dropping me into the water. I got into the canoe again, this time about midway of the craft, and succeeded in bringing the waterfowl to the shore. We then accompanied the man to his camp, and soon after our arrival there, the other two men came in. They had been looking for a site upon which to build a cabin. They were brothers. We told them that we came to look at the Missouri bottom, and that we would like to stay at their fire over night, and get something to eat, to which they kindly assented. That night, Abraham Sharp and Presley Hayes, from Sharp's Grove, came to the camp, looking for their cattle. The three brothers were named Higgins. That night the geese, cranes, swans, loons, ducks and owls, made so much noise that we scarcely slept. There appeared to be millions of them. We found a place to build a cabin. That night while in camp, the eldest of the brothers told me if I would come back, after returning from Andrew County, he and his brothers would build me a cabin. We remained and assisted them to raise their cabins and then returned to Andrew County, going by the way of where Bigelow and Mound City are now standing. We crossed the Big Tarkio, two miles east, below Dodge's shanty. Some one had cut and filled a large cottonwood tree across the creek, which was used for crossing. When we arrived at the stream, the water was high, covering the log about a foot; we however waded across on the log and wended our way toward the Little Tarkio, being compelled to wade sloughs waist deep, and suffering with hunger. I shot a rabbit and roasted it in the willows, eating it without bread or salt. About dark we reached John Hughes' place, on Squaw Creek, and stayed all night at Ferguson's, who was from Iowa to Missouri. We crossed the Nodaway at Ellington's ferry, passed west and south of where Fillmore now stands, in Andrew County, and stopped at James Bradford's, where I had stayed three weeks, and where I had left my things. Here John and I parted, never to meet again.

The next day I started back to Nodaway County, reached the Big Tarkio and found its banks full. I made a raft principally out of sycamore logs and crossed the stream, and arrived at the cabin about dark, where I found the three brothers enjoying a good fire, in their new house. After supper they told me that they had concluded to go to Platte County after more cattle, and requested me to remain at their cabin and take care of things while they were gone. Soon after their departure, about sixty Indians camped near me. I was out hunting one day, and came in late and found six Indians standing near the cabin. One of them came running up to me with his tomakawk raised, and thrust his hand into my shot pouch. I asked him what he wanted, when he put his finger on the flint in my gun, and smiled. I gave him two or three flints, when the other Indians came up and shook hands. We had no matches in those days. These Indians came into the cabin that even-

ing, but I could understand but little they said. Among them was an old chief—Monocahawk by name. They left about bed time, and went to their wigwams. They were a small band of the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes. I could tell the different tribes by their wigwams, as each built them in a different manner.

I hunted a day or two with Monocahawk, when I became better acquainted with him ; went to his wigwam, where he tried to tell me of his relations ; saw him play with his children, with whom he seemed to enjoy himself, as any fond father does with his children. I was always well treated by him and the Indians generally. They gave me the best they had to eat, and among other things, salt ; this they did not use themselves. Their winter wigwams were made of elk or buffalo skins stretched over poles set in the ground, and fastened down all round, leaving a small hole in the top, for the smoke to pass out. They put grass and leaves in the inside, except in the center, where they build a small fire. They then spread robes and blankets over the leaves and grass, making it warm and pleasant. The squaws were busy in making moccasins and working into them, porcupine quills. I saw them teaching their children to stand alone. They did this by using a stick about two feet in length, the child holding to one end while the other end was on the ground. Their children are taught to be quiet.

I noticed in some of these wigwams polecats cleaned and dressed as we do hogs. They make a choice dish among the Indians. We often saw deer, turkeys, coons and prairie chickens lying around the tents, the result of a day's hunt. In going along in company with Monocahawk, when we would pass through good, walnut timbered land, he would say, "Very good, chemuckman," meaning the whites liked this kind of land, and when we entered marshy land he would say, "Pishconica," meaning not good ; when we crossed a small stream of water he would say, "Petite Missouri," meaning "Little Missouri." The three brothers returned from Platte County about the 20th of November, 1841. Indians were still camped all through the Missouri bottom.

On the 25th of November, 1841, snow fell to the depth of fifteen inches, and the weather was very cold for three days, moderating some the third day. On that evening I killed a deer and Monocahawk came over to the camp for the head, with which he made soup. After this snow melted there was no more all winter, at least but very little. The lake froze and the fowls generally left. When shot at in the morning they would rise and fly and make a noise like thunder with their wings, and scream and pipe and shriek. Among these water fowl was one bird which had no tongue, and is known as the Pelican. This bird has a pouch under his bill, in which he can carry provisions enough to do him nearly a week. I have taken out of this pouch five or six fish, from three to six inches in length. The swans made a trumpet-like noise

and were white, with black tips to their wings, and were not quite as large as the pelican.

One day a man came from the bluffs, telling that the owners of cattle in the Great Rush Bottom were going to meet at our cabin on a certain day to organize a company to drive the Indians across the Missouri River. On the day named the bluff men came riding on their mustang saddles, with rope stirrups, to the number of twenty-one. Some of these cattle men made me think of the cow-skin clad shepherds on the Nile. Some of them had buck-hide pants, coon-skin caps (tail and all), and flax shirts.

A cow had been killed and eaten by some person or persons, we could not tell whether by the whites or Indians, but supposed it to have been done by the Indians. We fell into line and filed down the north bank of the lake, and were soon near enough to the Indians to throw out advanced skirmishers, who returned and reported that the Indians were out on a hunt. I felt better. When we surrounded the encampment, an old man (Indian) came out, in company with a young man, and told us that the warriors were all on a hunt. The Indians were given three days in which to leave. At the end of three days, I was sent out to see if they had gone. I found that they had all gone. They, however, returned occasionally on hunting expeditions.

In December, 1841, we were out hunting bees, and hearing the sound of an ax, we went in that direction. We saw two squaws chopping a small honey locust for honey, and got down to help myself to the honey. The weather was warm for December, and the bees were buzzing around the squaws in great numbers. I made a motion giving them to understand that I would cut the tree and take the honey out for them. They gave me an ax, and I cut the tree down. They produced a dressed deer skin, which looked like a jar when filled with honey, and which was handy for carrying. While assisting these squaws, I heard a noise in the bush near, and looking around, saw an Indian warrior well armed. He looked sullen, thinking we were perhaps taking the honey from the squaws. I took a piece of nice honey and gave it to him. At this he smiled and tried to talk. We mounted our horses and left, and never saw them any more.

Lewis and Clark say there were no bees above the mouth of the Osage River in 1804. They say, also, that a part of the Missouri River had its channel then where the Higgins Lake is, at the mouth of the Big Tarkio, making a large island, called St. Joseph's Island, the channel of which has since filled up. One evening, before Monocahawk and party were ordered away, he came to our cabin, in company with five other Indians, and gave us to understand, by signs, that some cattle were fast in the mud and mire of the lake. The next morning the Indians met us and helped to get the cattle released from the slough. We did not know,

at the time, to whom the cattle belonged, but, in a few days, a man came from Durbin's and brought us five or six plugs of tobacco, which had been sent us by Durbin, for caring for his cattle.

One morning I was riding through the country and fell in company with a French Indian trader. I asked him why the Indians called the Nishnebotna, Big and Little Tarkio, by those names? He said that in the Indian tongue, Nishnabotna meant a river where boats were built, or a boat building stream, and that Tarkio meant walnut, or a stream on which there were many walnuts. This Indian trader pointed to a streak of cotton-wood timber, just below Hemme's Landing, on the Missouri River, and said that several years before the settlement of the Platte Purchase there came a cold winter, which froze the Big Tarkio, except about a rod in the middle of the stream. There was a large herd of elk, west on the prairie bottom, near that streak of timber, and immediately he saw emerging from the timber a great many Indians, all mounted on swift horses. They drove the elk in the direction of the Big Tarkio, some distance south of where he was at the time, and pursued them until they crowded into the stream by hundreds. Another party of Indians, previously stationed on the east side of the Big Tarkio, in the timber, joined in the chase. The elk plunged into the water, but could not cross, on account of the opening in the ice. About 500 of the elk were caught and killed, furnishing the Indians with an abundance of meat that winter.

May, 1842. The youngest brother went to the bluffs this morning, to ascertain the day of the week and to get some meal. I went out and killed a deer. Snapping turtles are coming out of Impassable Lake, to lay their eggs. Two Indians came by, on their ponies, and after they passed I could hear them tomahawking the turtles on the banks of the lake. These they eat whenever they can get them. Some of the turtles in the Impassable Lake were as large round as a half bushel.

June, 1842, a steamboat is now lying at the mouth of the Nishnebotna, and destined for the Rocky Mountains, whither they go every season to bring down the furs purchased from the trappers and the Indians. This boat has broken her shaft and another is expected from St. Louis. Our boys have hired some of the boat hands to make rails while they are waiting for the shaft. Three weeks passed before the shaft was sent. It came to Weston, Platte County, by steamboat and was brought from that point in a Mackinaw boat. The steamer started, but getting aground on a sandbar, as I afterwards learned, had to lay up all winter. It is still in June, and I have been around Irish Grove getting acquainted and eating wheat bread without its being bolted. Plenty of milk and honey. I think Moses missed a good country.

One day I went to the Missouri River, where I saw a small, cleared field. I went through the high grass to look at the fence, to see what was planted, and, when reaching it, I saw on the inside of the field a

monstrous looking dog barking at me. In the corner of the fence I saw a red Indian blanket spread out on the grass, and on it were two Indian babies, which appeared to be twins. At the far side of the field there was a man and woman planting corn. They looked as lonely as Adam and Eve did in the garden of Eden. I passed on through the grass and found a cabin on the bank of the river. As I approached it all the dogs barked (those that were able, for they were very poor), and a tall slender white woman, fair complexioned, come out looking friendly and invited me to have a stool. She was quite talkative and told me of her husband and the settlers. We built a cabin in section 18, township 63, range 40, now in Atchison County, near a spring at the foot of the bluffs, which was afterwards known as the "Bottom Farm." I went back to see the man in the cabin on the river bank and made arrangements with him to go over the Missouri River on a hunting expedition. The woman said she would be "darned" if she would stay at home alone. We were to start in a month. In the meantime I had agreed to cut and split two thousand rails for the boys for two two-year-old steers; the rails at fifty cents per hundred, the steers to be taken at ten dollars each. My contract was performed, and in July, 1842, I was on the river bank ready to help make the canoes in which we were to cross to the western shore. Others had heard of our intended hunt, and joined us, some of them coming from Clay County. William Root and son came from Clay, and David Sempleton and son from Holt County. We were several days getting the canoes ready. The men from Clay County rode mules and they had to be taken over the river. We placed the canoes in the river, seven or eight feet apart, and connected them by puncheons, which we fastened to each, and, when thus arranged, they would carry our guns, tubs, buckets, mules and ourselves (six or seven men), leaving about two inches above water. We reached the opposite shore in safety and all scattered, each taking his own course. I had not gone far in the hills before I saw a deer and killed it, and, while I was dragging the deer towards a bush, a bee flew by my face and disappeared in a hole in a tree near me. I found six bee trees that day. Sempleton and son hunted for about a week and left for home. There were then six of us. We went farther up the river and found bees in abundance, and had a "candy pulling" in the white settlement, the settlers being present, among them three women—all in the neighborhood. We went over the river again and took a hunt. I found thirty-two bee trees, and the others found about the same number. We had seven barrels of honey. It took eleven bee trees to make a barrel of strained honey. While I was hunting over the river I saw a bundle of something about twenty feet above the ground in a tree. I climbed the tree and raised some bark; there were layers of flags tied together, such as the Indians use for wigwams in the summer. These flags were

wrapped around something, which I found to be two nicely dressed buffalo skins. The skins I found enclosed the dead body of an Indian, having on his moccasins. Poles and bark were alternately laid over him, after wrapping him in the skin to prevent the buzzards from eating him.

There was great suffering in the Platte Purchase in the long winter of 1842–3. During that winter I grated a part of my corn for meal, and ate six or seven bushels of corn boiled and parched. I killed twenty-three deer that winter, and killed a number of turkeys as they walked through my door yard. The pioneers generally grated their corn in the fall for the winter. One morning, in the winter of 1843, a young man stopped at the cabin to warm. I asked him where he lived? He said, "all around here." I knew then he was a preacher. I learned that his name was Marvin—afterwards Bishop Marvin. R. H. Russel stayed all winter at our cabin, in 1843.

April 1, 1843, I walked across Impassable lake on the ice—ice two feet thick and snow knee deep. The flood was coming. About the 10th of April, I got up one morning and saw that the lake looked muddy and had risen. It rained a great part of the time from April till July. This was the first overflow that we have any record of. I have seen the overflows of June, 1843, 1844 and 1881, and there was but little difference. After the overflow there was much sickness in the Missouri bottoms.

In 1843, a man living on Mill Creek, under the bluffs, went up in the hills to cut a log, and while coming down the hill, carrying his ax on his shoulder, his foot caught in the weeds, he fell and cut the calf of his leg severely. The wound was bleeding profusely when an Indian came along, and after looking a moment at the wound, went and pulled off some stems and leaves of the weeds growing near, and after chewing them a moment applied them to the wound, when the blood ceased running, in about two minutes. The Indian helped the man to his cabin, and after awhile went out on the prairie and got another and different weed, chewed it, and applied in the same manner. The Indian remained with him a day or two, until the man began to get well. The Indian showed me the weeds he used; they do not grow here now.

In January, 1843, I went up to the creek to look for a deer. In a very thick hazle thicket there lay a large log. It was no unusual thing to see turkeys on that log sunning themselves. Failing to get a deer that morning, I returned the same way on the opposite side of the thicket. Looking towards the log I saw, as I thought, three turkeys. I took my gun from my shoulder and aimed at the largest one. I could not see his neck, just as I wished, and hesitated about firing. At that moment an Indian raised his head, and I saw it was not a turkey. The Indians had just reached the spot, and was scraping off the snow preparatory to making a fire. I went up to them, when one of them handed me an old

flint lock gun (all they had) and said to me by signs that the lock was "sick." I took the lock and found that the main-spring was out of trim. I arranged it for them, and it pleased them greatly. They made a fire and put their camp kettle on, and boiled a turkey. One of them took the entrails of the turkey, and after drawing them through his fingers, would put them into the kettle, and after boiling a few moments would take them out and eat them. I saw there was something in a man's raising, after all.

I was at Oregon one day, when Frank Nickol and L. W. Jones had a difficulty about a claim in Nickol's Grove, where they both lived. They had agreed to settle the difficulty the first time they met in town. They met about where Niece's tin store now stands. We formed a ring around them by holding each others hands. Each of the men had a second. These brave fellows took off their coats and shirts and when ready, they advanced upon each other and began the battle. Jones finally shouted enough, when they were parted. Nickols, of course, got the claim.

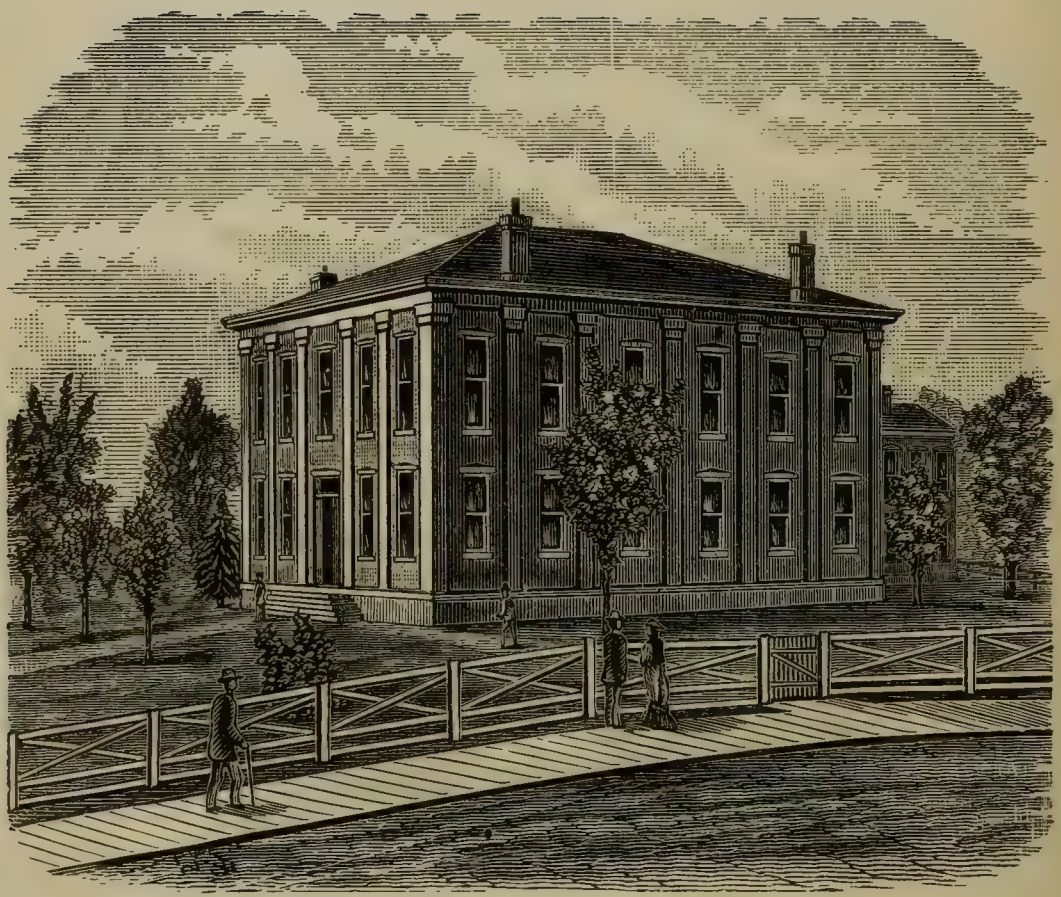
1844. After three of us had graduated on the tributaries of the Impassable Lake, we concluded to go east. I told the boys I had been seeing steamboats ever since I recollected, but had never traveled on them. We accordingly got ready and walked to Weston, Platte County, making the trip in two and a half days. After our arrival, we went to a house of entertainment, and while eating dinner, we heard a sharp, powerful scream, something like the scream of a panther. The landlord seeing I was very much alarmed, said the boat was coming. I asked him what kind of a boat? He said steamboat. We told him we wanted to go down the river, and asked him how they (the boats) made that noise? (I had never heard a steamboat whistle). He said one or two steamboats on the western waters had whistles. We asked him if the boat whistled often? He said only when she landed, left a port, or met another boat. One of our party said he had traveled to New Orleans several times, and knew all about boats. This relieved me greatly, as I was totally ignorant of this mode of traveling. I imitated this comrade as closely as I could, at the hotel. We walked out in town and a Jew came out of his store and took hold of my friend, and tried to induce him to go into his store and buy something. He jerked himself loose, and told the importunate vender of cheap clothing to go to h—l. I thought this a little rough, but said nothing, as I had not been in cities long enough to understand the habits and customs of the people, and did not know but that it was all right.

My comrade's name was Halloway. He was a scientific coon and muskrat hunter, and had very active, black eyes. Soon a man stepped up to me, and asked me where I was going? I told him we were going down the Missouri River, if we could strike a steamboat that would take us according to our money. He said he would like to go with us and in

our mess. I said all right. As we walked towards the boat he said he had been in town a day or two, waiting for a boat, and in traveling around town that day had cheated some fellow out of seventy-five cents. I thought him a little fast, as I had never seen him before, but as I had not traveled any in boats I did not say anything. Halloway and William Buffinbaugh were my comrades, and this strange man remained close to me all the time. We reached the boat, and out came the clerk, a little red-headed, neatly dressed man. When I saw who he was, I rushed up to him, putting my hand on his shoulder, my comrades and the by-standers all gazing in wonder, when he looked around and instantly took my hand, and said: "Where in the d— have you been so long?" I asked him where he had been so long, since we boarded together at a country tavern, east of the Black Swamps, in Indiana? He said: "Steamboating." His name was Charles Mulford. He was then on a new boat, built at Pittsburg. This was her second or third trip. He told me that there were but two boats running on the western rivers that had whistles, and this boat was the first. He said steamboats had them on the eastern waters. I asked him when the boat would leave? He said at daylight in the morning, to the minute. I asked him what we could get to St. Louis for? He said we could go for $3.50 each, deck passage, and help wood, or $4 and not help. I told him we could not pay that, and asked him if he had ever seen this river rafted? He said no, and took me up in the boat and showed me a printed contract that all the boat hands had agreed to, and assured us that if we waited for the next boat we could do no better. I asked permission to remain on the boat (lower deck) till next morning. I told him I would vouch for my companions. He said all right. We concluded we would go up in town and buy an outfit and wait and try the next boat. We started and this stranger still kept close to me. The other two went together. We bought a few tin cups, a coffee pot, tin plates, a ham of meat, some bread, etc. I told this stranger to pay for some of the things and when we got on the boat we would make it all right, and when the other boys came we would know each one's share. The stranger slept on the boat and left his clothes and things up in town. He had overpaid, more than one dollar, his share. On the lower deck the rooms for deck passengers were at the rear end of the boat. Just after we had got into our bunks, as they called them, the clerk rapped on mine, and whispered to me that we could go down for $2.50 each and help wood. I said to him all right. I told my companions what the clerk had said, and that the boat would leave the next morning. Just before day I saw the stranger walking about. I supposed he was going up in town after his clothes, but I never saw him afterward, and do not know whether he took anything or whether he was too slow in returning before the boat left.

I was not far from the whistle, when all at once, the whistle sounded with such an unearthly shriek, that I came very near jumping into the river. Our boat started, and when we reached Blue Mills, an old Spaniard put $150,000 on the boat, in silver and gold. He was going to purchase goods. His money was in small, square boxes, encased in rawhide, and placed in the captain's quarters. We changed boats at St. Louis. We went through the canal at Louisville, Kentucky. While there, the boys went up to see the giant, Porter. They got off the boat in Kentucky, and I went on to Cincinnati.





ATCHISON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ROCK PORT, MO.

HISTORY OF ATCHISON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ACT ORGANIZING THE COUNTY OF ATCHISON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL D. R. ATCHISON.

The act organizing the County of Atchison, was passed during the winter of 1844. The names of the county commissioners as given by that act, were Alexander McElroy, David Hunsaker and Elijah Needles. They were authorized to meet on the 14th day of April, 1845, for the purpose of organizing the county, at the house of Conrad Cliffield. The county was named in honor of General David R. Atchison, and was bounded as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, at a point where a line running through the center of township sixty-three extended, would intersect the same; thence east with said township line to the line of Nodaway County; thence north with said line to the northern boundary of the state; thence with the same [west] to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the beginning."

GENERAL DAVID R. ATCHISON.

Whether or not the policy of naming counties after illustrious statesmen and famous generals, be a good one, it has nevertheless been followed, to a greater or less extent, in the various states of the Union, and in none more so than in Missouri, as is illustrated by the following named counties: Atchison, Barton, Bates Benton, Buchanan, Clay, Clinton, Dallas, Lewis, Pike, Polk, Taney, Randolph, Washington, Webster, Jackson, and many others.

A brief sketch of the man, whose name the county bears, will be in place here:

Ex-Senator David R. Atchison, of Missouri, was born at Frogtown, in Fayette County, Kentucky, August 11, 1807. Being the son of a wealthy farmer of that county, he received all the advantages of a liberal education, which developed those powerful intellectual faculties that

rendered his name, in after life, conspicuous in the history of his country. His father was William Atchison, the son of a farmer of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who moved with his parents, when six years of age, to that garden spot of the west, which now constitutes the rich and magnificently improved county of Fayette, in the State of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Allen. She was a native of the State of Georgia, and a lady of rare, natural and acquired endowments. General Atchison was the eldest of six children—four sons and two daughters. His brothers were, B. A. Atchison, generally known as Allen Atchison, who died in 1857, leaving one child; John C., who with Mary, a daughter of William Atchison, resides with the general; Alexander Atchison, who died insane, since the war, and William Atchison, the father of Dr. J. B. Atchison, at one time a well known physician of Buchanan County. One sister, Mary, was married to Madison Allen, a farmer of Buchanan County. Miss Rebecca Atchison, another sister, died at her residence in Clinton County, in August, 1874. The brothers were all large farmers, and recognized as men of more than ordinary natural and acquired abilities.

Largely blessed with the gifts of fortune, intellectual worth seems to have been no less the heritage of this distinguished family. In 1825, General Atchison was graduated with high honor, in Transylvania University, then the leading institution of learning in the state, and since incorporated in the new University of Kentucky. Upon receiving his degree in the arts, with characteristic energy, immediately applied himself to the study of law. Among his preceptors in the faculty were the eminent Judge Bledsoe, Charles Humphrey and William T. Barry, afterwards postmaster general of the United States, during the administration of Martin Van Buren. In 1829 he was admitted to the practice of law, in his native state. Notwithstanding the most flattering encouragement and persuasion to remain, from those who knew and appreciated his talents, he determined to try his fortunes in the West, and in 1830, moved to the comparatively wild district of Clay County, Missouri, and settled in the town of Liberty. The only lawyer in the place at the time of his arrival, was Judge William T. Wood, now a resident of Lexington. About this period, General Atchison was appointed Major General of the Northern Division of Missouri State Militia. He soon commanded a lucrative practice, and continued to reside in Liberty until February, 1841, when he received the appointment of judge, by Governor Reynolds, of the circuit court of Platte County, and removed to Platte City during that year.

In August, 1834, as again in 1838, he was elected to the State Legislature, from Clay County. Upon the death of Dr. Linn, United States Senator, in the autumn of that year, he was appointed by the Governor to the vacancy thus occasioned in the Senate. He was elected and

re-elected for two full terms in succession, the last of which expired March 4, 1855, during the administration of Franklin Pierce. In 1857, he moved to Clinton County, Missouri, where he now resides. He was elected President of the Senate, to succeed Judge Mangum, from North Carolina, which position he filled some years. The 4th of March, 1849, occurring on Sunday, General Z. Taylor was not inaugurated till the following Morning. General Atchison, as presiding officer of the Senate, became virtually, President of the United States, during the period of twenty-four hours. On his retirement from the Senate, he continued to take a lively interest in the politics of the country, and was regarded as a leader and chief adviser of the pro-slavery party in Kansas, during the troubles which preceded the admission into the Union.

In 1856, he had command of 1,150 men, at a point called Santa Fe. On the 29th of August, the same year, a detachment from his army attacked Osawatomie, Kansas, and succeeded in killing five men and capturing seven.

At the breaking out of the late civil war, Governor Jackson, of Missouri, sent him a commission as Brigadier-General, which he declined. He, however, joined the Southern army temporarily, and continued with it until after the battle of Elkhorn, and after the close of the war returned to his home, where he has continued to reside in unbroken retirement. As a private citizen, no man was ever more highly esteemed than he. The deserving, in misfortune, were never known to go unrelieved by his generous hand, and the princely hospitality with which he entertained those who were honored by his friendship, will long be remembered. He was never married.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—SURFACE—STREAMS—TIMBER—CLIMATE AND HEALTH—RAINFALL—PRAIRIE.

LOCATION.

Atchison County is located in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, bordering upon the Iowa line, which bounds it on the north. It is bounded on the east by Nodaway County, on the south by Holt and on the west by Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River.

It is about the same parallel as Philadelphia, Columbus, Indianapolis and San Francisco, and about the same meridian as Lake Itasca and Galveston. The county is divided into ten civil and nine full congressional townships, and sixteen fractional townships and contains 334,000 acres, or about 521⅞ square miles.

SURFACE.

The land in the county, away from the streams, is undulating prairie and presents altogether a diversity of country seldom found in so small an area. Rising to the higher points of ground, the eye commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of the stream, the waving foilage of trees, the changing outlines of gentle elevations, the flower-decked prairie, with cultivated farms and houses, including the hut of the first settlers and the more palatial mansion of the stock raiser and the capitalist.

The bottoms of the Missouri, extending eastward across the Nishnebotna River to the bluffs beyond, range from four to eight miles in width, and include an area of about one hundred square miles. The hills east, for one or two miles, include a tract of country, consisting of a number of groups of rounded hills, presenting a commanding front and rising 150 to 250 feet above the bottom prairie. Eastward, and extending to the east line of the county, the country slopes gently to the streams, the bottoms are tolerably wide and the uplands hilly and rolling. The Missouri bluffs are often very steep, frequently sloping at an angle of sixty

degrees, often in every direction ; they seem like miniature mountain peakes, and present a very picturesque appearance. The views from their summits are often very extensive and beautiful. Ascending them two miles west of Rock Port we see to the northward the wide Missouri bottom, with its covering of tall prairie grass, through which the winding Nishnebotna can be traced by its fringe of green. The prairies beyond stretch out beautifully, occasionally dotted with farms and fine fields of ripe corn. Across the northwest appear the white houses of the town of Sonora, glistening in the sunshine and giving a pleasant relief; beyond it is the timber, near the Missouri River, and still further, in the background, arise, in bold relief, the hills of Nebraska. To the right and left the bare bluff hills extend in irregular, mountain like elevations.

There is not a section of country of equal extent in the state that possesses a better distributed drainage system than Atchison County. There is, proportionately, such a small area of waste and swamp lands, and the facilities for drainage are so admirable, that waste lands arising from this cause are too insignificant to be worthy of mentioning.

The county presented to the first settler an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its natural prairies were fields almost ready for the planting of the crop, and its rich, black soil seemed to be waiting the opportunity of paying rewards as tribute to the labor of the husbandman. The farms of Atchison County are generally large, level or undulating, unbroken by impassable sloughs, without stumps or other obstructions, and furnish the best of conditions favorable to the use of reaping machines, mowers, corn planters and other kinds of labor-saving machinery.

STREAMS.

Atchison County is so well supplied with living streams of water, and they are so well distributed that the people of the county could not possibly make an improvement upon the arrangement if they were allowed the privilege and endowed with the power to make a readjustment of the system of streams and water courses. Some of these streams have fine mill sites, and, and, by reason of the water power thus made so accessible, the early settler was spared many of the hardships and inconveniences experienced by the pioneers of other sections.

The principal water courses of the county are the Nishnebotna, the Big and Little Tarkios and Rock Creek. There are besides these a number of smaller streams, which flow through the county in different directions.

TIMBER.

The circumstance which, more than any other, favored the early and rapid settlement of Atchison County was the abundance of timber.

The presence of timber aided materially in an early settlement, and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on immigration from the older settled states of the Union for its population—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. These states were originally almost entirely covered with dense forests and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber, commonly known as "the woods." The woods is generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable when he emigrated west.

The great objection to the country was the scarcity of timber as compared to the eastern states, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky immigrant could not endure the idea of founding a home far away from the familiar sight of forest trees. Then, again, the idea entertained by the early immigrants, that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical and ethical. The early settler had to have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to enclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads whereby lumber could be transported from the pineries; no coal mines had yet been opened or discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which personal existence as well as material improvement was an impossibility. No wonder that a gentleman from the east who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme:

"Oh, lonesome windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever 'n 'ager.'"

As before remarked, there are two reasons why the first settlers refused to locate at a distance from the timber, and why the timbered regions bordering upon the rivers became densely populated while the more fertile and more easily cultivated prairies remained for many years unclaimed. The pioneers were in the main the descendants of those hardy backwoodsmen who conquered the dense forests of the south and east. When farms are opened up in those countries a large belt of timber was invariably reserved from which the farmer could draw his supply of logs for lumber, for fence rails, and fuel for heating and cook-

ing purposes. Even at the present day a farm without its patch of timber is exceedingly rare in those countries. Having from their youth up been accustomed to timber, the emigrant from these timbered regions of the east would have ever felt lonesome and solitary deprived of the familiar sight of the tall forest trees and shut off from the familiar sound of the wind passing through the branches of the venerable oaks. Then again, timber was an actual necessity to the early settler. In this day of railroads, herd laws, cheap lumber and cheap fuel, it is easy enough to open a farm and build up a comfortable home away out on the prairie, far from the sight of timber. But not so under the circumstances surrounding the first settlers. There was no way of shipping lumber from the markets of the east, coal mines were unknown, and before a parcel of land could be cultivated, it was necessary to fence it. In order to settle the prairie countries it was necessary to have railroads, and in order to have railroads, it was necessary that at least a portion of the country should be settled. Hence the most important resource in the development of this western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams ; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present not the most enterprising and progressive, were nevertheless an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Much of this primeval forest has been removed ; part of it was economically manufactured into lumber, which entered into the construction of the early dwelling houses, many of which still remain ; much of it was ruthlessly and recklessly destroyed. From the fact that attention was early given to the culture of artificial groves, Atchison County now has probably about as much timber as formerly, and the state much more.

Among the most abundant of all trees originally found was the black walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Timber of this kind was very plentiful, and of good quality originally, but the high prices paid for this kind of timber, presented itself as a temptation to destroy it, which the people, frequently in straitened circumstances, could not resist. Red, white and black oak are still very plentiful, although they have for many years been extensively used as fuel. Crab apple, elm, walnut, maple, ash, cottonwood and wild cherry are also found. Some of the best timber in the state is to be found in this county.

A line of timber follows the course of all the streams. Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found at many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony of the prairie, but likewise very useful, in that they have a very important bearing on the climate. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best authority that climate varies with the surface of a country.

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

The question is very frequently asked, how does Atchison County compare with other sections of the country in regard to health? To answer, "very favorably, indeed," would be strictly true; for there are no endemics peculiar to this section, and epidemics are no more frequent, and no more severe, than in other sections of country of like extent; and, indeed, it can be said that they are much less frequent and much less severe than in many other localities.

The land, except the valleys along the largest streams, is rolling, almost hilly, indeed, and this circumstance renders drainage almost perfect, and with a little effort on the part of the citizens, could be made entirely perfect. There are no extensive bogs or marshes, and those of limited extent, are, for the most part, drained.

Water for house use is easily obtained from natural springs, and from wells, which are usually from twenty to thirty feet in depth, and the water, for the most part, is of an excellent quality. The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, with here and there spots more or less sandy or gravelly.

The climate is somewhat changeable, though it compares favorably with that of Southern Pennsylvania, Central Ohio, Central Indiana and Central Illinois. Very severe drouths are not common, nor are very severe winters usual. The spring season will compare very favorably with that of other localities of the same latitude, and the autumns generally are charming.

There is more or less malaria (so-called) along the river bottoms, and, indeed, on the upland, but much less than along large rivers, and it is very seldom that a case of severe, "old-fashioned ague," is seen, "such as will cause the stoves and windows to shake." Indeed, this so-called malaria is so attenuated in Atchison County, that its meagre density or concentration cannot be relied upon by theorists to prove that it ought to be considered an entity.

Typical typhoid fever is seldom seen here, as it usually is of the typho-malarial form; though occasionally a case occurs as typically pure as those that occur in crowded cities or in illy ventillated hospitals; but such cases can mostly or always be traced to crowded prisons or something very similar, and therefore will occur in every section of country—not one more than another—where people breathe for a considerable time air that is surcharged with the exhalations from the lungs or other organs and from the surface of the body; or where they eat pork or drink water surcharged with like poison.

Remittent and intermittent fevers prevail to some extent, but they cannot be said to be more prevalent than in other localities on the same parallel of latitude.

Malaria, so called, is quite often associated with other diseases not generally regarded as of a malarial nature ; but this is not at all a peculiar circumstance, for this association is found in all localities.

Malignant or pernicious diseases are not common, though occasionally cases of malignant diphtheria appear.

Phthisis Pulmonalis (old-fashioned consumption) is hardly known here, except cases established prior to locating in the county, and it is commonly believed that the climate is antagonistic to that disease.

Catarrh, or rather, nasal catarrh, is somewhat prevalent, but in all probability it is due to the kind of houses that have been and that are still, to some extent used, rather than to any peculiarity of climate ; for it is a lamentable fact, that many of the houses or huts too common in all new countries are still quite numerous here, and many of the better class of houses are only one story and a half high, thus putting those who sleep up stairs too near a cold roof, where they are constantly exposed to a cold current of air. And those who sleep on the lower floor, or first floor, are in very many houses exposed to currents entering the room through crevices in the wall, or rather in the siding of the house. It is a cheering fact, however, that this state of affairs is rapidly changing, for good houses are rapidly taking the place of the bad ones, and the inhabitants are not at all lacking in thrift. It is entirely within the bounds of truth to say that Atchison County is a desirable place to live, considered from the standpoint of health, as well as from many other standpoints.

RAINFALL.

The average yearly rainfall and melted snow, for twenty-five years, has been about 36.62 inches. The average rainfall and melted snow, for each month respectively, for this period, has been as follows : January, 1.68 inches ; February, 1.67 ; March, 2,10 ; April, 3.49 ; May, 4.39 ; June, 4.75 ; July, 4.69 ; August, 4.66 ; September, 3.30 ; October, 2.33 ; November, 1.69 ; December, 1.89 inches. The rain and melted snow for winter, 5.25 inches ; spring, 9.25 ; summer, 14.10 ; autumn, 7.32 inches.

PRAIRIE.

"Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations far away,
As if an ocean in its gentlest swell
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed
And motionless forever. Motionless?
No, they are all unchained again. The clouds
Sweep over with their shadows, and beneath
The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye ;
Dark shadows seem to glide along and chase
The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!
Who toss the golden and flame-like flowers,

And pass the prairie hawk, that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not—ye have played
Among the palms of Mexico and vines
Of Texas, and have crisped the limpid brooks
That from the fountains of Sonora glide
Into the calm Pacific—have ye fanned
A nobler or lovlier scene than this?
Man hath no part in all this glorious work?
The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their hopes
With herbage, planted them with island groves,
And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
For this magnificent temple of the sky—
With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
Rival the constellations! The great heavens
Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love—
A nearer vault, and a tenderer hue
Than that which bends above the eastern hills."

A little more than one-fifth of the county is prairie, and of a very excellent quality. In fact there is no better soil in the state than that found in the prairies of Atchison County. On nearly all the divides between the running streams are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive and conveniently located to water, timber, mills and markets. The character of the soil in these prairies is such that good crops are raised even during the very wet and very dry seasons. The soil is light and porous, so that ten hours of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain and fit the plowed fields to be cultivated. The same peculiarity of soil which enables crops to withstand much moisture and thrive during a very wet season, also enables them to endure prolonged drouths—the soil, being very porous, is capable of absorbing a large amount of water during the rainy season, and when the drouth sets in, the forces of nature bring back to the surface the surplus moisture from the subterraneous storehouses with as much ease as the water in the first place was absorbed. This is not the case with that quality of soil commonly known as hard-pan; the subsoil not being porous, only a small quantity of water is absorbed, after which it gathers on the surface in pools, and is then carried away by the process of evaporation; drouth sets in, and as soon as the moisture is exhausted from the surface soil, plants wither and die.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF ATCHISON COUNTY.

Quarternary Deposits—The alluvium includes the soil and recent river deposits ; it appears to be composed of alternations of clay, sand, marly clay beds and vegetable mould.

LOESS, OR BLUFF.

This formation is found on all hills, is developed on the Missouri bluffs, where it forms those curiously rounded knobs which we have before mentioned in the chapter on the physical features of the county. The bluff is probably from 200 to 250 feet in depth, and consists mostly of finely-comminuted, somewhat sandy and marly ash-brown clays ; when worn away, or dug into, it is generally jointed in a vertical direction ; nodular, round, calcareous concretions are often found. The fossils found were *Helix*, *Helicina*, *Occulta* and *Succinea*. In a valley, between the hills at Rundell's Mill, Mr. J. Allen procured the teeth of a buffalo. These were ten feet beneath the surface. They may belong to a more recent era than the bluff, and the clays of the bluff may have been washed down and have covered them.

DRIFT.

Beneath the bluff at Rock Port there are a few feet of sand, with boulders of quartzite. The drift does not seem to be well marked in the county. Boulders of quartzite, green-stone, etc., are occasionally found.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS.

The rocks of this county belong to the upper part of the upper coal series, and include limestones, sandstones and shales, amounting to about 180 feet in thickness, divided about as follows : 50 feet of sandstone, with only about 20 feet of limestone, the balance sandy and clay shales. They have a dip, north and west, amounting to about 170 feet, from the south to the north line of the county, from east to west.

The following is a general section of rocks in this county :

No. 1—250 feet bluff.

No. 2—Drift, thickness unknown, beneath the bluff.

No. 3—5 feet red shales.

No. 4—Sandstone and shales; sandstone at top, upper three feet irregularly-bedded and micaceous green; below, 8 or 10 feet, soft brown, then 35 feet shales and sandstone, red shales in upper part, thick-bedded sandstone at bottom.

No. 5—10 inches drab limestone, weathers brown.

No. 6—3 feet 2 inches shaly limestone, containing fossils.

No. 7—1 foot 4 inches blue, concretionary limestone, traversed by calc-spar veins.

No. 8—2 inches sandy shales or dark brown clay.

No. 9—2 inches impure coal and shales, 2 to 3 inches.

No. 10—Ochrey, sandy shale.

No. 11—22 feet sandy shale.

No. 12—1 foot 6 inches dark blue shaly limestone.

No. 13—1 foot 6 inches red and green shales, with nodules of limestone.

No. 14—4 feet limestone, upper part nodular, weathers brown; abounds in *Fusulina*.

No. 15—28 feet blue and drab, argillaceous shale.

No. 16—2 feet limestone, bluish drab; contains *Bellerophon*, *Crinoid* stems, etc.

No. 17—10 inches blue, fossiliforous shales; contains *Aviculopecten*, *Productus*, *Bryozoa*, etc.

No. 18—2 feet 6 inches hard sandstone.

No. 19—3 feet soft sandstone.

No. 20—10 inches calcareous sandstone; abounds in *Myalina subquarata* and *Pinna peracuta*; springs abound at the base.

No. 21—6 feet blue, argillaceous shales 6 feet to 13 feet.

No. 22—1 foot tolerably fine grained blue limestone, perpendicularly jointed; weathers brown.

No. 23—1 foot 3 inches shales.

No. 24—10 inches buff, ochrey, decomposing limestone, jointed perpendicularly; abounds in *Prod. semireticulatus* (Var. *P. Calhounianus*, S. W.)

No. 25—2 feet buff and olive shales.

No. 26—2 feet red shales.

No. 27—30 feet clay and sandy shales, and concretionary layers of sandy limestone.

No. 28—Shelly limestone; contains *Spr.* (*Martinia*) *planoconvexus* and *Crinoid* stems.

Nos. 22 to 28 occur in the northern part of Holt County. Outcrops of rock were observed along the Missouri bluffs, on Rock Creek, south of the middle of township 65, on Mill Creek, and Big Tarkio, south of the middle of township 64. On the other streams no outcrops have been discovered.

The following section appears on the Missouri bluffs, on the north line of the county, and is numbered 68 and 69.

Shaly sandstone on slope. No. 4, of General Section.

No. 1—2 feet ochrey and blue banded clay shales, in thin laminae. No. 5, of General Section.

No. 2—10 inches dark, dull-looking limestone; weathers brown; contains *Syntrilasma hemiplicata*, *Spr. cameratus*, *Pr. Semireticulatus*.

No. 3—2 feet limestone, rather shaly; abounds in fossils, including *Pr. Calhounianus* (S. W.) *Productus* (medium sized spec. resembling the *Pr. Calhounianus;* it may be a young individual), *Spr. plinoconvexus*, *Chonetes MeeKelli striato-costata*, *Rynchonella Osagensis*, *Pr. Wabashensis*, *Spr. Kentuckensis*, *Byozoa*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Crinoid* stems, *Pr. Prattenianus*, *Spr. cameratus*. No. 7, of Gen. Sec.

4—2 inches dark brown clay. No. 8 of Gen. Sec.

5—3 inches dark ochre and coal intercolated. No. 9 of Gen. Sec.

6—2 feet ochrey, sandy shales. No. 10 of Gen. Sec.

7—17 feet variegated ochrey and blue sandy shales.

A quarter of a mile above Hall's Bridge, on the Nishnebotna, there are ten inches of heavy, hard, blue pyritiferous limestone, the pyrite oxidizes near the exposed surface, and forms on the outside a thick, brown, ferruginous crust. At Rundell's Mill it occurs as the highest rock, and contains *Syntrilasma hemiphicata*, *Fusalina*, *Bryozoa*, *Chonetes*, *Spr. cameratus*, etc.

The following section, taken a quarter of a mile above Hall's Bridge, exhibits:

No. 1.—Bluff.

No. 2—1 foot hard, silico ferruginous limestone; fracture shows a dull lead-blue color; weathers brownish.

No. 3—3 feet greenish drab, fine grained sandstone; slightly micaceous irregularly bedded.

No. 4—1 foot very coarse grained and tough, brown and green silico-micaceous limestone; has numerous particles of silver; mica disseminated.

No. 5—4 feet soft, brown and buff limestone.

No. 6—16 feet, the upper half sandy shales, the lower argillacious shales.

No. 7—2 feet shales, with nodules of brown and ferruginous limestone (No. 7 of Gen. Sec.); contains Syntrilasma hemiphicata, Chonetes, Prod. Calhounianus, Ch. Flemingii, Marocheilus Productus, equal to the medium size Prod. of No. 3, section 98.

The following section was taken on Nishnebotna bluff, one mile above Pollack's:

Section 5.

No. 1—Bluff.

No. 2—10 feet, upper part red shales.

No. 3—20 feet sandy shales and shaly limestone.

No. 4—20 feet mostly soft, coarse, micaceous sandstone ; color, gray, brown and greenish gray.

No. 5.—10 feet slope to water in river.

One mile further down the bluffs we see.

Section 6.

No. 1—Bluff.

No. 2—Limestone.

No. 3—4 feet drab sandy shales.

No. 4—3 feet blue, argillaceous shales.

No. 5—10 feet red shales, with some sandy concretions.

No. 6—8 feet 45 degree slope ; sandy shales appear to Missouri bottoms.

The rocks seen at Barlow's Mill, on Rock Creek, occupy a position near the middle of the Gen. Sec., and appear thus :

No. 1—Bluff formation.

No. 2—3 feet ashy, blue limestone ; weathers drab, part is quite crystalline, and contains *Ch. Flemingii.*

No. 3—6 feet lead blue argillaceous shales.

No. 4—1 foot fine grained, compact, ashy blue, pyritiforous limestone, said to make good lime.

No. 5—4 feet blue argillaceous shales.

No. 6—Fossils at top of No. 7, including many *Crinoid* stems, *Rhonebopora lepidondendroides*, *Bellerophon*, *Ch. Smithii*, also iron pyrites.

No. 7—2 feet ash or ashy blue, pyritiferous limestone, brown crust on outside ; contains *Pr. Semircticulatus*, Var. Pr. Calhounianus (S. W.), *Spr. cameratus*, *Pr. Prattenianus.*

At Rock Port, one and a half miles south, was observed the following section, which may be a continuation of the last :

Section 10.

No. 1—76 bluff.

No. 2—2 feet altered drift.

No. 3—12 feet dark drab or olive clay shales.

No. 4—3 feet slope.

No. 5—3 limestone ; upper part gray, and below yellowish gray and shaly ; weathers bluff and brown ; contains *Aviculopecten*, *Myalina subquadrata*, *Bryozoa Euomphalus rugosus*, *Ch. Flemingii*, *Pr. semi reticulatus*, *var. Calhounianus* (S. W.), *Pr. Prattenianus*, *Nautilus nodosodorsatus.* This resembles Section 9, No. 10, very much.

No. 6—15 blue and olive shales, mostly banded olive and yellow ochrey, seldom changing to blue, deep, dark band in lower part.

No. 7—2 feet green, unlaminated clay.

No. 8—2 feet green and red shales.

Two miles further down Rock Creek, at King's Mill, we have section 9, section 75, of 1872 :

No. 1—30 feet slope.

No. 2—2 feet ferruginous limestone abounding in fusulina. No. 14.

Nos. 3 and 4—28 feet olive and drab argillaceous shales, in thick laminæ, some variegated and banded and contain ochrey concretions.

No. 5—1 foot ash-blue limestone, at the top shaly, with a red tinge; contains Bellerophon, Crinoid stems, Euomphalus rugosus, Ch. Flemingii, etc. No. 16.

No. 6—6 inches hard sandstone, greenish at top, brown and nodular below.

No. 7—3 feet soft, brown sandstone and sandy ferruginous nodules.

No. 8—10 feet tough, blue sandstone ; weathers brown ; contains large Myalina subquadrata and Pinna peraceuta ; spring at base. No. 20 of general section.

No. 9—6 feet blue clay shales. No. 21 of general section.

No. 10—1 foot blue limestone, mottled with gray specks ; jointed perpendicularly ; contains Pr. Calhounianus, Pinna, Bryozoa, Mee Kella striata-costata and Syntrilasma hemiplicata. No. 22.

At Rundell's Mill, on the Missouri bluff, is the following section :

Section 12 (Section 76, 1872).

No. 1—81 feet bluff ; contains calcareous concretions.

No. 2—Outcrop of limestone (No. 4 of General Section); containing Bryozoa, Syntrilasma hemiplicata, etc.

No. 3—22 feet sandstone and sandy shales.

No. 3½—1 foot dull and dark looking, shaly, blue limestone.

No. 4—1 foot 6 inches red and green shales.

No. 5—4 feet drab limestone, nodular at top ; abounds in Fusulina. No. 14 of General Section.

No. 6—28 feet blue and drab, argillaceous shales. No. 15 of General Section.

No. 7—2 feet limestone ; coarse-grained, shaly at top, fine grained, blueish-drab bel w.

No. 8—10 inches blue, fossiliferous shale ; contains Aviculopecten carbonarious, Pr. Prattenianus, etc.

No. 9—15 inches brown, calcareous sandstone (No. 19 of Gen. Sec.)

No. 10—soft buff and blue sandstone. Limestone equivalent to section 9, No. 2, and section 12, No. 5, crops out on Tarkio Hills, in south part of township 64, and equals 15 of Gen. Sec.

At VanGundy's mill, on Tarkio, we observed the Fusulina limestone associated thus : Sec. 17 (not seen in 1872.)

No. 2—5 feet, showing an outcrop of limestone containing Fusilina.

No. 3—53 slope ; soft shales at bottom.

No. 4—10 inches dull blue and gray, mottled, coarse, friable limestone.

No. 5—1 foot 6 inches shales and brown, decomposing limestone; ferruginous.

No. 6—6 inches ferruginous limestone.

No. 7—2 inches brown shales.

No. 8—5 feet blue, argillaceous shales.

No. 9—2 feet coarse, drab limestone; contains Chonetes.

No. 10—5 feet to water in creek.

One half a mile south of last section, the following Sec. 78 (of 1872) appears on Tarkio, below Milton (VanGundy's Mill):

No. 1—slope, bluff, and drift; a good deal of coarse sand and many small, rounded pebbles of various kinds; some large boulders of Fusulina limestone.

No. 2—21 inches ash-blue limestone, weathers brown (No. 24), contains Pr. semireticulatus, var. Productus Calhounianus (S. W.), Crinoid stems. Archaeocidaris aculeatus, Chonetes Smithii? and a small branching coral.

No. 3—3 feet olive clay shales, hard and fine grained.

No. 4—10 inch band yellow, soft and decomposing limestone, very ochrey; shades a bright gamboge color.

No. 5—1 foot 6 inches buff, olive shales, color bright yellow ochrey.

No. 6—4 inches red shales. No. 26.

No. 7—28 feet shales, greenish and drab, with nodules of ironstone. Equal to No. 27.

No. 8—1 foot shaly, calcareous sandstone; contains Spr. (Martinia) planoconrexus and Crinoid siems. The last equals No. 28 of gen. sec.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Most of the limestones are too pyritiferous to be very valuable for building purposes. The beds at Barlow's Mill abound in beautiful small crystals of iron pyrites. The rocks when exposed often lose their sulphur, and form on the outside a thick, brown ochreous crust; indeed, some that are thin bedded become ochreous throughout, and readily disintegrate. On this account few of them are sufficiently durable to make a good material for building. No. 11 is probably the best that is used for building. It is quarried on Rock Creek, on the Missouri bluffs below, and on Big Tarkio. Some of the beds of sandstone along the Missouri bluffs, for five or six miles north of the Rock Port road, are useful for common buildings; they are often hard, but tolerably easy to quarry. No. 17 crops out in Tarkio bluffs, and affords a useful material for neighboring buildings.

Iron ore—The bed of argillacious shale contain concretions and thin beds of carbonate of iron, but in too small a quantity to be useful.

Coal—In section 19, township 64, range 41, some labor has been spent for coal, but the result was fruitless. A two inch seam was discovered and a drift pushed in more than thirty feet, but the seam not thickening it was abandoned. The following is a section of rocks at that place :

Section 7.

No. 1—100 feet bluff formation.

No. 2—21 feet sandstone and sandy shales.

No. 3—4 feet calcauo-argillaceous shades. No. 7 of gen. sec. contains many fossils. Syntrilasma hemiplicata, Chonetes Flemingii, Spr. (Martinia) planoconrexus, Pr. concinnus Pr. Wabashensis, Productus (a small var.) Crinoid stems, a Trilobiti-Phillipsia.

No. 4—1 foot 4 inches blue, concretionary limestone, traversed by calc-spar veins ; contains syntrilasma hemiplicata, Euomphalus rugosius.

No. 5—2 inches sandy shales.

No. 6—2 inches impure coal and shales.

No. 4—8 inches bituminous coal, soft and impure.

No. 5—1 foot bituminous shale.

This is probably about the equivalent of the Nodaway County coal and about 1,100 above the base of the upper coal series, and 1,400 feet above any workable seam of coal. Coal mining would therefore be very expensive in this county, and its citizens will probably have to look abroad for their supply.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST COURTS ORGANIZED.

COUNTY COURT ORGANIZED—ITS PROCEEDINGS—THE CIRCUIT COURT—ATTORNEYS—GRAND JURORS—FIRST CASES—ENTRIES—BILLS OF INDICTMENT—CONVEYANCES—EARLY MARRIAGES.

COUNTY COURT ORGANIZED.

Hon. Alexander McElroy, Daniel Hunsaker and Elijah Needles, met on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1845, at the house of Conrad Cliffield (Cloepfel) and there organized the County Court of Atchison County. Each brought his credentials—a commission from his excellency, John C. Edwards, then Governor of the State of Missouri, and after having subscribed an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully perform the duties of his office according to the best of his ability, proceeded in due form to complete the organization, by ordering that Alexander McElroy be appointed president of the court, Alexander A. Bradford, clerk, and Lite T. Tate, sheriff. Being now clothed with all the powers, dignities and responsibilities of a court, they began their labors by dividing the county into the following townships: Clark, Nishnebotna, Polk, Tarkio and Bluff. After establishing these townships, James P. Bevins was appointed constable of Bluff, Thomas M. Page, constable of Clark, and Samuel B. Rafferty, constable of Polk Township.

Henry Watts was made assessor. Thomas Farmer, allotting justice of Polk Township, made his report of the districting of the road leading from the south line of the township near Richard Rupes, to Hunsaker's ferry. Valentine Livingston was appointed overseer of road district number one; Rolph Amen, overseer of district number two; C. W. McKissick, overseer of district number three; Asa Jackson, overseer of district number four; Lawrence White, overseer of district number five; and Henry O'Neal, overseer of district number six.

This constituted the business of the first day. The court met again on the 15th day of April, 1845, and "ordered that the commissioners appointed to select a seat of justice for this county, be requested to meet at the house of Conrad Cliffield, on the third Monday of May next, for the purpose of selecting said seat of justice, and that the clerk be required to transmit a copy of this order to each of said commissioners."

John James was appointed justice of the peace, and allotting justice of Tarkio Township, and Francis M. Warmcastle was appointed county treasurer. The court then established the following rates for crossing at the different ferries in the county:

Single man	6 cents
Man and horse	12 "
Two-horse (empty) wagon and team	25 "
Two-horse loaded wagon and team	37½ "
Four-horse (empty) wagon and team	37½ "
Four-horse loaded wagon and team	50 "
Six-horse (empty) wagon and team	50 "
Six-horse loaded wagon and team	75 "
Loose horses and cattle	3 "
Sheep and hogs	1 "

Parties operating ferries were required to pay a tax of two dollars to the state and four dollars to the county, and were compelled to give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars. Daniel Hunsaker, Major John Western and Jacob Acord, were licensed to keep ferries on the Nishnebotna, near their residences.

The clerk was requested to ask the Secretary of State to furnish Atchison County with its proper quota of books. The sheriff was ordered to call upon the county court of Holt County, for all papers and copies of records to which the new County of Atchison was entitled, and also of the revenue collected by that county for county purposes, within the limits of Atchison County, for the years 1843 and 1844, and for any other funds, belonging to Atchison County.

Henry H. Bruce was appointed county surveyor. The rate of taxation in the county was fixed at one-third of one per cent., for county purposes. This constituted all the business of the second day, and all that was done at the April term of the court. The court then adjourned to the second Monday in May following.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1845.

That august body, known as the circuit court, met for the first time in Atchison County, on the first day of September, A. D. 1845.

The judge and officers present on that occasion, were Hon. Solomon L. Leonard, Hon. Willard P. Hall, who was appointed circuit attorney, *pro tem.*, A. A. Bradford, clerk, and Lite T. Tate, sheriff.

The following persons were enrolled as attorneys: John Wilson, James B. Gardenhire, T. D. Wheaton, Levi Carr, John C. Morris, D. G. Price, P. L. Hudgens, James Foster, John W. Kelly, James Craig, Francis M. Warmcastle and Willard P. Hall.

The list of the grand jurors returned by the sheriff for the county was the following: George C. Thompson, Hugh Candle, Edward Busey, Jeremiah Farmer, William Lambert, Isaac Huntsucker, A. J. Singleton, Alexander McElroy, Jacob McKissick, Parker Applegate, H. H. Bruce, David Jones, George Borchers, Samuel Martin, John Fowler and E. D. Scammon. George C. Thompson was appointed foreman. Samuel R. Rafferty was appointed deputy sheriff.

The first case upon the docket is entitled,

Thomas A. King, against S. C. Fugitt, et al. } Trespass.

And now here comes the said plaintiff by his attorney, as also the said defendants, and upon motion of the plaintiff, leave is given him to amend his declaration by interlining the same, which is accordingly done, and an *alias* writ for James P. Dickenson, one of said defendants, ordered returnable to the next term of this court, and the defendants given until the next term of this court to plead herein, until which time this cause is continued.

Following is the case of:

James Amen vs. Anne Amen } Bill for Divorce.

And now here comes the said plaintiff by his solicitors, and upon his motion an *alias* writ was ordered returned to the next term of this court, until which time, this cause is continued.

The next case is that of:

Thomas Akins against S. C. Fugitt, et al. } Trespass.

This case was also continued.

The next entry is as follows: "Be it remembered that on this, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty-five, John Mathews, a native of England, and at present residing in the County of Atchison, in the State of Missouri, appeared in open court here, and applied to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, that the said John Mathews had declared, on oath, taken in the State of Missouri, on the 23d day of June, 1842, two years at least before his admission, that it was his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States. And it also appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, upon the testimony of John Hughes, junior, a citizen of the United States, that the said John Mathews has continued to reside within the limits of the United States, and under the jurisdiction thereof, five years at least, and one year at least immediately preceding this application within the State of Missouri; that during the said time of five years, he hath resided in the United States, he has conducted himself as

a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same ; and the said John Mathews, having declared on oath, taken in open court here, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he will absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance, and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever, and particularly all allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain. The court here, therefore, admits the said John Mathews, to become a citizen of the United States."

The above embraced all the business that was transacted by the court on the first day of its session. The grand jury returned the following bills of indictment : The State of Missouri vs. Andrew Farley, grand larceny ; same vs. Mounts Dover, petit larceny ; same vs. Edmond Furguson, petit larceny ; same vs. William Donahue, trading with Indians ; same vs. Ika F. Rice and Rufus Hitchcock, resisting process ; same vs. James P. Burns, Henry B. Roberts, and David Hays, unlawful assembly ; same vs. Edward Hall, selling liquor without license ; same vs. Edward Hall, selling liquor on Sunday.

The original book of conveyances of Atchison County contains 461 pages, and is still in a fair state of preservation.

The first instrument of record is a

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

given by William and Elizabeth Pallet, to Charles Jefferson Choat, and is as follows :

" Whereas, I, William Pallet and Elizabeth Pallet, my wife, citizens of Atchison County, Missouri, and possess lands and other property in Van Buren County, together with other property in Jackson County, Missouri, and have due me from various persons, by judgments, bonds, bills, notes, book accounts and otherwise, divers sums of money, and have unsettled accounts, and am also indebted to many persons, and whereas, it is necessary for my interest to leave some person in Van Buren or Jackson County to represent me, with full power to do every act in relation to my property, which I could do were I personally present, and having the fullest confidence in the judgment, skill, prudence and integrity of Charles Jefferson Choat, of Jackson County, and State of Missouri, I do, therefore, hereby nominate, constitute and appoint him my true and lawful attorney, in my name, to sell and convey, by deed or otherwise, in due form of law, to any person or persons, any property, real or personal, which I now possess, in any part of the United States, or in any estate which I may hereafter acquire in the United States, to make any sale, disposition or arrangement, he may deem necessary, in relation to any property which now is or hereafter shall be vested in me, in any situation whatever ; to collect any money which may be due me, and give sufficient acquittances and discharges ; to pay off or remove any encumbrances which now do or may hereafter exist against any property, which now is, or may hereafter be vested in me ; to settle and arrange with any of my creditors and take discharges ; to prosecute any

suit or suits, at law or equity which he may think proper to institute for my benefit; or in my name to defend any suit or suits which may be brought against me, or any one holding property for me; to execute all deeds, agreements, releases, or instruments, with all the solemn rites required by law, which shall become necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and, finally, in my name, to do every act and thing, for the purposes aforesaid, which I could do were I personally present, and I hereby ratify whatever my said attorney shall do, or cause to be done in the premises.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM PALLET, [SEAL.]
ELIZABETH PALLET, [SEAL.]

Witnesses at signing: Thomas M. Page, James Harbin.

SECOND INSTRUMENT.

LAND OFFICE, SAVANNAH, July 8, 1845.

"No. 544. We hereby certify that, pursuance of law, Robert Hussey, of the county of Atchison, in the State of Missouri, has this day made proof, under the act approved February 27, 1843, of his pre-emption right to the northwest quarter of Section No. 5, in township No. 64, of range No. 41, containing one hundred and fifty-six acres and seventeen hundredths. And on payment of the purchase money, at any time before the third Monday, A. D., 1847, the legal holder of this certificate will be entitled to a full receipt for said land.

NATHANIEL BURROWES, Register.
ACHILLES JASPER, Receiver.

Know all Men by These Presents: That I, Robert Hussey, of the county of Atchison, State of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, to me in hand paid by Enoch D. Leammon, of the county of Atchison, and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have assigned, transferred and set over unto the said Enoch D. Leammon all my pre-emption right and certificate of proof hereunto annexed, under and by virtue of the acts of the legislature of said State, approved February 27, 1843, and March 13, 1845, in and to the northwest quarter of section No. 5, of township No. 64, of range No. 41, containing one hundred and fifty-six acres and seventeen hundredths, situate in the county of Atchison, aforesaid. And I do hereby request that the patent or grant for said quarter section of land, issue in the name of the said Enoch D. Leammon.

Given under my hand and seal, this 18th day of October, A. D., 1845. ROBERT HUSSEY, [SEAL.]

Attest: T. J. White, A. A. Bradford.

THIRD INSTRUMENT.

Chattel Mortgage. This deed of mortgage made and entered into, this 15th day of September, A. D., 1845, between Sarchal C. Fugitt, of the County of Atchison and State of Missouri, of the first part, and Benjamin Fugitt, of the State and County aforesaid of the second part

witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the better securing the payment of the sum of money specified in the promissory note hereinafter mentioned, as well as in consideration of one dollar, to him in hand paid, by said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the hereinafter described property, to wit: All the machinery attached and belonging to my saw mill, grist mill, and bolting machine, on Rock Creek, in the County of Atchison, aforesaid. To have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever; provided, however, that this conveyance and these presents, are upon the express terms, that whereas, the said Sarchal C. Fugitt, has this day executed and delivered his certain promissory note, unto the said Benjamin Fugitt, in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"One day after date, for value received, I promise to pay Benjamin Fugitt, the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, as witness my hand, this 15th day of September, A. D., 1845. S. C. FUGITT."

Now, if the said Sarchal C. Fugitt, his heirs, executors or administrators, shall well and truly pay the sum of money specified in said note, and every part thereof, together with all the interest due thereon, if any, when said note shall become due and payable, according to the true tenor, meaning and effect thereof, then this conveyance and all the estate hereby conveyed, shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue in law. In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part, has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first aforesaid.

S. C. FUGITT. [SEAL.]

Teste: F. M. Warmeastb, A. A. Bradford.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

In perusing the following short record of marriage certificates, some one of our readers, if he is a native of Atchison County, will doubtless recognize the names of his ancestors.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
ATCHISON COUNTY. }

I do certify that on the 4th day of June, 1845, I joined together in the bonds of matrimony, B. F. Benoist and Rosella Brenard, according to the laws of this state.

Given under my hand and seal, this the 7th day of June A. D. 1845.

NOAH LEOBO, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF ATCHISON. } ss.

This is to certify that Moses Butler, of Holt County, and Margaret Furguson, of Atchison County, were joined in marriage by me on the 27th day of March A. D. 1845.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, A. D. 1845.

RICHARD BUCKHAM,
Minister of the Gospel.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
ATCHISON COUNTY. }

I, J. K. Cook, a justice of the peace, in and for Nishnebotna Township, Atchison County, Missouri, certify that on the 10th day of May, 1845, I solemnized a marriage between William Roberts and Eliza Jones, of Atchison County, Missouri.

Given under my hand and seal, this the 10th of June, 1845.

J. K. COOK, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } Nishnebotna Township.
ATCHISON COUNTY. }

I, J. K. Cook, a justice of the peace for Nishnebotna Township, Atchison County, Missouri, certify that on the 29th day of May, 1845, I solemnized a marriage between David Hays and Mary Ann Markwood, of the county and state aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, this the 10th day of June, 1845.

J. K. COOK, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
COUNTY OF ATCHISON, }

This may certify that Daniel James and Martha Bailey, both of Atchison County, were joined in marriage by me, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1845.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1845.

RICHARD BUCKHAM, Minister of the Gospel.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
COUNTY OF ATCHISON. }

This may certify that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1845, Joshua Kellison and Eliza Handley, both of the county of Atchison, were joined in marriage by me.

Given under my hand this 25th day of July, A. D. 1845.

RICHARD BUCKHAM, Minister of the Gospel.

Married, on the 21st of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Daniel Burrell to Susana Robinett, both of the county of Atchison, and State of Missouri. E. S. NEEDLES, C. S.

Be it remembered, that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1845, I, John Liggit, an acting justice of the peace in and for the county of Atchison, and State of Missouri, solemnized a marriage contract between Simeon Loveland and Emily Farley, both of the county aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, this the 16th day of October, A. D. 1845. JOHN LIGGIT, J. P.

Solemnized a marriage between J. Wesley Cooper and Hannah Walden, on the 27th day of November, 1845.

This February 23, 1846. A. KIME,
Justice of the Peace.

Married, by the undersigned, on the 13th day of July, 1846, Mr. Borcel Greenmore to Miss Catharine Elizabeth Wells.

Given under my hand this the 6th day of August, 1846.

JOHN S. SCOTT, Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
ATCHISON COUNTY. }

March the 2d, 1847. To the Clerk of the county and State aforesaid, greeting:

I do hereby certify, that on the 2d day of December last, I did officiate in the solemnizing of the rites of matrimony, according to the authority vested in me, a regular ordained preacher of the Gospel, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and according to the law of the State and county aforesaid, between Harvy H. Rawlins and Marget Frost, and forward the same to be recorded according to law.

S. B. FROST, Elder of the Church L. D. S.

In 1845, there were nine marriage certificates recorded; in 1881, one hundred and sixty-five.

The marriages here recorded thirty-seven years ago, the parties, if still living, would be about three score years and ten. In those primitive days, marriages were generally the result of love. There was not only a union of hands, but a union of hearts. The pioneer maiden made the faithful wife, and the sturdy backwoodsman, the fond and trusted husband.

"From that day forth, in peace and joyous bliss,
They lived together long without debate;
Nor private jars, nor spite of enemies,
Could shake the safe assurance of their state."



CHAPTER V.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

IMPORTANCE OF FIRST BEGINNINGS—WHEN AND WHERE COMMENCED.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts, as is often the case, be lost in the mythical traditions of the past, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content till he had found the "First Settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to *pre-empt*.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginnings. We are thus enabled, not only to trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mold these causes. We observe that a state or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Atchison County we may trace its earlier settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy backwoodsman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" State, or from Kentucky and Virginia on his way west "to grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and his willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife and a competence for his children. Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme west, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native soil. We shall find much of that distinctive New England character which has

contributed so many men and women to other portions of our state and the west ; also, we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles, and a few of the industrious and economical French—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here.

Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and withstanding the hardships of this country in early times, can but admit they are worthy sons of illustrious sires.

The first white settlement made within the limits of what is now known as Atchison County, was effected in the spring of 1839, by Hank B. Roberts and Thomas Wilson, single men. They settled on what was afterwards known as the town site of Sonora. Roberts was originally from Illinois, and Wilson was from Clay County, Missouri. Roberts had once been a soldier in the United States army, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from whence he came to this county. In the spring of 1839, they erected a cabin and put in a small crop.

At the time of their coming, however, there were two white men named Hughes and Alley, who were already on the ground, in the capacity of Indian traders, but were not permanent settlers. Roberts and Wilson may be called, then, the pioneer settlers of Atchison County. Roberts continued to farm for a few years, when he sold and located about one mile east of Sonora, and finally removed to Nebraska, and now resides on the McKissick Island, in the Missouri River, near the town of Hamburg, Iowa.

Callaway Millsaps arrived in the county on the 11th day of November, 1839, and took up his abode also on the present town site of Sonora. He was originally from Cocke County, East Tennessee, where he was born on September 26, 1815. He emigrated to Saline County, Missouri, removed to Clay, Ray, Davis, back to Ray, where he lived until the spring of 1839, when he came here. He resided at Sonora until August, 1840, and then located two and a half miles west of the present town of Rock Port, on the Nishnebotna River, where he remained until the fall of 1881, when he became a citizen of Rock Port, where he still resides, following mercantile pursuits.

In company with Mr. Millsaps, came Charles Beauchamp and Archibald and Alexander Handley, from Clay County, all in the employ of Mr. Millsaps. Archibald is dead, Alexander lives in Brownsville, Nebraska, and Beauchamp went to Tennessee. Mr. Millsaps, in speaking of the winters of 1839 and 1840, informed the writer that they were the coldest he has ever experienced in this latitude, the snow remaining all winter from two and a-half to three feet in depth, and the ice in the Missouri River from two and a-half to three feet thick.

He says that the most cheerful sight that he saw during the spring of 1840, after passing through the long, severe winter, was a steamboat

which landed at Sonora—a large, side-wheel steamer—for the purpose of "wooding." Hank Roberts was the proprietor of the wood yard, his being the only one between Sonora and Fort Leavenworth. Wood was sold then at five dollars per cord, taken from the bank. He says that all the inhabitants of the settlement, including his wife and children, gathered on the bank to look at the boat.

In the spring of 1840 John Mathews, an Englishman, settled at English Grove (named after him), about eight miles southeast of Rock Port. He and his wife have been dead many years, dying on the farm they first entered. He lived on the road leading from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs, and kept a house of entertainment.

In the same township and at what was afterwards called Irish Grove, settled a colony of Irishmen, among whom was Martin Murphy, Sr., and his son Martin, who now resides in San Jose, California. These men settled at Irish Grove in 1841, but went to California in 1844. The following sketch of Martin Murphy, which we copy from a California paper, will be read with interest. Mr. Murphy is one of the wealthy and influential citizens of that state.

"MARTIN MURPHY

was born in County Wexford, Ireland, on the 9th day of November, 1807. His family was one of the oldest in Ireland, and belonged to that class which has made the Green Isle so famous in history. His father was a well-to-do farmer, but of a rather adventurous disposition, and, in 1828, when the subject of this sketch was twenty-one years of age, he resolved to try the New World, and emigrated to Canada, settling at the Township of Frampton, about thirty miles south of the City of Quebec. When he came to America, Martin, Sr., brought with him his family, excepting Martin Jr., his oldest son, and one daughter, Mrs. Miller, now residing at San Rafael. At that time his family consisted of seven children, to wit: Martin, James, Bernard, John, Daniel, Ellen (now Mrs. Weber, of Stockton), and Mrs. James Miller. Martin, Jr., was left behind in Ireland when his father came to America. From a boy he had displayed thrifty habits, and at the time his father emigrated he was the owner of a small farm, which circumstance speaks louder than words for his business capacity. Land in the old country is not to be had so easily as land in America, and Martin's ownership of a few acres on Irish soil at the age of twenty-one years was an indication of the talent, industry and ability which in future years was to raise him to the position of one of the wealthiest men and largest land owners in the United States. Eight years after his father left Ireland, Martin concluded to follow him, and, having an opportunity to sell his Irish farm to advantage, he parted with it and he and his sister came to America. He settled in Quebec, where he engaged in business and remained for three years. But his mind was of an agricultural turn, and he soon became tired of city life. On the 18th day of July, 1831, Martin Murphy was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Bulger, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father McMahon, in the Que-

bec Cathedral. Miss Bulger was an Irish girl, born in County Wexford of an old and highly respected family. Martin had known her in Ireland and knew her worth. Fifty years has changed her appearance from the laughing girl of twenty to the sober matron, the tender mother of a large family, but it has not changed her loving heart nor dimmed those virtues which then made her the favorite of all who knew her. Immediately after their marriage the young couple moved to Frampton, the township in which Mr. Murphy's father had settled, and, having purchased a piece of timber land, set about clearing it and founding a home. He lived at Frampton about ten years and during this time four sons were born, to wit: James, Martin, Patrick W. and Bernard D., the last named two are still living and are well known to our readers, in fact they have a state wide reputation.

About this time stories began to be circulated in their neighborhood of the wonderful fertility of the soil in the far west and these reports were specially growing in regard to the territory of Missouri. Martin Murphy, Sr., did not exactly like the British style of government in the provinces, and determined to "go west" into the frontiers of the young republic. He sold out his property and taking his family went by way of the St. Lawrence to Cleveland, Ohio, thence by canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, thence down the Ohio to where Cairo now stands, thence up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to near the present site of St. Joseph. At that time there was no sign of the present bustling city; nothing marked it as different from a thousand other places except a mill seat where corn was ground for the settlers. But Mr. Murphy was not looking for cities. He had procured a tract of land on what was known as the Platte Purchase, in Holt County, now Atchison County, and thither he conveyed his family, traveling in wagons after leaving the river. He was soon followed (in 1842) by Martin and his family, who also located on the "Purchase." It was on the Platte Purchase that their first daughter, Ann Elizabeth, was born. Here they found land in abundance and a fertile soil, but the prevalence of malarial fevers rendered it undesirable as a place of residence. Added to this was the absence of educational facilities, which rendered the location to a man ambitious of giving his family every advantage, especially undesirable as a residence. While they were looking about for a country where they could find the advantages which Missouri did not at that time afford, they were visited by Rev. Father Hookins, a Catholic priest who for years had been engaged in missionary work among the Indians, his field extending even as far as the Pacific. He told them of California, of its beautiful valleys, its genial sunshine, its fertile soil and health-giving climate. Martin, Sr. did not long hesitate. He was a man of great energy and undaunted courage and the magnitude of a journey of thousands of miles across plains, mountains and rivers, through an unknown country did not give him a moment's uneasiness. This was long before the discovery of gold and the energy of the Murphys will be better appreciated when it is understood that it was not wealth, but health, they were seeking. Having made up his mind to come to California, Mr. Murphy did not take a long time in preparing for his journey. They sold their land, made up a party and started. Going to an agricultural country for purposes of agriculture, they took what stock they could with them. Their rendezvous was Council Bluffs, and here

the expedition was organized. It consisted of twenty-six persons, all told. Martin Murphy, Sr., was the commander and head of the expedition, and Captain Stevens was pilot. There was no road, trail or track by which the emigrants could find their way, but they were men of intelligence and determination and they made their journey in spite of all obstacles.

We regret that our space will not permit us to give a detailed account of the adventures of this little band of pioneers. Peculiar interest attaches to it from the fact that it was the first party that crossed the mountains into California with wagons and that introduced American cattle on this coast. They followed substantially the route over which the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are built. They came north of Salt Lake, stopping at the sink of the Humboldt. They had no trouble with the Indians, nor did they suffer for want of food. They were caught in the mountains by the snow, but having made all preparations they were comparatively comfortable. On the other side they fell in with an Indian named Truckee, who, by signs, informed them that over the mountains was level land and horned cattle. They named the Truckee lake and river for this Indian. It has been customary to confound the Murphy party with the Donner party. The Murphy party crossed the mountains in 1844, the Donners came about the same route but not until two years after A shed that Shallenberger built in 1844 served as a shelter to a portion of the Donner party in 1846.

The Indian, Truckee, guided the party safely down the Truckee River. There was no road or trail or bridges of any kind, but difficult as the route was, they managed to get through without serious loss. On this side they came down the Yuba River and went into winter quarters. Here a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy. This daughter was the first American child born in California. She was afterwards married to William P. Taaffe, a prosperous San Francisco merchant. Leaving the party on the Yuba, Martin and several other of the men came down to Sutter's Fort, at New Helvetia, now Sacramento, for the purpose of prospecting the county, with a view to locating. They got down into the country just in the heat of the Micheltorena rebellion, and were pressed into the army. They went with the troops as far south as Soledad, and here Martin represented that their families were in the mountains and probably destitute and suffering, and thus obtained a permit to return with supplies. When he got back on the Yuba he found that his people were not in very great want—they had plenty of cattle and flour and other provisions. Martin brought his family down into the valley and purchased four leagues of land from a German named Rufus. It was situated on the Cosumnes River, near Stockton. Here he settled and remained until '49. When gold was discovered he went to the mines, but made no success and soon returned to his ranch. Here he entered into the business of cattle raising, and conducted a successful business, selling stock to the miners. While living on the Cosumnes two daughters were born, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Richard T. Carrol, and Ellen, now Mrs. J. A. Arques, of Lawrence Station. In 1849 he removed to this county, having purchased from the Castros the Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas, containing 5,000 acres. Here James T., the youngest son, was born in 1852. Since he has been in California, Mr. Murphy has devoted his attention mostly to cattle raising, and has been eminently successful.

He has added rancho after rancho to his landed possessions, and his immense herds cover the hills of Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. He also owns large quantities of valuable property in the cities of San Francisco and San Jose. Notwithstanding their great wealth, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy could never be induced to reside elsewhere than in their country home. Here he presides over his household like one of the olden patriarchs, superintending his flocks and dispensing a generous hospitality to all who come within the shadow of his gates. Their hands are always open to the poor and their bounty is gratefully remembered by thousands.

Of their children it is scarcly necessary for us to speak. The boys are worthy sons of such an honorable sire, and the daughters inherit all the virtues of their most estimable mother. The sons have all won places of distinction in the history of the state, and the daughters are examples of the highest type of true womanhood."

John Bender came from Platte County, Missouri, in the fall of 1842, and located on the east bank of the Missouri, about one mile above where the town of Brownville, Nebraska, now stands. Like thousands of others, he became smitten with the gold mania, which prevailed so universally over this country in 1849, and went to California. He was a German.

In the fall of 1842, one month after the arrival of John Bender, came George Harmon, from Illinois, and settled at Sonora. After remaining here a few months, he removed to a place opposite Brownville, Nebraska, where he lived until the fall of 1881, when he located in Tecumseh, Nebraska, where he now resides.

Late in the fall of 1842, E. D. Scammon, from Lafayette County, Missouri, located about two miles southwest of Rock Port, where he still lives.

About the same time came William Hunter, from Clinton County, Missouri, and located about three miles southwest of Rock Port, on Rock Creek, at a place since known as "Hunter's Bridge," where he now resides at the advanced age of about eighty years. Mr. Hunter has been one of the prominent men of the county, having served the people of Atchison County in many ways, and was one of the county court justices from 1858 to 1865.

Elijah S. Needles immigrated from Indiana, in 1843, and settled the adjoining farm to William Hunter, and then moved about a mile southwest and located on the Nishnebotna, at a place now known as "Needles Bridge." Like Mr. Hunter, he has been a useful and influential citizen of the county. He was appointed justice of the county court in 1845, by the governor of the state, and has filled the same position at different periods since.

Among other settlers was Richard Rupe, from Lafayette County, Missouri, who was also a judge of the county court, and with him came Samuel Rennick, a stock trader, who is now dead. Mr. Rupe settled

what is called "Rupe's Grove," about six miles southeast of Rock Port, where he still lives.

About 1845 Nathan Meek commenced the building of a grist mill on the present town site of Rock Port, on Rock Creek, and about the same time, or during 1843, John Fowler erected a saw mill, also on Rock Creek, two and a half miles south of Rock Port. These were the first mills erected in the county.

One of the earliest settlers in the county was, perhaps, Joseph Bernard, of whom we will speak more fully in our history of Buchanan Township. Other settlers coming soon after, and at a later period, will be mentioned more fully in the succeeding chapters of this work—in our history of the different townships.



CHAPTER VI.

PIONEER LIFE.

THE PIONEERS' PECULIARITIES—CONVENIENCES AND INCONVENIENCES—THE HISTORICAL LOG CABIN—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—PIONEER CORN-BREAD—HAND MILLS AND HOMINY BLOCKS—GOING TO MILL—TRADING POINTS—BEE-TREES—SHOOTING MATCHES AND QUILTINGS.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hillside,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the ax stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate branches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood,
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming
When plenty should crown his board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children round him,
Having reaped a thousand fold.

During the decade which comprehends the first ten years of its history, the settlement of Atchison County was in its earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn, chiefly, from tradition.

In those days the people took no care to preserve history—they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet, this history was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self reliance and brave, persevering toil; of privations

cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attends the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the east.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity as though they were all members of the same family, and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest. Now this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the west during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where the civil authority was still feeble and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here the settlers lived some little time before there was an officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community. Such were some of the characteristics of Atchison County.

HOUSE AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. The latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising," then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, were the dependence for light and air. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveler, the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the west were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability. It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old landmarks, but few of which now remain:

"These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end two feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house is then 'chinked' or 'daubed' with mud. The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a-half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

"Upon these poles clapboards are laid, or linn bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook-stove was not thought of, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereign of the household, while the latter was indulging in the luxuries of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt about the Nishnebotna and Tarkio Rivers."

These log cabins were really not so bad after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with "Charter Oak" cooking stoves and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or at best, undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes; also for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad after all. As elsewhere remarked, they were not such as would tempt the epicure, but such as afforded the most healthful nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot. We hear of few dyspeptics in those days. Another advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stovepipe never fell down, and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals, and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used. These exist now only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago," a description of them will not be uninteresting:

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "butted"—that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off, and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping axe. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was built in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed, the hominy block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle, or something to crush the corn, was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood, and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pio-

neers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the state began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

All the streams of water also abounded in fish, and a good supply of these could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor. Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the country never tire of telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and, having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some distance and spend weeks together. No danger then of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass. One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed most to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would scarcely see a human face outside their own families.

On occasions of special interest, such as election, holiday celebrations, or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes old and rich. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, industrious, and enterprising. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers, and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but, nevertheless, have a queer way of getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things falsehoods and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture. Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sac and Fox Indians. Many of them yet remain, and although some of them are among the wealthy and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well said:

"Then, if a house was to be raised, every man 'turned out,' and often women, too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place, the women prepared the dinner. Some-

times it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building; in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece.

"We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poor-house; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report."

Of the old settlers, some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in early times, "having reaped an hundred fold." Others have passed away, and many of them will not long survive Several of them have gone to the Far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men, as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county and the state. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy, or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit, at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Atchison County were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophesies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired, their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then, from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet, from the testimony of some old pioneers, it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that thirty-five years hence the citizens at the present age of the county's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meagre means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early, pioneer days.

The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the naturul result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity, with all its ills, is, nevertheless, fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all, the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The fact is, there were many such places, in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such occasions, when bedtime came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families, until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning, those nearest the door arose first, and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the outside of a wagon, and consisted of cornbread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee, to take away the morning chill. On Sundays for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tramped out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best, the most fastidious they could obtain, and this only one day in seven. Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed, in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer a comparatively easy one and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the first tillers of this soil will now be given.

Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the result of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first

stirring the soil of Atchison County, as well as that of all the first class counties of this state.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime. The pioneer farmer invested little money in such things, because he had little money to spare, and then again because the expensive machinery now used would not have been at all adapted to the requirements of pioneer farming. The "bull plow" was probably better adapted to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulky plow have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than would a modern harvester under like circumstances. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the country which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to cultivate after it was improved, first was cultivated ; it is well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, familiarized as it is with farming machinery of such complicated pattern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests and cultivating the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used, and which they would have to use for some kind of work.

MILLS AND TRADING POINTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the early settlers were energetic millwrights, who employed all their energy, and what means they possessed, in erecting mills at a few of the many favorite mill-sites which abound in the county, yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry boats, and scarcely any conveniences for traveling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances, some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means by which to cross the swollen streams, and succeed in making the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related with regard to the danger, perils and hardships of forced travels to mills, and for provisions, which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneers in procuring bread for his loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first two years, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which

they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the state, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild west; and, if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph line through the county would cause in its progress. Then there was less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of the Ohio, while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroad, extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies in those days were obtained at Liberty, Clay County. Mail was carried by river and wagon transportation, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in, or strangers passing through.

Flour was obtained at the One Hundred and Two Mills northeast of Savannah, sixty miles distant.

Nathan Meeks erected the first grist mill in 1843, on the present town site of Rock Port, on Rock Creek. The mill had no gearing, the burrs being located over the wheel, and running with the same velocity as the wheel. It was a frame mill, one story high, and had a capacity of 150 bushels a day. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill with their grist, so that for days before it was ready for work, the creek bottom was dotted over with hungry and patient men, waiting until it was ready to do their work, so that they might return with their meal and flour to supply their families and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hardships of camp life in those early days in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessaries of life, devoid of all luxuries.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now.

Hunters now-a-days would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunity for hunting and fishing, and even travel many miles, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks on the water courses and wild prairies in hunt and chase and fishing frolics, where not half so good hunting and fishing sport are furnished as was in this vicinity twenty-five and forty years ago. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present time.

Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the west were found in great abundance. The prairies and woods and

streams and various bodies of water were all thickly inhabited before the white man came and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as well as elsewhere—"wild man and wild beast thrive together."

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers and of such immense size that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from the most authentic sources. Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels, and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant, such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

An old resident of the county told us that in 1841, while he was traveling a distance of six miles, he saw as many as seventy-three deer, in herds of from six to ten.

HUNTING BEE TREES.

Another source of profitable recreation among the old settlers was that of hunting bees. The forests along the water courses were especially prolific of bee trees. They were found in great numbers on the Nishnebotna and the Big and Little Tarkio. Many of the early settlers during the late summer would go into camp for days at a time, for the purpose of hunting and securing the honey of the wild bees, which was not only extremely rich and found in great abundance, but always commanded a good price in the home market.

The Indians have ever regarded the honey bee as the forerunner of the white man, while it is a conceded fact that the quail always follows the footprints of civilization.

The following passage is found in the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842, by Captain John C. Fremont," page 69:

"Here on the summit, where the stillness was absolute; unbroken by any sound and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the regions of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rocks, a solitary bee came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," page 178, Vol. 1, says: "The honey bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the east, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this

statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

There were other recreations, such as shooting matches and quilting parties, which obtained in those days, and which were enjoyed to the fullest extent. The quilting parties were especially pleasant and agreeable to those who attended. The established rule in those days at these parties, was to pay either one dollar in money or split one hundred rails during the course of the day. The men would generally split the rails and the women would remain in the house and do the quilting. After the day's work was done, the night would be passed in dancing.

"All the swains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance resort."

When daylight came the music and the dancing would cease, and the gallant young men would escort the ladies to their respective homes.

WOLVES.

One of the oldest pioneers tells us, that for several years, after he came to what is now known as Atchison County, wolves were very numerous, and that he paid his taxes for many years in wolf scalps. His cabin was in the edge of the timber, that skirted Nishnebotna River, and, at night, the howls of these animals were so loud and incessant, that to sleep, at times, was almost impossible.

Often at midnight, all

"At once there rose so wild a yell,
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

At such times, the whole air seemed to be filled with the vibrations of their most infernal and diabolical music. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler here, but was seen in the daytime, singly or in packs, warily skulking upon the outskirts of a thicket, or sallying cautiously along the open path, with a sneaking look of mingled cowardice and cruelty.

CHAPTER VII.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

Before entering upon the history of the different municipal townships of Atchison County, as now constituted, we deem it proper to give the names and boundaries of the five original townships, into which the county court first divided the county. Then we shall take up the history of each township, beginning with Benton.

As stated in a former chapter, on the 14th day of April, 1845, the county court of Atchison County was organized at the house of Conrad Cloepfel, or, as it is incorrectly spelled in the records, "Cliffield."

One of the first acts of this body was the division of the county into five municipal townships, to be known respectively as Clark, Nishnebotna, (or, as it is written in that early record, "Nishnebottona"), Polk, Tarkio and Bluff. These townships were defined and bounded as follows:

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

All that portion of territory lying within the following described limits, to wit: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, at a point where the south boundary of the county intersects the same, thence up said river in the middle of the channel thereof to the middle of the channel of the Nishnebotna, thence up the channel of the Nishnebotna, to the point where the north line of the United States survey intersects the same; thence east on said line to the east boundary of the county, thence following the east and south boundary of the county, to the place of beginning, shall constitute a township to be called Clark."

POLK TOWNSHIP.

All that portion of territory lying within the following described limits: "Beginning in the channel of the Nishnebotna River at a point where the north line of the United States survey intersects the same; thence up the channel of said river to the northern boundary of the state; thence east to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Nishnebotna and the Big Tarkio Rivers; thence southerly on said dividing ridge to the north line of the United States survey; thence west to the place of beginning, shall compose a township to be called Polk."

BLUFF TOWNSHIP.

"All that portion of territory lying between the Missouri and Nishnebotna Rivers, above the narrows, and south of the northern boundary of Missouri, shall compose a township, to be called Bluff."

NISHNEBOTTONA TOWNSHIP.

"All that portion of territory lying between the Nishnebottona and the Missouri Rivers, and below the narrows, between said rivers, shall compose a township, to be called Nishnebottona."

TARKIO TOWNSHIP.

All that portion of territory lying within the following described limits: Beginning at the northern boundary of the state, on the dividing ridge between the Nishnebottona and Big Tarkio Rivers, thence southerly on said dividing ridge to the north line of the United States Survey, thence east to the eastern boundary of the county, thence northwardly, following the east line of the county to the northern boundary of the state, thence west to the place of beginning, shall constitute a township, to be called Tarkio.

ALLOTTING JUSTICES.

The following appointments of allotting justices were then made: Of Clark Township, James Harbin; of Tarkio Township, John James; of Polk Township, Thomas Farmer; of Bluff Township, Thomas Lovelady.

CHAPTER VIII.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—BRIDGES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—FERRIES—CHURCHES—MILLS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

This division of Nishnebotna Township was erected into a precinct of the same, at the May term of the county court for the year 1858, and designated as Benton Precinct. Its limits are thus described in the records:

"Commencing at a point where the line dividing townships sixty-four and sixty-five crosses said river, thence west on said line to the Missouri River, thence down the same to the mouth of the Nishnebotna River, thence up the same to the point above named, said precinct to be called Benton Precinct." At the August term of said court, 1858, the above described limits were erected into Benton Township, and remained such till February 22, 1870, when the organization of Templeton Township curtailed its limits to the extent of about eight square miles of the northern portion of its territory, which were taken off to contribute in forming the southern part of said Templeton Township. Benton Township was thus reduced to its present limits, February 22, 1870. It is, in point of extent, one of the minor divisions of the county, and the configuration of its outline is exceedingly irregular. With the exception of three miles of its northern boundary, which is a direct east and west line separating it from Templeton Township, the entire boundary of this township is water. It is bounded on the north by Templeton and Clay Townships, from the latter of which it is separated by the Nishnebotna River; on the east by Clay and Clark Townships, from which it is also separated by the same river, which debouches into the Missouri River at the southeast corner of the township, and on the south and west by the State of Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River. The surface of its territory—entirely bottom land—is a dead level. In the extreme southern and western portions of the same, are two heavy bodies of timber. The former embracing about three, and the latter about four square miles, of a heavy growth. A swamp, about two and a half miles in extent, and now not much more than fifty feet wide, extends

in a southwesterly direction through sections 24, 25, 30 and 31. This is said to have been, at an early period of the county's history, of sufficient extent to be dignified by the appellation of lake. In common with most of the swamps and minor streams of the Purchase, the water of this slough is rapidly disappearing, and at some seasons of the year its surface is entirely dry.

BRIDGES.

Three bridges cross the Nishnebotna River, connecting Benton Township with Clay and Clark Townships. These are to be found fully described in the chapter of this work, entitled Bridges.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory included within the comparatively contracted limits of what is now known as Benton Township, though not generally settled at as early a period as some other sections of the county, had yet, within its borders a few settlers in a comparatively early day. The first of these were two men named respectively Stilson and Jackson. They settled as early as 1839, or 1840 (long before the country was surveyed) in the extreme western portion of the present territory of Benton Township, where, entering into copartnership, they engaged in the business of farming, which they continued to pursue till the year 1849, when they left with the great tide of emigration for the gold fields of California. The farm which they settled is now three-quarters of a mile in the Missouri River.

A very short time after the arrival of these pioneers, came William Roberts, from Illinois. He was a brother of the Hank Roberts, elsewhere referred to, as among the three earlier settlers of the county, and who located near the site of old Sonora, in Nishnebotna Township, in the spring of 1839.

In 1842, came Thomas Arnold, from Ohio, and William Sutton, from Indiana, both afterwards prominent citizens of this section of the county.

Among the subsequent settlers of an early period were Henry Luhers, John Horsefield, Ernest Longhenck, Fritz Shirckock, Henry Shirckock, Fritz Golderman, Benjamin Bowers, and others.

Eli Meadows, from Kentucky, settled in the township in 1851.

In 1853, came from Germany, Henry Hahn (since dead) and his sons, Henry Hahn, Jr., T. W. Hahn (the latter a representative stock man of the township) Levi Bradley, and Albert Taylor, from Tennessee.

Otto Dankers, from Germany, settled in the township in 1854. John Horsefield, from the same country, arrived in the following year. John D. Campbell, long a prominent citizen, settled as early as 1850, within the limits of the township. In 1858 came Wiley May, and, in

1859, Peter Causey. Dr. William Arnold, from Indiana, settled in Benton Township in 1857. He became a prominent citizen of this section of the state and represented Atchison County in the Legislature of 1861. He now (1882) resides in Brownville, Nebraska.

Dr. Richard Buckham, elsewhere in this history referred to as having, in 1842, settled in Linden, where his brother, Dr. Robert Buckham, still continues to reside, moved from Clay Township, in 1859, and has since continued to reside in Benton Township. The Drs. Buckham are the pioneer physicians of Atchison County. Dr. Richard Buckham is also one of the earliest established ministers of the gospel in the county, and a pioneer in the organization of the Christian Church within the same. He was the official who performed the first marriage ceremony in the county. The contracting parties were Thomas Rash and Miss White, elsewhere referred to. James H. Lahue and Manson Cheesman were among the few settlers who came in as early as 1860.

FERRIES.

Among the earliest settlers of this section of the county, was a man by the name of Bush; and one of the earliest enterprises of public convenience within the same, was a ferry established by him in 1844. This was across the Nishnebotna, near the mouth of that stream, on the north line of section 9, township 63, range 41, where is now (1882) a substantial bridge. This ferry was operated by a man by the name of James Rhodes, who ran it until 1853, when Henry Hahn, Sr., purchased the farm within which the landing was included, and, in turn, operated the ferry, until the building, in 1870, of the Dan Grove bridge, at a point half a mile above the ferry landing.

During the period when the above mentioned was in operation, John D. Campbell also had a ferry across the Nishnebotna. The west landing of this ferry was on the southeast quarter of section 27, township 64, range 41, and its east landing on the northeast quarter of section 34, of the same township and range. This was also discontinued on the building of the bridge.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church, in Benton Township, was first organized about 1869 or 1870, near Stafford's mill, by Elder H. C. Barron, of Nebraska. The original members were Elders Sperry and W. Bradley, Hiram Mullet and wife, Felix Bradley and wife, M. Bradley and wife, Wilbur May and wife, and others, including in all about thirty-five members. The church continued to meet in a neighboring school house, till about the year 1878, when the elders and many of the leading members having moved away, the organization ceased to exist, and, in August of that year,

another was effected, with a remnant of the same. These erected on the northwest quarter of section 17, township 64, range 41, the present edifice known as Nishne Valley Church. The building was dedicated by Elder E. Correy. It is a frame structure, of modern style, 34x50 feet in extent and was completed at a cost of $2,200, besides labor donated. The interior is fitted up in a style corresponding with the elegant exterior of the building. The place where this church assembled to organize, was a brick school house, on the Clay Township side of Nishnebotna River, near the residence of J. Wells. Judge Needels, whose residence is in the immediate neighborhood, was a prominent member of the organization.

The German Lutheran Church of Saint Peters, in Benton Township, was built in 1869. It is a frame building, on the southwest quarter of section 30, township 64, range 42, two and a half-miles south of Langdon, in Templeton Township. It is fifty by thirty feet in size, and cost about $900. Among the principal organizers of the congregation were Henry Luhers, John Horsefield, Earnest Longhenck, Fritz Shirckock, Henry Golderman, Benjamin Powers, and others. The first minister of this church was Rev. Nolte. He was succeeded by Rev. Pinkhart, who was, in turn, followed by Rev. Miller, the present (1882) minister.

The Second German Lutheran Church established in the township was made up of a portion of the members of Saint Peters Church. They occupy a building erected for a private school house, in 1875, on section 31, township 64, range 42. The first minister of this church was John H. Dericks, who, for five years before, had taught school in this building.

MILLS.

The Excelsior was the first mill built in Benton Township. It was erected in 1857. It stood on the southeast quarter of section 21, township 64, range 42, and was subsequently moved southward to section 33, of the same township and range, whence, ultimately (in 1867) it was taken to Nebraska. This was exclusively a saw mill.

The second mill set up within the limits of the township was built in 1865, by Thomas Stafford and Charles Patton. This stands in the southwest quarter of section 8, township 63, range 41. It is a saw mill, to which was at one time attached a run of burrs for grinding corn. These, however, were subsequently removed. The mill is now the exclusive property of Thomas Stafford.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DR. RICHARD BUCKHAM

is the owner of 470 acres of land, his residence being on section 23. A history of this county would be incomplete and its pioneers would not be fully represented should there not appear a short biographical sketch of the life of Rev. Richard Buckham, M. D. He was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, June 25, 1811. His father, Andrew Buckham, was born in Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Taylor, was from Maryland, but of Welsh parentage. While Richard was in his infancy they moved to Hopkins County, Kentucky, where he was brought up and received a good English education. In the spring of 1834 he came to Missouri, locating in this county in May, 1842. In 1838, while in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, he was ordained to preach in the Christian Church by Elder Collins. He studied medicine with a prominent physician of Union County, Kentucky, in 1838, and practiced this profession for many years, or until 1872, before receiving his diploma, when, on account of his long experience and being an able contributor to the medical journals, the Physic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a regular medical college, awarded him a diploma, which has been well earned and worthily bestowed. In 1864 and 1870 he was elected to the state legislature, and it is said that his speeches are among the most practical and creditable on record. He was a Whig as long as that body constituted a party, after which he drifted into the Republican ranks. The doctor has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy White, from Boone County, Missouri, whom he married September 11, 1836. They had seven children, only two of whom are now living: Susan Ann, the wife of Colonel P. A. Thompson, and Lottie, who married Robert Hunter, of Rock Port. Dr. Robert Buckham, an excellent physician, died in this county May 29, 1879. Martha was married in 1868 to a Mr. Boley, and March 28, 1879, she died, leaving one child, Ena, a bright little girl, whom Dr. B. is bringing up. Mrs. Buckham died August 11, 1852. He was married the second time to Mrs. Julia Ann Gray Baird, July 24, 1853, and by this union they had three daughters: Ida L. Joslin, Laura T. L. and Effie Everett. Mrs. B. by a former marriage had four children: Frances N., Martha Bell, George S. and Emma J., who married James Wade, of Phelps City. When they were united in marriage Dr. and Mrs. B. each had a son and three daughters about of an age, and these they brought up together, each one's children always treating and regarding the

others as their own brothers and sisters. As the doctor was absent from home much of his time engaged in practicing his profession, a good deal of responsibility rested upon his wife, who became an excellent manager, and instrumental to a certain degree in improving and making so valuable a place. In 1859 he bought his farm, which was then uncultivated prairie land, but now one of the most valuable farms in the county. Like many other persons, Dr. B. suffered much loss by the inundation of his land in the spring of 1881. His step-son is now working the farm, and together they are largely engaged in feeding and dealing in stock. The doctor has for many years been interested in raising and dealing in fine blooded stock, and much credit is due him for the interest he has manifested in that direction. During the Mexican war he enlisted in Captain Craig's company of volunteers. They were kept at work making forts on the frontier and fighting Indians until the close of the conflict, having been out two years and for which he received an honorable discharge and a land warrant. Few men have experienced a much harder time in the early settlement of a country than did Dr. Buckham. He was the first physician in the county and as such rode many long and tedious miles with a reward of very poor pay. As a minister his salary was indeed small. He married the first four or five couples in this county, and it is indeed a rich treat to hear him relate his early experience here. He is a great reader and an honored member of society.

HARMON COOPER,

farmer, stock raiser and feeder, section 21, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, in Aurich, February 16, 1831. He was fortunate enough to receive an excellent education and was brought up on a farm. On November 10, 1854, he landed in New Orleans, and came up the Mississippi to Alton, Illinois, but soon settled in Springfield. He once started for California, but returned and commenced to work for $10 per month on a farm, where he remained for three years. He then entered a farm, which he continued to cultivate until the spring of 1870, when he came to this county and bought 200 acres of his present farm. Mr. C. at once went to work with a will and succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes. He soon had a fine range for his stock and well improved fields for grain. In 1876 he erected one of the best residences in the county, which he furnished in beautiful style. His barn and other buildings are good, together with several dwellings for renters. In his prosperity he has added several good farms to his original purchase, so that he now owns 940 acres of land. He keeps 150 head of young stock in his pasture lots, and he generally feeds 200 head of cattle a season. He devotes some 300 acres to corn, besides other grain. Mr. Cooper was married in Illinois, January 21, 1858, to Miss Martha Harms. She is a daughter of

John Harms, of Germany. They have four children living: John H., Heibe H., Thomas H. and Edward F. Four died in infancy. Matilda died at the age of twelve years, in June, 1879. Mr. C. came to this country a poor boy, and he now owes his prosperity and large accumulations to his industry and perseverance. He is a Democrat in his political faith, and was religiously brought up a Lutheran. He has always been one of the substantial political workingmen of the party, and has attended most of the state and county conventions, and has many times been urged to accept the position of county judge. He has certainly done his share towards furthering all things which would tend to promote the growth of the county.

G. COOPER,

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 770 acres of land, and resides in section 20. He was born in Aurich, Kingdom of Hanover, January 13, 1837, and in 1857 came to this country, settling in Illinois. He received a good education in Germany, which has been of great value to him in this country. In 1864 he removed to Nemaha County, Nebraska, bought 240 acres of land, and worked hard for four years, after which he returned and settled in this county and township. He improved a farm, where he lived until 1878, when he bought the place where he now resides. This, as it now is, constitutes one of the finest and most beautiful natural places to be found. He keeps a large number of cattle and feeds some 150 head every year. His farming is conducted on a large scale, and is well attended to. Mr. Cooper married Miss Rixte E. Harms, daughter of John O. Harms, March 14, 1861. They have eight children living—Thomas G., Tillie G., Harmon G., Eiliet G., Witje G., Heibe G., John G., and an infant. Lost four in infancy. Mr. C., like his on brother Harmon, came here a poor boy, and his success in everything which he has undertaken, is remarkable. His home farm and surroundings are among the best, and his desire is to enjoy them. In politics he is a Democrat, and religiously, a Lutheran. John O. Harms, his father-in-law, is a retired farmer, and has a farm of ninety acres on section 28. He was born in Germany, February 2, 1816. He emigrated to this country in 1857, settling in Illinois, and in 1876 came to this county, and bought a farm near his children, where he and his wife are enjoying their days with their family about them. He married Tilda Hobbs in Germany, in 1838. They have seven children living—Harmon, Martha, Terrixte, Witje, Franklin, John and Eiliet. Politically, he is a Democrat, and religiously a Lutheran. He has helped all his children to start in life, and has the satisfaction of seeing all of them doing well. He is a noble speciman of the true German character—honest and reliable in all his dealings.

JOSEPH DRAKE,

farmer and carpenter, section 20, was born in Yorkshire, England, in September, 1837. He worked from the time he was nine years old for several years in a very large woolen factory, where his father had also worked from his boyhood to old age, and then the corporation pensioned him for life. His grandfather also worked through life in the same factory. At the age of fifteen years, Joseph went to work and learned the carpenter's trade, which he continued for three years. He then came to this country, and settled in Hocking County, Ohio, where he resumed working at his trade until December 25, 1866, when he came to Andrew County, Missouri. He labored in Savannah for awhile, and in the fall of 1867, he came to this county and bought a part of his farm, which he improved. He has been greatly prospered in all his enterprises, and now, with his fine improvements, and large additions to his original purchase, he has a beautiful and valuable farm on the banks of the Nishnebotna River, containing 425 acres of land. Mr. Drake married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Trout, in Ohio, in 1866. She died in 1874, leaving three children: Rennie Florence, born September 28, 1868; Francis Paul, born November 11, 1870, and Mary Abertha, born March 12, 1872. Mr. D. married for his second wife Miss Jennie Fergurson, of North Carolina, December 26, 1876. They have three children: Daisy Bell, born September 24, 1877; Bert Elliot, born October 11, 1879, and Ferd J., born September 15, 1881. In politics, he is a Greenbacker. Few men have done better in life than Mr. D. Starting in life one hundred dollars in debt for his passage, he has worked hard, been fortunate in his calculations, and has become a leading farmer and an influential man in this county.

DUNCAN McDONNELL,

farmer and stock raiser, has 280 acres of land, and resides on section 20. He was born in Nova Scotia, near Halifax, June 15, 1842, and was the son of Duncan and Eliza (Horn) McDonald. His early years were spent in school and working on a farm. In 1864 young Duncan went to the Renfrew Gold Mines, in Nova Scotia, where he worked until the spring of 1866, when he came to this state, locating in this county, in April. He soon bought some land and commenced work, and was encouraged with good crops. After he had made improvements he added, from time to time, to his farm and now has one of the best places on these rich bottoms. He built a beautiful residence and a good barn, and everything about him denotes a successful agriculturist. Mr. McDonnell was married, in Brownville, Nebraska, to Mrs Christie McKay McMichel, of Nova Scotia, December 10, 1867. She died March 10, 1879, and left six children, four of whom, Austin, Belle, Ann B. and Lulu, were by a former

husband, Robert McMichel, whom she married in Nova Scotia, in 1853. He died in August, 1866. The remaining two children were Frances and Earl. Austin McMichel remained with his step-father and received a good education, and when seventeen years of age he went to Rock Port and studied medicine, with Dr. Tracey a portion of the time, for two years. The remainder of the time he was in a drug store. He took a thorough course of study at the St. Louis Medical College and graduated with honor in March, 1879. In 1877 he bought the drug establishment of William Buckham, and is doing an excellent business in connection with his practice. Very few young men have a better reputation as a druggist, practitioner and a careful business man. Mr. McDonnell is a prominent farmer, and a man whom it does one good to meet, being intelligent, affable in his manners and cultured.

WATSON R. RICHARDSON,

farmer and plasterer, section 23, was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, February 5, 1826, and in 1827, he moved to Morgan County, Illinois, with his parents, his father, Jesse C. Richardson, being one of the pioneers of that county. In 1840, the family moved to Cass County, Illinois, when they bought a farm. In 1846, Mr. R. enlisted in Company E, First Illinois regiment, for the Mexican war, and passed through all the hard fighting of the campaign, and at last received a severe wound in the hip, which has disabled him for life, the ball still remaining in him. After receiving an honorable discharge, he returned home. In 1851, he moved to Missouri, and in the spring following he came to this county, and after farming through the season, he entered the farm where he now lives, from the government. He has improved a fine place, has a good home and is enjoying his decline of life, surrounded by his family and friends. His landed estate contains 120 acres. In 1859 his father came to live on one of his son's farms, but died April 5, 1866. In his boyhood Watson learned the plastering trade, and it has been his business through life, where work in that line was to be had. He married Miss Amanda J. Beard, of Cass County, Illinois, November 30, 1849. She died in 1852, leaving two children, Amanda J. and Alceres C. His second wife was Emily A. Edwards, whom he married August 4, 1855. She died in 1860, leaving three children: Alvetieus F., Alvarez F., and Emily A. In 1856, he married Miss Eliza J. Cameron, of this county. They have four chileren: Violet L., Eliza J., Dillon E., and Jesse C. Mr. R. has seen much of this country in pioneer times, and has been active in its enterprises. He was a member of Company B, Fourth Artillery, during the war, being sergeant and gunner. He was also engaged in the Mormon war, and was present when the mob killed Joseph Smith, and was captain of a company of home guards in the rebellion. He has been a

justice for many years. He was very prominent in politics in Illinois, and held several offices. He is a Democrat, and favors the Christian Church. His grandfather, George Richardson, who was from England, settled in Virginia, and was in the revolutionary war for seven years, with Washington. He was a cousin of General Morgan, of revolutionary fame. The grandmother of Watson Richardson, was Martha Snow. His mother was Rebecca P. Ellis, and his father was with General Jackson at New Orleans, and all through the war of 1812. Mr. R. is known everywhere as a kind neighbor and a friend to the needy.

CLAUDIUS TARDIVEL,

farmer and carpenter, is the owner of 150 acres of land on section 25. He was born in Clermont, Furand Payde Dome, France, January 10, 1829. His parents were Claudius and Catherine (Malhais) Tardivel. He received an excellent education, was among the better class of scholars in France, and was engaged in teaching for three years. In 1848 he came to this country and settled in Covington, Kentucky, where he learned the carpenters' trade. In 1854 he moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he continued to work at his trade, remaining there until 1858, when he came to this county, with but $10 in money. He soon rented a farm of Dr. Buckham, worked on his land and at his trade, building some of the best buildings of that day. After obtaining a good start he bought a farmer of the doctor, and has made valuable improvements. In 1861 he built a beautiful residence, and now has a fine orchard and a large vineyard of all varieties of grapes, etc. Mr. T. has become a thorough English scholar, and enjoys reading the current literature of the day. He is one of the representative men of the township and a leading man in the county. He married Miss Isabella Brant, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850. She died in 1854, leaving three children—two now living—Julius Paul and Annie. In 1856 he married Miss Caroline Postlewait, of Newark, Ohio. They have five children living: Charles L., Agnes Genevieve, Francis M., Joseph Claudius and Gertrude. He is a Democrat in politics, and religiously inclined towards the Catholics.

JAMES C. WASHBURN,

farmer, section 27, was born in Clarke County, Indiana, September 25, 1822. His father, Isaac Markham, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Watson, was from Clarke County, Indiana. James learned the cooper's trade in youth, at which he worked until he obtained some land of his own. In 1866 he came to this state and county. He was married to Miss Sarah Summers, January 4, 1852. She was the daughter of Elijah Summers, of Kentucky. They have

eight children—Benjamin F., James A., Martin Albert, Martha A., George, Sarah Emma, Julia Ann and Dolly Ethel. Mr. W. is a hard working man, and has a good and well improved farm of 240 acres. He also improved a farm in Indiana. He attended the Clarke County High School during his youth, and received a good education and taught school for several years. When not engaged in teaching, he worked at his trade. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Christian Church. He is one of the substantial men of the township, and knows well how to exercise good judgment. His advice is often sought for by his friends, who are well acquainted with his ability and candor. He has reared a large family of children, and has done much to give them a good common education. Benjamin F., his oldest son, lives at home, and is a young man of ability and high standing in the county. He is a leader in the Republican party, always attends the conventions and takes a deep interest in the political questions of the day.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN D. DOPF, ROCK PORT, MO.

CHAPTER IX.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL ASPECT—BRIDGES—MILLSAPS, THE PIONEER—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS—FIRST STORE—FIRST BLACKSMITH—GERMAN COLONY—PIONEER SCHOOL—ROCK PORT—PIONEER BLACKSMITH OF ROCK PORT—PIONEER HOTEL—FIRST LIVERY STABLE—CITY BREWERY—THE BANK OF ATCHISON COUNTY—MUNICIPAL—EXTENSION OF CORPORATE LIMITS—SECOND INCORPORATION—INCORPORATION AS A CITY OF THE FOURTH CLASS—COUNTY OFFICIALS—EARLY CHURCHES—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH—PRESENT RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—CHRISTIAN CHURCH—MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH—GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ROCK PORT—ROCK PORT COLLEGE—NORTH STAR LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.—ZERUBBABEL, R. A. C.—ADONIRAM COUNCIL, R. AND S. M.—I. O. O. F.—A. O. U. W.—BUSINESS OF 1882—UNION CITY—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PLEASANT GROVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Clay Township was organized February 20, 1856, from portions of what was originally included within the limits of Polk and Clark Townships, and is thus described in the records: "Commencing at the northeast corner of section 13, thence running west on a line dividing sections 12 and 13, township 65, range 41, to the middle of the main channel of the Nishnebotna; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to where the line dividing sections 23 and 26, in township 64, range 41, strikes the middle of the main channel of said river; thence east on said line to the east line of the township last mentioned; thence north on said line to the place of beginning, and that the place of holding election shall be Rock Port."

BOUNDARIES.

It is bounded on the north by Polk Township a distance of six and three-fourth miles; on the east by four miles of Tarkio Township and four miles of Clark Township; on the south by Clark and Benton Townships, from which latter it is separated by the Nishnebotna River; on the west by Templeton and Nishnebotna Townships, from both of which it is separated by the Nishnebotna River.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.

The physical aspect of Clay Township affords considerable diversity of surface. A comparatively small portion, however, of its area lies in the narrow bottom between the Nishnebotna River in the bluff range, which

extends through the eastern portion of the county in a generally southwesterly course, from the Iowa line into Holt County, and onward, forming an almost unbroken system of similar formation along the entire length of the Missouri River. In some localities of this township the bluff extends to the margin of the Nishnebotna River, and at its greatest width the Clay Township side of the bottom is less than three miles broad. This bottom is in fact but an eastward extension of the great Missouri River bottom, through the eastern limits of which, it may be said, the Nishnebotna River flows. It constitutes a portion of the great corn producing region, for which this section of the Platte Purchase is so justly celebrated. For a prairie region, Clay Township is abundantly supplied with timber of vigorous growth, including most of the varieties proper to this latitude. The greater part of this timber is included in a strip extending to the eastward of the bluff range, in an average width of two miles from one end to the other of the township. Detached groves also exist in other parts of the same, especially on the banks of Rock Creek.

The water system of Clay Township is varied and extensive. Besides the Nishnebotna River, which forms its entire western and the greater portion of its southern boundary, numerous streams of greater or less volume vein its surface. Of these the principal is Rock Creek, which, flowing in a southwesterly direction from Polk Township, enters Clay Township near the center of the north boundary line of the northwest quarter of section 14, township 65, range 41 ; thence through the southeast quarter of section 15 ; thence through the east half of section 22 ; thence through the center of section 27, along the limits of the City of Rock Port ; thence southward through section 34, and southwestward through sections 3, 10, 9 and 16, of township 64, range 41, entering the Nishnebotna River in the south boundary line of the last named section. Mill Creek, flowing southwestwardly from Clark, cuts the southeast corner of Clay, in section 24, and again enters Clark Township. Besides the above, some seven or eight streams, of minor importance, tributaries of Rock Creek and of the Nishnebotna, vein the surface.

Though highly productive much of the surface of Clay Township is considerably broken, and, outside of the dead level of the bottom region, even the better portion of the prairie district is very rolling.

BRIDGES.

Clay Township has across the streams, within the limits of and adjoining her borders, fifteen and one half bridges, an exact description of the location, character and extent of which will be found under the general article entitled County Bridges.

CALLAWAY MILLSAPS, THE PIONEER.

The first white man who made a permanent settlement within the limits of the present township of Clay was Callaway Millsaps, now (1882) a resident of Rock Port, and a member of the mercantile firm of Harrington & Millsaps. Mr. Millsaps moved from the neighborhood of Sonora, on the Missouri River, where he had located on his first arrival within the limits of what is now Atchison County, November 11, 1839. He continued to reside here till the 11th day of August, 1840, when, in quest of a more desirable location, he landed on the farm which he proceeded to settled and which he has since continued to own. This embraces the northwest quarter of section 32, township 65, range 41, about half a mile east of the Nishnebotna River. When Callaway Millsaps first arrived in the neighborhood of Sonora, there were but three white men living within the limits of what afterwards became Atchison County. Special reference to these will be found under the head of Nishnebotna Township.

For a long period Millsaps and his immediate family were the sole residents of the neighborhood to which they had moved. His son, William Millsaps, born near the site of what was afterwards Sonora, on the 14th of December, 1839, enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born on the soil of Atchison County. The first death of a white person in this county, was also that of a member of this pioneer family. Elizabeth Millsaps, a daughter, was accidentally burned to death, December, 1842, in the tenth year of her age.

The first ferry within the limits of the county was established and operated by Callaway Millsaps. This was at a crossing of the Nishnebotna River, near his residence. The plank of which this boat was built, he hewed out with a broad ax. Saw mills, in those days, were elements of progress as yet unknown in this region. This pioneer ferry boat he had completed and in operation as early as 1841.

Millsaps' residence, in the early settlement of the county, was a noted point in the same. Here, in the summer of 1845, the Rev. Richard Baxter, itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached to a small congregation, the first sermon delivered within the limits of the county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Clay Township, many of whom came into the same within a year or two after the arrival of Callaway Millsaps, were William Hunter and James Hunter, formerly from Nova Scotia, and both afterwards judges of the County Court of Atchison County, Enoch D. Scammon, the founder of Union City, Elijah Needels, from Indiana, Joshua Smith, John Fowler, Edward Fowler, William Fowler,

Wilk Fowler and Samuel Fowler, all from Eastern Missouri, Samuel Luthrop, from Ohio, Valentine Livingston, Willis Holloway, from Saline County, Missouri, Jere Purdum, from Ohio, afterwards judge of the county court, Touney Brown, from Clay County, Sarshal Fugitt, also from same county. He built, in 1844, the third mill erected in the county. During the civil war Fugitt had a desperate experience in the way of a narrow escape from an attack on the part of a gang of ruffians headed by a notorious desperado and jayhawker, by the name of Warren Price, who had come to his house for the purpose of robbing, and if necessary to accomplish that object, of murdering him. Fugitt defended himself gallantly, and though shot five or six times and desperately wounded, succeeded in beating off his murderous assailants. He ultimately recovered from his wounds, and is still (1882) alive and a resident of the county whose resources he was one of the earliest to aid in developing. Warren Price, the desperado who planned and headed the robbery and murder which so signally failed of accomplishment, was afterwards shot through the head and instantly killed, in the streets of St. Joseph, while attempting to escape from the guard by whom he had been ordered to halt.

Jere Stanford, from Lafayette County, Missouri, Jesse Cole, from Indiana, John Townsend and some others were also among the pioneers of Clay Township. These all built residences and became permanent settlers of the county, prior to the year 1850.

Dr. Richard Buckham, also one of the earliest physicians in this section of the state, and his brother, Dr. Robert Buckham, were among the early settlers of Clay Township. The former now (1882) lives in Benton Township, and the latter in the town of Linden, in Polk Township. They have both been, for many years, representative citizens of the county.

William Sickler, who still (1882) at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, lives in full possession of his faculties, in the town of Rock Port, settled there about 1841, and made the first plow manufactured in this county.

James Templeton, for many years circuit and county clerk, came in 1843. William Hunter, afterwards county judge, settled in the same year. John W. Golden, still (1882) a citizen of Rock Port, came from Linn County, Missouri, and settled in the neighborhood in 1847. In 1854, he purchased the John Fowler, or pioneer mill of the county. This, at the expiration of a year he sold to a man by the name of Horner, who afterwards moved to Denver. Enoch D. Scammon, who afterwards founded Union City, settled in the township in 1843. Judge James Hunter located in Clay Township in 1847.

PIONEER DISTILLERY.

The first distillery erected in Atchison County, was put up on Rose Branch, on section 19, township 65, range 41, in the neighborhood of the Nishnebotna River, and within the present limits of Clay Township. The author of this enterprise was Samuel King. He put up and operated his distillery, as early as 1843.

MILLS.

One desideratum which was always severely felt by the pioneer settler, was the convenience of mills. In the early days of Atchison County, settlers were under the necessity of going upwards of seventy miles to mill. In the fall of 1839, Callaway Millsaps and George Harmon were under the necessity of going to the neighborhood of Saint Joseph, where they had their grist ground at a small mill on One Hundred and Two River.

The first mill erected in Atchison County, was a water-power saw mill, in what is now Clay Township, on Rock Creek, two and a half miles below the site of the present city of Rock Port. It was commenced in the fall of 1841 and completed in 1842, by John Fowler.

King's Mill, a water-power grist mill, furnished with one run of burrs, stands on the site of this pioneer structure. It has not been in operation since 1881.

The second mill built in the county was also in Clay Township. This was built by Nathan Meek. It stood on the site of the present two-run water-power grist mill at Rock Port, now (1882) owned by John Grieve and James M. McIntosh.

Callaway Millsaps hauled in 1841 the first stick of timber wherewith to build this mill, and William Sickler placed it in position in the building. This was begun in the fall of the following year. At the session of 1843 the legislature of the state passed a special act authorizing and empowering Nathan Meek to build a dam across Rock Creek. He first built a saw mill, and very soon after added a run of burrs for grinding grist. Nathan Meek himself operated this mill for many years. About the year 1864 he moved to California, where he was accidentally killed in a saw mill.

Just before leaving in 1864 he sold his mill to George L. Bischof, now (1882) a member of the hardware firm of Bischof & Traub in Rock Port. Bischof afterwards associated with himself in the mill property his present partner Traub. He, however, subsequently bought back this half interest.

In 1865 Bischof sold the mill to Hill Sickler, who operated it three years, at the end of which period he sold out to Penny & Grieve. In

1876 Penny sold his half interest in the mill to James McIntosh, with whom he is still (1882) associated under the firm name of Grieve & Co.

Rock Creek at this point has a fall of nineteen feet and this has been utilized ever since the building of the mill in affording power for the same. For many years after its first erection this fall turned an overshot wheel for the grist mill and another for the saw-mill, here attached at that period, but moved away in 1872. In 1869 an Excelsior wheel took the place of the antiquated overshot, and eight years afterwards, in 1877, Grieve & McIntosh added a Leffel turbine wheel. The average grinding capacity of this mill is eighty bushels per day. In the summer of 1881 the mill was entirely overhauled under the superintendence of C. V. Swearingen, a millwright of Sidney, Iowa, and machinery supplied at a cost of $1,700, rendering it one of the best appointed water-power flouring mills of its capacity in the state.

The mill built in the county was also built in Clay Township. This also was was a water-power grist mill. It was built about 1844 by Sarshal Fugitt, who was a year and a half getting it started after he had commenced it. It also stood on Rock Creek about two miles north of the site of Rock Port. The machinery of this relic of the early days of Atchison County has long since been moved away and nothing now stands on its site but the dilapidated frame of the building, a mere shell.

FIRST STORE.

Shortly after the building of Fugitt's Mill, the first store in Clay Township was started there by Smith & Tootle. This pioneer in the commercial history of the township, and this section of the county, as may be supposed, was on a very small scale. The proprietors continued to transact business here, by deputy, until the period of the laying out of the town of Linden, the original county seat, April 1, 1846, when the store was moved to that embryo capital and prospective metropolis. The first postmaster appointed at Fugitt's Mill was a man by the name of Booth, who was transacting the business of Smith & Tootle's store. This office was the first instituted in the county. The mail was carried through on a small mule once a week, from St. Joseph. The two other post offices then in the county were at High Creek, in what is now Polk Township, and at Austin, in what was then the northern part of Atchison County, but in a locality now included within the boundaries of the State of Iowa.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first circuit court held in Atchison County, assembled immediately after its organization, in September, 1845. The place of meeting was in a log house, near Sarshal Fugitt's Mill, about a mile and a-half

north of the present site of the town of Rock Port, on the northeast quarter of section 22, Judge Solomon Leonard on the bench. The contracted limits of the cabin in which this original court convened, were insufficient to accommodate aught beyond the same, together with witnesses and attorneys, neither of whom, of course, were very numerous. One petit jury was thus reduced to the necessity of retiring to a low garret loft overhead, and another to a neighboring hollow, for the purpose of determining their verdicts; while the grand jury squatted with all the apparent dignity of eastern potentates, in another hollow on the opposite side of the recently extemporized court house, to the amazement of the wolf, deer, or wild turkey, that chanced to stray in that direction, and observe the strange attitudes of the unfeathered bipeds who had thus unceremoniously intruded on their domain.

Nathan Meek, the builder of the mill on the site of which now stands the Rock Port Mill, was a universal mechanical genius and artificer, both in wood and in iron, and, though the first in the township to work at the trade for his private accommodation, he was not the first to make blacksmithing a business; nor, indeed, have we any evidence of his ever having done so.

FIRST BLACKSMITH.

The first blacksmith's shop set up in Clay Township was built by Christopher Fowler, in the neighborhood of John Fowler's mill, where he continued, for some time after, to work at his trade.

EARLY ENTERPRISES.

A short time after the establishment of the store, above referred to, at Fugitt's Mill, A. G. Buddington opened a stock of goods in a one story frame house built by Nathan Meek, on the east side of Rock Creek, in the immediate neighborhood of his mill. This house, which still stands on its original site, is now (1882) the property of John Grieves, one of the owners of the mill, and is occupied as a residence by William Beck. This stock, opened here by Buddington, must have been a small one, and the period during which he sold goods there short, for it is questioned by some of the old settlers that he ever sold goods on that side of the creek.

On the laying out of the town of Linden, in April, 1846, Smith & Tootle moved their goods from their store, in the neighborhood of Fugitt's Mill, to the pioneer town and capital of Atchison County. This continued to be the nearest establishment of the kind to the present neighborhood of Rock Port until the laying out of that town, by Nathan Meek, in 1851.

GERMAN COLONY.

Among the early settlers of Clay Township, were a colony of German emigrants, who located in 1846, on the northwest quarter of section 22, township 65, range 41, about one and a half miles north of the town of Rock Port.

These colonists, ten in number, were all originally from Germany, with the exception of Michael Steck and family, who were from Alsace, Lorraine. They had been living for several years in Saint Louis, Missouri, where Steck had worked at his trade, that of a stonemason.

The other members of the colony were Cornelius Schubert, a civil engineer, who subsequently became the first county surveyor of Atchison County. (He brought with him a wife and two children.) Charles Waldbaum, a stonemason, with his family—a wife, two sons and two daughters ; George F. Smith, a shoemaker, with family—wife and son ; William Hartman, shoemaker, with wife, son and daughter ; Martin Grebe, cabinetmaker, with wife, two sons and a daughter ; Christopher Kish, a blacksmith, with wife and two sons ; Hugo Klocker, an unmarried man and a gentleman of rare scholarly attainments ; Martin Roda, a carpenter, and his wife ; and a tailor, whose name is now forgotten, and who shortly after his arrival in the county, moved back to St. Louis. Michael Steck, above referred to, is the father of Captain George Steck, now a prominent citizen of Atchison County.

Before leaving St. Louis the colonists organized themselves into an association, which they styled the " German Socialistic Colony," of which they chose a president and secretary, and adopted the necessary rules for their government. They chartered a steamboat, and, provided with supplies for one year, started for the Land of Promise. Entering the Missouri they, in due time, reached Robidoux Landing, in Buchanan County, where they had the first view of the " noble red man." Here they halted, for a brief period, till the scouts, sent out by the president to inspect the country, three in a northerly and three in a southerly direction, had returned. On their report it was determined to steer northward with their prairie schooners. After a protracted journey across bridgeless streams and other formidable impediments, they, at last arrived in sight of what was then Fugitt's Mill, just beyond their future home. In this pathless journey they had encountered wolves, deer, wild turkeys and other game in profuse abundance, and were surprised at the appearance of huge antlers of elk, many of which measured six feet in length. The animals, themselves, however, had disappeared.

The first act of the colonists was to erect log houses and build rail fences. All hands, irespective of past experience and previous condition of life, lent a helping hand, and shelter was soon afforded for the entire population.

The first crop raised was a yield of sod corn. This, however, was very light, and the colonists proceeded to lease Fugitt's Mill, that they might procure meal for winter use. Disaster, however, followed this enterprise. A tremendous rainfall swelled the current of the stream and washed away the milldam, thus wrecking their hopes of aid from that source. The discouraged colony then assembled in their public hall, a dugout in the neighborhood of Meek's Mill, and after due discussion of the matter, arrived at the conclusion that a socialistic colony, though a fine thing in theory, was not calculated to accomplish very beneficial results in Atchison County.

The organization was thus, by common consent, dissolved, and the colonists dispersed. Some located amid the tall grasses of the Missouri River bottom lands; others made claims which they entered and improved in the hilly country of the county, fulfilling, after all, their mission as pioneers of civilization, assisting in the building up of cities, churches and schools.

PIONEER SCHOOL.

It is worthy of note that before the disruption of the colony, and indeed, shortly after the arrival of the colonists, one of their first acts was to establish a school for the instruction of such of their children as were of sufficient age to be benefitted thereby. The school room was a dugout, with such rude appliances of comfort and convenience as their limited means afforded. The teacher in charge of this pioneer institution of learning was Cornelius Schubert, the civil engineer and surveyor. The pupils were Frederick Waldbaum, Mary Waldbaum, Matilda Waldbaum, John Kish, George Steck and Harmon Kish.

The section on which the German Colony originally located is now (1882) owned by Martin Grebe, Michael Steck and William Hartman. Of those who composed the colony, Cornelius Schubert, Charles Waldbaum, Christopher Kish and Martin Roda are dead. The tailor, whose name has escaped us, soon after his first experience in the wild west returned to St. Louis in disgust. Hugo Klocker returned to Germany in 1849 and was never heard of more. Such was the beginning and end of the German colony of Atchison County.

ROCK PORT.

On the 8th day of April, 1851, the town of Rock Port was laid out by Nathan Meek, on the southwest quarter of section 27, township 65, range 41, on the right bank of Rock Creek, directly opposite the site of the grist mill which he had completed in 1843, and which is now (1882) owned and operated by Grieves & McIntosh.

At that period there were but two towns in the county—Linden, the county seat, and Sonora on the Missouri River—and neither of them places of much pretension to importance.

The first house erected on the town site was built in the spring of 1851 by A. G. Buddington, on the southwest corner of Main and Mill Streets and occupied by him as a general store. This is now (1882) occupied and used for a similar purpose by John Reiter. It is an old-fashioned one-story building. In 1853 Buddington closed out and the new firm of Hawk & Dillon opened a stock of goods in the house. About this period Nuckols & White also started a store in the place. In January, 1856, P. A. Thompson purchased the interest of Hawk, in the firm of Hawk & Dillon, which thus became known by the name and style of Dillon, Thompson & Co., and so continued till 1860, when the firm became Thompson & Buckham. In 1863 P. A. Thompson retired from mercantile business in Rock Port. Other firms in the meantime had been established and the place had begun to assume an air of business importance.

The first drug store in Rock Port was started in a very early day by Dr. Richard Buckham.

Dr. J. Y. Bird moved from Linden as soon as Rock Port was laid out and established himself there in the practice of his profession. He was also at a very early period of the town's history engaged in the drug business in the place in partnership with Dr. Dozier.

THE PIONEER BLACKSMITH.

Among the earliest settlers of the site of Rock Port, and indeed of what is now Atchison County, is William Sickler, who still (1882) resides near the northern limits of the town. He has been a resident of the place and immediate neighborhood upwards of forty years, and was the first blacksmith established in this part of the township, and the second in the county, Christopher Fowler, above referred to having opened a shop at Fugitt's Mill, a short time previously. Mr. Sickler started his shop at what is now the east end of Mill Street, near the site of the present bridge across the creek, about 1841. He made the first plow ever manufactured within the present limits of Atchison County, and ironed the first wagon. The woodwork of the latter was made by a man by the name of Seymour, at that period a resident of Irish Grove.

Mr. Sickler is a man of medium stature, but has been, and still is, one of great physical activity, and more than ordinary powers of endurance. He is now at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, in full possession of his faculties, and bids fair yet to enjoy a longer additional lease of life than many a much younger man could reasonably hope to achieve.

PIONEER HOTEL.

The first attempt at a hotel in Rock Port was in the way of a boarding house, which was first opened by Joseph Jaimeson, near the east end of Mill Street. This was in 1857. The accommodation here afforded, however, were soon deemed inadequate to the increasing demands of the place, and, in the following year, Thomas Akens erected, on the southwest corner of Main and Rock Streets, the building now known as the Rock Port Hotel, which was kept by different parties, at different periods, till the year 1865, when it fell into the hands of Daniel Snyder, the present proprietor, by whom it has ever since, with a brief interval, continued to be kept, and by whom extensive additions to the house have, from time to time, been made. Though the style of the building, a two story frame, suggests the idea of an unpretending relic of a pioneer day, the house has long enjoyed the reputation of an excellently kept hotel.

FIRST LIVERY STABLE.

In 1858, about the period of the building of the above mentioned house, Aquila Beck started the first livery stable in the town. This was on Main Street, just below the Rock Port Hotel, where it continued to be kept during a period of four or five years.

After the removal of the county seat from Linden to Rock Port, which event was achieved as elsewhere fully detailed, on the 21st day of June, 1856, the new capital steadily advanced in enterprise, population and consequent importance. The first assembling of the county court, on the 19th day of August following, constitutes an era in the history of the city that will long be remembered, and from that day may properly be dated the history of her growth, which has developed a neatly and substantially built commercial center of nearly one thousand inhabitants.

One of the early manufacturing enterprises of Rock Port was the

CITY BREWERY.

As early as 1855 Charles Klinkhart started a brewery on Boney Branch, in the northwestern part of the town. This continued in operation during a period of ten years, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire, and was never afterwards rebuilt. In 1863, two years before this disaster, Roland Summerheizer erected a second brewery, about one half mile north of the city limits. This he afterwards sold to a man by the name of Dean, who subsequently sold to James Crossley. Crossley, after operating the brewery several years, sold out to William Suter, the present (1882) proprietor. The building is part frame and part brick. The capacity of the brewery is forty-five barrels a week.

THE BANK OF ATCHISON COUNTY,

on the northeast corner of Main and Rock Streets, was first organized in 1870, under the firm name of Durfee, McKillop & Co. These included A. B. Durfee, A. E. Wyatt, John D. Dopf and Malcolm McKillop. This firm, besides their banking interests, also conducted a law and real estate business. In 1872, John D. Dopf retired from the firm and assumed exclusive charge of the real estate business, which he has since continued to conduct. His business in this line is the largest in the county.

In 1874, Durfee and Wyatt bought out M. McKillop's interest and continued the business of the bank together till January, 1882, when the present company was formed and the bank was chartered under the above name and style.

The present (1882) officers are A. E. Wyatt, president; W. A. Rice, cashier, and A. A. Wannschaff, assistant cashier. The directors, exclusive of the above, are Robert Hunter and A. B. Durfee.

The capital stock of the bank is $15,000.

The building, a neat two-story brick structure, was erected in the spring of 1870, by Durfee, McKillop & Co.

The second story of the building, which has an entrance on Rock Street, has been occupied by the different bodies of the Masonic order since July, 1880.

MUNICIPAL.

The special act of the Legislature, by which the town of Rock Port was first incorporated, was approved December 13, 1855, and is as follows:

"*Be it enacted*, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That the inhabitants of the town of Rock Port, in the county of Atchison and state of Missouri, are hereby declared and constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the City of Rock Port, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and have a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure.

Sec. 2. The corporate limits of the said City of Rock Port shall include all that part of Rock Port originally laid out by Nathan Meek, and all that part laid out by J. N. White & Company, and shall include all other parts or additions which may hereafter be laid out in town lots by any person or persons, whatever, on their applying to the city council, to be so annexed and form a part of said limits so incorporate, and the inhabitants thereafter shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits of other inhabitants within the limits of said city, and shall, also, be liable to assessments and taxation for city purposes, as if said territory had been originally included.

Sec. 3. The corporate powers and duties of said city shall be vested in a mayor and six councilmen, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city.

Sec. 4. The board of councilmen shall judge of the qualifications of electors and returns of their own members. A majority of the whole shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the board may provide. And they may determine the rules and regulations of their own proceedings, and punish their members for disorderly conduct; and, by a concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member, and they shall cause the yeas and nays to be entered on the journal.

Sec. 5. The board of councilmen shall hold their stated meetings on the second Mondays in May, September and December, in each year; provided, however, that the time of holding stated meetings may be changed by ordinance.

Sec. 6. The mayor and board of councilmen shall have power to pass by-laws and ordinances; to prohibit gaming, remove nuisances and gaming houses: to license, regulate or prohibit theatrical or other amusements and exhibitions; to regulate and establish markets; to prevent firing off firearms; to prevent furious and unnecessary running or galloping, riding or driving any horse, mule or carriage within said city, or such parts thereof as they may think proper; and to prevent and suppress bawdy-houses and other disorderly houses within the limits of said city; to open and repair and improve, and to keep clean and in good order, streets, alleys, avenues and public squares, drains and sewers; to pave the sidewalks, and keep in repair the same, on all or so many of the streets of the city as shall, from time to time, be deemed necessary; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and secure the general health of the city; to provide for prevention and extinguishment of fire; to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property in said city; but they shall impose no tax at a higher rate than one-half of one per cent. on the assessed value of the property, and seventy-five cents poll tax for any one year, on each free male over twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age; to supply said city with water; to pass such ordinances for the regulation and police of said city as such mayor and councilmen shall deem necessary, not contrary to the laws of the United States, nor of this state. And the sidewalks of the streets shall be paved with brick or stone, at the expense of the owners thereof, from such owner or occupier, by action of debt, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and if any tenant be required to pave in front of the property occupied by him or her, the expenses thereof shall be good offset against so much of the rent due the owner, but no tenant shall be required to expend more than the rent for the time for which he occupied the property. And if any person who is a non-resident fail to pave in front of his or her property, in the manner and time prescribed by ordinance, or if any person who is a resident fails to pave as aforesaid, and the expenses of paving cannot be otherwise recovered from him or her, the said mayor and councilmen may have said lot or lots, or any part thereof, sold to defray the expenses of said improvement, in such manner as said mayor and councilmen may, by ordinance, provide. Provided, however, that said person, whether resident or non-resident, whose property has been sold under the provisions of this act, shall have the right to redeem the same within two years from the date of such sale, by paying the full amount due thereon at the time of said sale,

with all taxes and costs, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date of sale.

Sec. 7. The mayor and city council shall have power to pass by-laws and ordinances; to provide for the punishment of offenders, by imprisonment in the county jail, in all cases where such offenders shall fail or refuse to pay the fine and forfeitures which may be recovered against them.

Sec. 8. The mayor and city council shall have power to remit any fine or part of a fine imposed on any person for breach of any ordinance of the city of Rock Port.

Sec. 9. The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the board of councilmen, but shall be entitled to no vote, except in cases of a tie; he shall take care that the laws of the state and the ordinances of the corporation are duly enforced, respected and observed within the limits of said city, and he shall have concurrent jurisdiction in the limits of said corporation with justices of the peace in said county, in civil cases, and receive like fees for his services; he shall be a conservator of the peace within said city; shall have power to fill all vacancies which shall occur in any office, other than councilmen, until the end of the session of the board of councilmen, which shall occur next after said vacancy; shall, from time to time, give the board of councilmen information relative to the situation of affairs of the city, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient for the welfare of said city; and may on extraordinary occasions, convene the board of councilmen, by proclamation, stating to them when assembled, the object for which they were convened; and shall have power, whenever he thinks it necessary, to require any officer of the city to exhibit his accounts, books and other papers, and to make reports, in writing, to the mayor and board of councilmen, touching any subject or matter pertaining to his office.

Sec. 10. Any bill passed by the board of councilmen shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the mayor for his approval. If he approves it, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the board, who may reconsider the same; and if a majority of the whole board of councilmen shall pass said bill the second time, it shall become a law; and in all cases the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 11. The style of the laws of this corporation shall be, "Be it ordained by the mayor and councilmen of the city of Rock Port;" and all ordinances shall, within one month after they are passed, be published by six printed or written hand bills, posted at that many public places in said city.

Sec. 12. The mayor and each of the councilmen, as well as any other officer of said corporation, shall, before entering into the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace, to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and faithfully to demean himself in office.

Sec. 13. A general election for corporation officers shall be held on the third Saturday in July in each and every year.

Sec. 14. All free white citizens of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state for twelve months or

upwards, and in the city for three months, next preceding any election, shall be entitled to a vote at such election for city officers; and at all elections the vote shall be given by ballot.

Sec. 15. At such general election of the officers of the city, there shall be elected a city marshal, who at the time of said election shall possess the the same qualifications as required of councilmen, who shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in this act, and enter into bond, with one or more securities, such as said mayor may approve of, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and said marshal shall possess the same powers and perform the same duties as a constable in his township, within the limits of said city, and shall execute and return all processes which may be issued by the mayor, or any justice of the peace in the city, which may be delivered to him; and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by ordinance; and he shall be entitled to the same fees as constables of townships are entitled to, for similar services in civil cases; and shall be entitled to the same fees as sheriffs, for returning all processes in criminal cases; provided, that in all cases in which a writ shall be placed in his hands for the arrest of any person, for an offense within the city, he shall have power to execute the same anywhere in Atchison County. He shall be a conservator of the peace; and in all cases of breaches of the peace, he shall have power to arrest the offending party or parties, without a warrant from the mayor; and in cases of resistance, he shall have power to summon a posse to secure the arrest of such offender or offenders.

Sec. 16. The mayor shall have power, in all cases of riot and unlawful assemblies, affrays, assaults and batteries, and other breaches of the public peace of said city, to punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, if necessary.

Sec. 17. Appeals may be allowed from the judgment of the mayor, in all civil cases in which he has a concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace, in the same manner and with like effect as appeals are now allowed by law from judgments of justices of the peace in civil cases.

Sec. 18. The mayor shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act of incorporation, and under all the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 19. The mayor shall hold a court once in every two months, and a transcript of his judgment filed in like manner, shall have the same lien as transcripts of judgments of justices of the peace.

Sec. 20. The citizens of the City of Rock Port owning real property therein, shall be exempt from working on any road beyond the city limits, or from paying any tax to procure labor therefor.

Sec. 21. Said corporation shall be governed by the same laws and regulations that govern townships, in relation to granting license to dram shops, tippling houses and groceries.

Sec. 22. The mayor and board of councilmen shall have power to appoint a city register, assessor and collector, and such other officers as they may, at any time deem necessary, who shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of their offices; and shall, if required, give bond with satisfactory security to the corporation, conditioned for the due performance of their respective duties.

Sec. 23. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The first mayor of Rock Port was Thomas M. Rash. George E. McCleery was the first marshal.

EXTENSION OF CORPORATE LIMITS.

A special act of the General Assembly passed November 21, 1857, is to the following effect: "That the corporate limits of the city of Rock Port be changed so as to include in said incorporation all that part of Rock Port originally laid out by Nathan Meek, and all that portion laid out by Nuckolls & White, and all that portion of land known as Meek's Addition, and also a piece of land lying on the south side of the city and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of a field known as Nuckoll's field, then running south along Nuckoll's fence to the south line of a five acre tract of land, sold by said Nuckolls to John W. Ellis; thence east along said south line to the center of Rock Creek; thence up the channel of said creek to a point immediately east of the north line of Meek's Addition; thence west to the northeast corner of Meek's Addition.

2. The city council may divide the city into two convenient wards.

3. All ordinances shall, within one month after they are passed, be published in some public newspaper or by six written or printed handbills at six public places within said incorporation. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

This charter was in force for several subsequent years, and Thomas M. Rash, the first mayor elected under its provisions, had several successors. During the stormy period of the rebellion, however, in common with many similar institutions, the Rock Port city government sunk out of existence, and no records of its proceedings remain to speak of its failure or success.

SECOND INCORPORATION.

On the 27th of February, 1872, on the petition of A. B. McCreary, James Buckham, and ninety others, the town of Rock Port was again incorporated, and this time under the general laws of the state. This incorporation included Nuckols & White's and Weeks' additions to the town. Under this incorporation A. F. Tiffany, J. D. Dopf, James Buckham, Christopher Schneider and Leopold Sanders were declared trustees.

The first chairman of the board elected was Daniel Snyder. This was in April, 1872. At the April election of 1873, John W. Enoch was chosen chairman. The record from 1874 to 1878, is lost.

In April, 1878, J. P. Lewis, Esq., was elected chairman of the board.

May 24, 1878, Rock Port was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, and J. P. Lewis, chairman of the board of trustees, acted as mayor

till the succeeding election of April, 1879, when Malcolm McKillop was chosen mayor for two years. At the regular election held April, 1879, J. A. Newell, Esq., was chosen mayor for the ensuing two years.

The present (1882) council are James B. Gray, John Grieves, W. J. Harrington and O. H. Holland; William Waddle, Marshal, and L. D. Ramsay, City Attorney.

The following are the present

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

They are nearly all residents of the town of Rock Port, with the exception of the judges of the county court, who are John T. Wells, Albert Gerdes and William Campton.

Frank M. Joslyn, Probate Judge.
John W. Smith, Circuit Clerk and Recorder.
William T. Buckham, Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder.
Martin Luther Lee, County Clerk.
Robert W. Trimble, Deputy County Clerk.
James B. Gray, Sheriff.
Don A. Colvin, Collector.
William Bentley, Assessor.
Stokely S. Hughes, Surveyor.
John C. Hunt, Prosecuting Attorney.
James McCartney, Public Administrator.
J. E. Spurlock, County Treasurer.
Doctor J. Clinton Hughes, Coroner.
D. McCall, County School Commissioner.

ECCLESIASTICAL—EARLY CHURCHES OF ROCK PORT.

In the year 1857 was erected the first church edifice in the town. This was a primitive looking structure of the Noah's ark order of architecture, and was put up by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It stood on the north side of Mill Street between Market and Nebraska Streets. A full description of this antique structure will be found under the head of Union City, whither it was subsequently moved by the founder of that now (1882) defunct town.

The second church edifice erected in the town was also built in 1857, a short time after that of the M. E. Church. This was the original structure of the Christian Church, a sketch of which will be found under the general head of "Christian Church."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The third church edifice erected in the town of Rock Port was a two-story brick structure which stood on the corner of Rock and Kan-

sas Streets. This was built in the year 1858, and was a joint stock enterprise. The upper floor was leased to North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M., and was occupied by that body of the order for several successive years. The lower floor was the property of the church. The building, which was poorly constructed, has rather an unfortunate history. Its original cost was $2,800, but it seems that the same was never entirely paid. During the period of the civil war, in common with many a better building designed for the same purpose, it was suffered to fall into decay and was used as a stable by the soldiers quartered in the town. At the close of the war it was sold for debt, purchased by a representative of the town and converted into a public school house. It was occupied as such for some time subsequently, but the building being deemed unsafe, it was ultimately condemned by the city authorities and tore down. Its site is now occupied by a private residence. Such is the history of the structure of the M. E. Church South in Rock Port. Of the organization itself, which has long since lost its existence, no record remains. Among the members, however, were Dr. J. Y. Bird and wife, and Oliver Holland and wife. The doctor is a pioneer and representative citizens of this county. Thus, of the three pioneer church edifices of the town of Rock Port, all have disappeared from its site.

PRESENT (1882) RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church of Clay Township was originally organized near Fowler's Mill, as early as 1846, by Elder Richard Buckham, and was known for many years after as Rock Creek Christian Church. This afterwards moved to Rock Port. In 1857 a frame church building was erected on the north side of Boney Branch, on the present site of John Grieve's residence, on Main Street. This was the second church edifice put up in Rock Port. The building was afterwards blown down in a wind storm, and was never again raised. This was in 1865. The first ministers of this church, in Rock Port, who preached in the building as soon as it was completed, was Elder Mullis. His immediate successors were Elders John Parker and John Sutton. When the organization first moved from Rock Creek to Rock Port it included a membership of one hundred and thirty. The church afterwards met in the South Methodist Church building, under the Masonic Hall, a brick structure. In 1873 this building, which had at different periods been used for various purposes, was deemed unsafe, and was accordingly taken down. The church was then without a place of worship, and ceased to hold regular meetings; and though comparatively numerous the congregation was somewhat scattered, and for several years after the war the same was without a building, and virtually without an organization. December 8, 1876, the church was re-organized by Elder James Connoran, with the follow-

ing members: Jacob Underwood, Matilda Underwood, Lucinda Buckham, O. G. Sparks, A. F. Sherfey, M. E. Davenport, James O. Crossley, and Lydia A., his wife; Elizabeth Templeton, Mary Cooper, Lena Morris, Sarah Courtright, James A. Taylor, and Mary, his wife; John G. and Virginia Sutton, James Connoran and Nannie Connoran, W. W. Connoran, W. F. Drake, W. J. Harrington, Flora Prickett, Dr. C. V. Snow and Margaret Snow, his wife; Betty Foster, Leland Barnes, Nancy Kellogg, Alice Kellogg, Elijah Courtright, John Todd, Susan Brazele, Samuel Huff, and Annie Huff, his wife; D. S. Burks and Martha Burks, C. O. Snow, and James Burnes and his wife, Emma Burnes. For some time after this re-organization of the church the congregation were without a place of meeting of their own, and held their services either in rented halls or in the houses of worship of other denominations. Elder J. W. Tate succeeded Elder Connoran in the pastoral charge of this church in 1879. In 1882 they erected on the southeast corner of Clay and Market Streets, at a cost of $2,500, a frame edifice 34x50 feet in extent. This building is now (1882) temporarily occupied by the courts of the county. This privilege was granted in view of the unsafe condition of the court house. The church now includes a membership of about fifty, and is in a prosperous condition.

ROCK PORT MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This organization was originally instituted in the town of Linden, in the year 1852, with seven members, including W. S. Holloway and wife.

The first minister of this congregation was Elder James Renfrew. His successors, in turn, were Elders Elias Finley, Milt Williams and William H. Wood. During the period of nineteen years that this organization had an existence in Linden, they were without a church building of their own, and used for the purpose of public worship, the school house, or such other accommodations as were from time to time offered.

In 1871, the organization moved to Rock Port, and in 1872, was erected the present neat frame structure in the southern part of the city on the southwest corner of Kansas and Calhoun Streets, fronting on the former and due west of the public school. The building, which is fifty by twenty-seven feet in extent, is a well proportioned gothic, with tower including belfry at the south or front entrance. Its entire cost was about two thousand dollars. The first minister who served in this church was Elder C. L. Butts, whose ministry ended in 1874, when he was succeeded in the pulpit by Elder R. M. Rhodes. In 1876, Elder Thomas Cook became pastor of the congregation, serving till 1877, when Elder William Haw succeeded him. At the close of his term, in 1879, no successor was appointed, and the vacancy remained unsupplied until the

fall of 1880, when Elder William Stewart, of Quincy, Illinois, became pastor, and continued to serve for one year.

The church was then without a regular pastor till the spring of 1882, when Elder H. J. Latour, recently of Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, was chosen minister, to enter on his duties in the month of May of that year. The present (1882) membership of this church is about one hundred.

A prosperous Sunday School, with an average attendance of sixty scholars, is attached to this church. It is conducted by George A. Pinnell, aided by five assistant teachers.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Lutheran Church, a frame building on the south side of Clay Street, one door below the corner of Bluff, was erected in 1864, at a cost of $1,300. The edifice is a neat structure, twenty-six by forty feet. Though plain in design, its elevated site renders its unpretending steeple a prominent landmark of the town. The church was organized as early as 1858, by the Rev. Charles Staus, with the following members: Frederick Traub, George L. Bischof, Frederick Schmidt, William Hartman, Martin Grebe, Charles Vogler, Peter Walder, G. Vohl and George Traub.

The other ministers after Staus, have been in succession, Rev. Mr. Uber, Rev. Mr. Groenmiller, Rev. Mr. Pinkhart and the Rev. Leonard Boewerlein, the present (1882) minister, who entered on his pastoral duties here in 1875. The organization is in a prosperous condition, and includes a membership of above fifty of both sexes. George L. Bischof is the superintendent of a prosperous Sunday School connected with this church.

Frederick Traub, one of the original organizers of the congregation, presented in 1875, this church with a bell valued at sixty-five dollars.

The parsonage, a neat story and a-half frame building, stands on the corner lot adjoining the town site on the north, and also fronts on Clay Street.

It is claimed that one-third the population of Atchison County, are either Germans or descendants of persons of that nationality.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We have already referred to the fact that this was the first religious organization to erect a building in Rock Port, and one of the earliest established in the county. It appears from the imperfect records of that period, yet extant, that the preacher in charge of the Rock Port circuit from 1860 to 1861, was the Rev. Albert Clemmens.

The next report on record is of a quarterly conference of St. Joseph district, held in the town of Rock Port, April 8, 1864, Rev. S. Huffman, Presiding Elder, in the chair, Thomas Holland, Secretary, Rev. H. G. Breed, preacher in charge, Rev. P. J. W. Ellis, local preacher, E. D. Scammon, Jacob Hughes, and E. Proudfit, Stewards. At this meeting the sum of $45 was voted for ministerial support.

At the second quarterly meeting of the Rock Port Circuit, held at High Creek, July, 1864, Rev. S. Huffman, Presiding Elder, and M. J. Porter, Secretary, the Rock Port Circuit was made up of the following appointments: Rock Port, Hugh's Class, Union City, Yorktown, Van Gundy's, Fancy Bottom, High Creek and Shandy's, in Nishnebotna Township.

On the 10th of September, 1864, the quarterly conference assembled at a camp-meeting held on the farm of Callaway Millsaps. At this assembly Rev. S. Huffman also presided. The receipts, on this occasion, for ministerial support amounted to $175.25, a considerable increase over the same of April preceding.

At the quarterly conference, held in Rock Port, April 15, 1865, Rev. S. Huffman, Presiding Elder, Rev. H. G. Breed was chosen minister in charge, and Rev. W. N. Ballinger, local deacon; J. VanGundy, J. W. Ellis, J. Estrich, J. York and H. Davis, exhorters.

At the second quarterly meeting, held July 8, 1865, at Irish Grove, seven Sunday-Schools were reported, with an average attendance of 270.

March 31, 1866, Rev. W. S. Blackburn became preacher in charge of the Rock Port Circuit.

At the quarterly meeting held at VanGundy's, June 4, 1867, W. S. Blackburn, still preacher in charge; VanGundy, Spurlock and Ballinger local preachers. At this meeting the Rock Port Circuit was divided by a north and south line, between Rock Port and Union City.

Of the time elapsing between the years 1867 and 1871, no record remains. It was during this period that the brick church on the north side of Rock Street, between Market and Nebraska Streets, was built. It is a plain brick structure, forty by sixty feet in extent, and was completed at a cost of about five thousand dollars, (considerably more than the expense of erecting such a building at the present.) The building committee were composed of Thomas Holland, — Grebe, Valentine Livingston, Jacob Hughes and Robert Hunter.

At the quarterly conference held May 13, 1871, S. W. Thornton was preacher in charge, and J. W. Blackburn, secretary. The appointment of John D. Dopf as Sunday School superintendent, was approved by the conference.

At the period of this meeting, Mount Vernon, McKissick's Grove, High Creek and Watson, composed the Rock Port Circuit. The local preachers were J. W. Ellis and Cyrus Spurlock.

In a storm which occurred April 8, 1871, the church in Rock Port was unroofed. Its repair involved an expenditure of five hundred dollars.

In 1872, J. W. Blackburn was elected lay delegate to the annual conference, and Jacob Hughes, alternate.

At the quarterly conference held April 27, 1872, Rev. Z. S. Weller, Presiding Elder, Rev. F. H. Graham was appointed preacher in charge of the Rock Port Circuit, with the same local preachers as before reported. John D. Dopf was approved Sunday School superintendent.

In this year a frame building was erected on the church lot, at a cost of $500. This was for the purpose of a parsonage.

At the session of the conference held May 5, 1873, Rev. Z. S. Weller, Presiding Elder, A. H. Powell was appointed preacher in charge of the circuit, and J. W. Blackburn approved Sunday School superintendent. The same local preachers as before.

April 2, 1874, Rev. Z. S. Weller, Presiding Elder, W. P. Bishop was appointed preacher in charge ; T. C. Gifford was appointed Sunday-day School superintendent. At this session James Low, Jacob Hughes, John Tuck, Valentine Livingston and T. C. Gifford were approved as trustees of church property.

The report of May 5, 1875, shows the same presiding elder, preacher and Sunday School superintendent as the previous year.

July, 1876, Rev. Eri Edmunds was appointed preacher in charge and John D. Dopf approved Sunday School superintendent.

In 1877, Rock Port and Union City Circuits were united, and Rev. D. B. Lake and Rev. Eri Edmunds were appointed pastors in charge, and John D. Dopf was approved as Sunday School superintendent.

Rev. Joseph Hopkins was at that period presiding elder of the Saint Joseph district.

In October, 1877, Rev. D. B. Lake was transferred to Maryville, and Rev. S. Taylor was sent by Rev. Joseph Hopkins, the presiding elder, to fill out his unexpired term in Rock Port.

In 1878, Rock Port was made a station, and Rev. M. B. Hyde was appointed pastor, and A. E. Wyatt was approved Sunday School superintendent.

March 31, 1879, Rev. John Wayman was presiding elder of St. Joseph district, and Rev. Charles Balson was appointed pastor in charge of Rock Port station. March, 1880, Rev. D. B. Lake was appointed pastor in charge, and A. E. Wyatt, approved Sunday School superintendent. John W. Smith, E. Spurlock, John D. Dopf, and Jacob Hughes were appointed trustees of the church.

March, 1881, the same appointments were retained.

The present (1882) membership of this church is ninety-two. Number in Sunday School, 107. One principal and eight assistant teachers. Amount expended yearly for school literature, $60.



ROCK PORT PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 24th of March, 1877, the Old School Presbyterian Church of Rock Port was transferred to the Southern Presbytery. At that period Robert Lynn being the only elder, John H. Laird was also chosen to that position. L. C. Christian, Dr. J. L. Tracy and William A. Thomson were chosen deacons, and Rev. H. P. Willis pastor of the congregation. The entire membership of the church, at that time, included the following fourteen members: Robert Lynn and wife, William A. Thomson and wife, Doctor J. L. Tracy, J. H. Laird and wife, Mrs. Daniel Snyder, Mrs. L. M. Hawthorn, P. R. Wagor, L. C. Christian and wife, Miss Alice Squire and Miss Hattie Squire.

The present (1882) membership of the church is about thirty, and the pastor in charge, Rev. F. J. Reichert.

The present church edifice on the southwest corner of Clay and Nebraska Streets, was erected in 1877, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is a neat frame structure, thirty-two by fifty feet in extent. On the re-organization of the church, Robert Lynn was appointed superintendent of the Sunday School. His successor, P. R. Wagor, is the present official, aided by several assistants. The school includes an average attendance of forty scholars.

EDUCATIONAL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ROCK PORT.

It is scarcely necessary to state that, during the period of the civil war, there was a general suspension of the public schools in this part of the country. Of those which existed prior to that event no record now remains. On the return of peace, however, the people of Atchison County were among the first to set about the reorganization of their public schools, and at an election held in the town of Rock Port, on the 8th day of April, 1865, P. A. Thompson, W. G. Bartholomew and John D. Dopf were elected directors of district 2, which included the city. The first teacher in Rock Port, at this revival period, was Miss Jaimeson. Her school opened in the fall of 1865. In the following year she was succeeded by Professor Sherlock.

These facts we gather from the columns of the Atchison County *Journal*, the official records of the public schools being in an imperfect condition, and extending but a comparatively short period remote from the present time.

About the year 1869, it appears that the educational interests of Rock Port had been sufficiently advanced to warrant the maintenance of two teachers, though, as yet, neither the town nor district in which it was included was provided with a school building proper. In the fall of that year Professor H. R. Charles, assisted by Miss Johnson, taught in

the old Masonic Hall building, which then stood on the corner of Mill and Nebraska Streets. This room had, prior to the war, been owned and occupied by the M. E. Church, South, who, in conjunction with the Masonic fraternity, had erected the building, a two story structure, the upper floor of which was occupied by the last mentioned society.

In consequence, however, of the seemingly precarious condition of the building, which appeared about to fall, Professor Charles moved his school into the present M. E. Church building, on the northwest corner of Rock and Nebraska Streets, and there completed his term. The rickety old house, out of which he had moved, was, however, again for a short time used for school purposes.

The session of 1870–71 was taught by Professor S. J. Osborn, with one assistant. The session of 1871–72 was taught by Walter Wickens, assisted by Miss Clark.

In 1870, under the general law of 1865, five adjoining districts united, and put up, at a cost of $5,500, a two-story brick building, on an elevation at the northern extremity of Rock Port. This building was called the Central School. It includes four rooms, two on each floor. The school opened in the fall of 1870, with Professor E. L. Clark as Principal, and Mrs. Martha B. Clark as Assistant.

During the session of 1871–72 Rev. C. L. Butts was Principal, assisted by Miss Alice Spratlin.

The session of 1873 opened in the fall with Professor V. M. Babbitt as Principal, aided by one assistant. This was the last session taught of what was known as the Central School.

In 1872 the town district consisted of sub-district No. 2 of the township, built in the southern part of the town of Rock Port, at a cost of $7,500, a two-story brick building, with two school rooms, one on each floor, with the necessary ante-rooms. This building, though substantial in point of construction and entirely modern in design and appointments, is surmounted by a roof anything but creditable to the taste of the architect, and suggests the idea of a cross between a mill and a smoke house.

Professor E. J. H. Beard, now (1882) principal of the Hamburg Public Schools, taught the first school in the new building. This was in 1872–3. He taught six months. He was succeeded in the following fall by E. T. Petit.

The Central School building was leased to the Rock Port schools in June, 1874, and said schools were reorganized under the town and village act. Professor W. F. Drake was appointed principal of these institutions. The term "Central" school, heretofore applied to the older building in the northern part of the town, was discontinued and the name "Seminary" substituted therefor. In this building are taught the higher grades of instruction.

Professor Drake, during this term, was assisted in the schools by Miss Mary L. Osborn and Mrs. A. E. Williams.

In the fall of 1875 the schools opened with Professor W. F. Drake, assisted by Miss Alice Parker, Mrs. A. E. Williams and Miss Lida Potter.

The school year of 1876–'77 opened in the fall with Professor W. F. Drake, Principal, assisted by Miss Mollie Hopkins, Mrs. A. E. Williams and Miss Lida Potter.

In the fall of 1877 W. F. Drake was again principal, assisted by Miss Mollie Hopkins, Mrs. A. E. Williams and Miss Amy Schuler.

During the school year of 1878–'79 Professor Drake, Principal, was assisted by Miss Alice B. Cline, Miss Louisa Cooley, Miss Leola Munn and Miss Amy Schuler.

The following sessions were taught by the same principal and assistants.

In the fall of 1880 the schools opened and were taught during that school year by Professor E. R. Carr, Principal, assisted by Miss Lena Bush, Miss Louisa Cooley, Miss Idalette Willis and Miss Gertrude Rhoda.

The schools of 1881–'82 were taught by Professors W. D. Guttry, C. A. Pike, Miss Louisa Cooley, Mrs. C. A. Pike and Miss G. Rhoda.

From the imperfect records extant we learn the fact that in 1871 George Traub, John Shelters and J. P. Lewis were elected directors of the Central School. In the following year they were succeeded by J. P. Lewis, A. E. Wyatt and James Tate.

The next election for Rock Port school directors of which there is any record extant, occurred in 1874, when, under the reorganization act, Jacob Hughes, James M. Templeton, A. E. Wyatt, John P. Lewis, George L. Bischof and Abraham Penny were chosen directors.

In 1875 the same parties were directors.

In 1876 A. E. Wyatt, John P. Lewis, George L. Bischof, Abraham Penny, Dr. C. V. Snow and Malcolm McKillop were directors.

In 1877, the same were in office, and remained during the entire year, with the exception of A. Penny, who resigned during the middle of the term, when he was succeeded by Jacob Hughes.

At the election of 1878, John W. Smith, Frederick Traub and John P. Lewis were chosen directors for the term of two years, and Leopold Sanders, George A. Pinnell and George Deuser for the term of one year.

The board, in 1879, included George A. Pinnell, S. E. Williams, A. E. Wyatt, Frederick Traub, John W. Smith and John P. Lewis.

In 1880, the board consisted of George A. Pinnell, S. E. Williams, Frederick Traub, William P. Watson, A. E. Wyatt and John P. Lewis.

ROCK PORT COLLEGE.

In September, 1880, Elders Tate and Quick, two ministers of the Christian Church, started a college in the small and antiquated hotel building on the northeast corner of Main and Clay Streets. At the end of its first scholastic year, this institution suspended, the enterprise having resulted in a complete failure. The cause of this failure was lack of patronage, due probably to the excellent character of the public schools, which provided the same means of education gratis. The institution was designed to afford instruction to students of both sexes. On the suspension of the college, the building reverted to its original and legitimate purpose of a hotel, and is now known as the Commercial House, Thomas Tolliver, proprietor.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., in the town of Rock Port, was organized U. D., October 11, 1855, and set to work by the Right W., J. S. Tisdale, D. D. G. M.

The officers under this dispensation were G. A. Thomas, W. M.; Solomon Wyatt, S. W.; David I. Martin, J. W.; John Lewis, Treasurer; W. H. Dunbar, Secretary; Silas Pryear, S. D.; R. K. Crandall, J. D., and T. S. Moore, Tyler.

On the 29th day of May, 1856, the same was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State, of which L. S. Cornwell was, at that period, Grand Master, and A. O'Sullivan Grand Secretary. The officers with which the lodge was organized U. D., were retained under the charter. These were installed on the 12th of July, 1856, by the Right W., James Foster, D. D. G. M.

On the 24th of June, 1857, the following named officers were elected and installed: G. A. Thomas, W. M.; Silas Preyear, S. W.; I. N. White, J. W.; F. S. Moore, Treasurer; W. H. Dunbar, Secretary; G. Johnson, S. D.; I. H. Athon, J. D., and J. Shandy, Steward and Tyler.

December 26, 1857, the following were elected: Silas Preyear, W. M.; J. Y. Bird, S. W.; A. Lyford, J. W.; I. N. White, Treasurer; R. K. Crandall, Secretary; J. N. Arnold, S. D.; A. Beck, J. D., and John Shandy, Tyler.

December 27, 1858, the following were elected: John W. Smith, W. M.; W. H. Dunbar, S. W.; A. Lyford, J. W.; John Y. Bird, Treasurer; John Athorn, Secretary, and A. Beck, Steward and Tyler.

At the regular annual election, held December 27, 1859, the following officers were chosen: John W. Smith, W. M.; W. H. Dunbar, S. W.; W. E. Dillon, J. W.; F. S. Moore, Treasurer; L. F. Cornutt, Seeretary; J. H. Athorn, S. D.; W. N. Smith, J. D., and A. Beck, Steward and Tyler.

December 27, 1860, the following were elected: W. E. Dillon, W. M.; C. F. Miller, S. W.; J. H. Athorn, J. W.; H. S. Thorpe, Secretary; Dr. J. Y. Bird, Treasurer, and Samuel Tate, Steward and Tyler.

During the two intervening years it appears that no election for officers of the lodge was held. This was doubtless due to the distracted condition of the country, consequent upon the civil war.

The next election occurred June 3, 1863, when the following were chosen officers: John W. Smith, W. M.; R. K. Crandall, S. W.; I. N. White, J. W.; F. S. Moore, Treasurer; E. L. Clark, Secretary; W. H. Dunbar, S. D.; J. Y. Bird, J. D.; A. Beck, Tyler.

The election of December 27, 1863, resulted as follows: J. W. Smith, W. M.; E. L. Clark, S. W.; F. M. Thompson, J. W.; John Dozier, Treasurer; W. H. Dunbar, Secretary; I. N. White, S. D.: J. L. Shelters, J. D.; Aquilla Beck, Steward and Tyler.

On December 27, 1864, the following were chosen: John W. Smith, W. M.; I. N. White, S. W.; W. L. Reeves, J. W.; F. M. Thompson, Treasurer; L. H. Ruland, Secretary; W. Sparks, Steward and Tyler.

December 27, 1865, the following were chosen: I. N. White, W. M.; F. M. Thompson, S. W.; W. L. Reeves, J. W.; E. L. Clark, Treasurer; William Sparks, Secretary; C. V. Snow, S. D.; George Wood, J. D.; William Sparks, Tyler.

December 27, 1866, the officers elected were: Isaac N. White, W. M.; F. M. Thompson, S. W.; George E. Wood, J. W.; L. H. Ruland, Secretary; E. L. Clark, Treasurer; E. Small, S. D.; Robert Hunter, J. D.; George Steck, S. S.; L. E. Christian, J. S.; Godfrey Vohl, Tyler.

December 27, 1867, the officers elected were: F. M. Thompson, W. M.; George E. Wood, S. W.; John D. Dopf, J. W.; Robert Hunter, Treasurer; L. H. Ruland, Secretary; E. Small, S. D., James Tate, J. D.; J. Hughes, S. S.; George Steck, J. S.; Godfrey Vohl, Tyler.

December 27, 1868, were chosen; I. N. White, W. M.; George E. Wood, S. W.; John D. Dopf, J. W.; Robert Hunter, Treasurer; Malcolm McKillop, Secretary; E. Small, S. D.; James Tate, J. D.; Jacob Hughes, S. S.; George Steck, J. S.; C. H. Imhoff, Tyler.

December 23, 1869, the election resulted as follows: A. E. Wyatt, W. M.; A. F. Tiffany, S. W.; A. S. Morgan, J. W.; Robert Hunter, Treasurer; M. McKillop, Secretary; Jacob Hughes, Tyler.

December 3, 1870, the following were elected: A. F. Tiffany, W. M.; M. McKillop, S. W.; James Tate, J. W.; A. E. Wyatt, Treasurer; L. Sanders, Secretary; J. L. Tracy, S. D.; George Steck, J. D.; James B. Gray, Tyler.

December 23, 1871, the officers elected were Malcolm McKillop, W. M.; Philip Reitz, S. W.; L. J. Huffman, J. W.; A. E. Wyatt, Treasurer; L. Sanders, Secretary; James Tate, S. D.; George Steck, J. D.; J. F. Hurn, S. S.; Charles Volkman, J. S.; H. Warneke, Tyler.

December 27, 1872, the election was as follows: M. McKillop, W. M.; John D. Dopf, S. W.; George Steck, J. W.; C. Schneider, Treasurer; L. Sanders, Secretary; J. F. Hurn, S. D.; George Pinnell, J. D.; Philip Reitz, S. S.; L. J. Huffman, J. S.; Solomon Sanders, Tyler.

December 13, 1873, the election was as follows: M. McKillop, W. M.; C. Schneider, S. W.; J. D. Dopf, J. W.; George A. Pinnell, Treasurer; F. T. Simmons, Secretary; J. F. Hurn, S. D.; J. F. Cooper, J. D.; A. A. Windell, Tyler.

December 12, 1874, the officers elected were John W. Smith, W. M.; C. Schneider, S. W.; A. E. Wyatt, J. W.; George A. Pinnell, Treasurer; F. T. Simons, Secretary; J. F. Hurn, S. D.; J. F. Cooper, J. D.; James B. Gray, S. S.; H. C. Burnham, J. S.; A. A. Windell, Tyler.

December 13, 1875, the officers elected were John W. Smith, W. M.; C. Schneider, S. W.; A. E. Wyatt, J. W.; J. Pinnell, Treasurer; F. T. Simons, Secretary; L. J. Huffman, S. D.; J. F. Hurn, J. D.; A. Windell, Tyler.

December 7, 1876, the officers elected were C. Schneider, W. M.; J. F. Hurn, S. W.; George A. Pinnell, J. W.; James Tate, Treasurer; F. T. Simons, Secretary; J. L. Huffman, S. D.; William Welch, J. D., and A. Windell, Tyler.

December, 1877, the election resulted as follows: A. E. Wyatt, W. M.; John F. Hurn, S. W.; S. E. Williams, J. W.; F. T. Simons, Secretary; John W. Smith, Treasurer; P. R. Wagor, S. D.; S. J. Osborn, J. D., and A. Windell, Tyler.

December 14, 1878, the following were elected: A. E. Wyatt, W. M.; John W. Smith, S. W.; S. E. Willlams, J. W.; Jacob Hughes, Treasurer; F. T. Simons, Secretary; P. R. Wagor, S. D.; S. J. Osborn, J. D., and G. W. Foutch, Tyler.

December 13, 1879, the following were elected: John F. Hurn, W. M.; John W. Smith, S. W.; J. D. Dopf, J. W.; T. A. Foster, Treasurer; F. T. Simons, Secretary; Fred. Schonecke, S. D.; T. J. Rice, J. D., and G. W. Foutch, Tyler.

December 11, 1880, the officers elected were: John F. Hurn, W. M.; John W. Smith, S. W.; Edward Powell, J. W.; Jacob Hughes, Treasurer; F. T. Simons, Secretary; Frederick Schonecke, S. D.; T. J. Rice, J. D.; William Opp, Tyler.

December 17, 1881, the officers elected were: John W. Smith, W. M.; L. D. Ramsey, S. W.; M. L. Lee, J. W.; Jacob Hughes, Treasurer; J. A. Newell, Secretary; J. W. Peck, S. D.; T. J. Rice, J. D.; A. Windell, S. S.; H. F. Staple, J. S.; A. Kidd, Tyler.

ZERUBBABEL ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 59,

was first instituted and set to work, U. D., in Phelps City, Missouri, February 10, 1870, by Samuel Russell, District Deputy Grand High Priest,

acting as proxy for the Most Eminent Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri. The officers under this dispensation were John Blake, M. E. H. P.; F. M. Thompson, E. K.; I. N. White, E. S.; R. N. Buckham, C. H.; M. Groundstein, P. S.; . H. Rogers, R. A. C.: A. L. Williams, G. M. 3d V.; George E. Wood, G. M. 2d V.; John McNeal, Jr., G. M. 1st V.; P. A. Thompson, Guard.

At a special convocation held in the Masonic Hall, in Phelps City, October 26, 1870, by virtue of its charter, then and there read, Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter No. 59, held its first election, with the following result: Isaac N. White, M. E. H. P.; F. M. Thompson, E. K.; C. M. Harris, E. S.; George E. Wood, C. H.; George L. Baird, P. S.; P. A. Thompson, R. A. C.; David McNeal, Treasurer; L.H. Ruland, Secretary: A. L. Williams, G. M. 3d V.; John McNeal, G. M. 2d V.; A. W. Buckham, G. M. 1st V.; L. C. Onyett, Guard.

The second annual election, which was held December 30, 1871, resulted as follows: P. A. Thompson, M. E. H. P.; I. N. White, E. K.; Robert Hunter, E. S.; A. L. Williams, C. H.; George L. Baird, P. S.; G. E. Wood, R. A. C.; Malcolm McKillop, G. M. 3d V.; David McNeal, G. M. 2d V.; William Morgan, G. M. 1st V.; F. M. Thompson, Treasurer; L. H. Ruland, Secretary; A. J. Hughes, Guard.

The election for officers, held December 18, 1872, resulted as follows: F. M. Thompson, M. E. H. P.; I. N. White, E. K.; A. A. Tayman, E. S.; George E. Wood, C. H.; George S. Baird, P. S.; H. L. Christ, R. A. C.; A. L. Williams, G. M. 3d V.; John McNeal, G. M. 2d V., E. C. Smith, G. M. 1st V.; L. H. Ruland, Secretary; A. A. Tayman, Treasurer; A. J. Hughes, Sentinel.

The following were chosen at the regular annual election, held in Phelps City, December 17, 1873: George S. Baird, M. E. H. P.; M. McKillop, E. K.; W. H. Morgan, E. S.; A. L. Williams, C. H.; J. D. Dopf, P. S.; F. M. Thompson, Secretary; E. C. Smith, Treasurer; H. D. Christ, R. A. C.; J. B. Johnson, G. M. 3d V.; Henry Warnecke, G. M. 2d V.; Sylvester Hall, G. M. 1st V.

At the regular convocation held at Masonic Hall, in Phelps City, January 20, 1874, an election held by virtue of a dispensation from the M. E. G. H. P. of the State of Missouri, resulted as follows: George S. Baird, M. E. H. P.; John D. Dopf, E. K.; William H. Morgan, E. S.; A. L. Williams, C. H.; George E. Wood, P. S.; James B. Johnson, R. A. C.; A. J. Hughes, G. M. 3rd V.; Robert Hunter, G. M. 2nd V.; E. C. Smith, G. M. 1st V.; A. A. Tayman, Treasurer; F. M. Thompson, Secretary.

At a regular convocation held at the above mentioned hall, February 17, 1875, the following elected officers were installed: George S. Baird, M. E. H. P.; John D. Dopf, E. K.; William H. Morgan, E. S.; A. L. Williams, C. H.; George E. Wood, P. S.; J, B. Johnson, R. A. C.; A. J. Hughes, G. M. 3d V.; Robert Hunter, G. M. 2d V.; E. C. Smith, G. M.

1st V.; A. A. Tayman, Treasurer; F. M. Thompson, Secretary; A. W. Buckham, Guard.

At a regular convocation held in Phelps City, December 27, 1876, the following officers were elected: George S. Baird, M. E. H. P.; Joseph R. Dodds, E. K.; A. A. Tayman, Scribe; A. L. Williams, C. H.; John Lauterbach, P. S.; George E. Wood, R. A. C.; A. J. Hughes, G. M. 3d V.; E. C. Smith, G. M. 2d V.; Joseph H. Hogrefe, G. M. 1st V;. W. G. Bartholomew, Treasurer; F. M. Thompson, Secretary; William J. Reynolds, Guard. John Lauterbach and E. C Smith were appointed Stewards.

The following officers were chosen at a regular convocation held at Masonic Hall, in Phelps City, December 19, 1877: A. L. Williams, M. E. H. P.; Jacob Hughes, E. K.; J. R. Dodds, E. S.; George E. Wood, C. H.; George S. Baird, P. S.; John Lauterbach, R. A. C.; A. J. Hughes, G. M. 3d V.; W. G. Bartholomew, G. M. 2d V.; E. C. Smith, G. M. 1st V.; W. J. Reynolds, Treasurer; F. M. Thompson, Secretary; Henry Warnecke, Guard; A. A. Tayman and W. G. Bartholomew, Stewards.

At a regular convocation held February 5, 1879, the following officers were chosen at an election held by virtue of a special dispensation from the G. H. P. of the state: George S. Baird, M. E. H. P.; P. A. Thompson, E. K.; L. H. Ruland, E. S.; George E. Wood, C. H.; John Lauterbach, P. S.; John D. Dopf, R. A. C.; A. J. Hughes, G. M. 3d V.; Samuel Van Gundy, G. M. 2d V.; W. G. Bartholomew, G. M. 1st V.; A. T. Tayman, Treasurer; F. M. Thompson, Secretary; W. J. Reynolds, Sentinel. W. G. Bartholomew and George E. Wood were appointed Stewards.

The last convocation of Zerubbabel Chapter in the town of Phelps occurred January 12, 1881. At this meeting the following officers were elected and installed: George S. Baird, M. E. H. P.; M. McKillop, E. K.; J. W. Smith, E. S.; George E. Wood, C. H.; J. H. Hurn, P. S.; J. D. Dopf, R. A. C.; A. J. Hughes, G. M. 3d V.; S. Van Gundy, G. M. 2d V.; E. C. Smith, G. M. 1st V.; Jacob Hughes, Treasurer, and J. B. Johnson, Secretary. It was also determined to move the seat of the Chapter from Phelps City to the town of Rock Port, where the same afterwards assembled for the first time, March 9, 1881.

The election for officers, December 1, 1881, the first held in Rock Port, resulted as follows: George S. Baird, M. E. H. P.; M. McKillop, E. K.; J. W. Smith, E. S.; J. D. Dopf, C. H.; J. F. Hurn, P. S.; E. F. Powell, R. A. C.; Samuel Van Gundy, G. M. 3d V.; J. J. Denny, G. M. 2d V.; E. C. Smith, G. M., 1st V.; Jacob Hughes, Treasurer; J. B. Johnson, Secretary, and A. Buckham, Guard.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

was constituted U. D. in the town of Phelps City, April 7, 1871, and set to work by John Blake, T. I. G. M., of the Council of Brownsville,

Nebraska. The following officers were then chosen: I. N. White, T. I. G. M.; John McNeal, C. of T.; George L. Baird, C. of W.; A. L. Williams, C. of C.; F. M. Thompson, C. of G.; L. H. Ruland, Recorder; R. N. Buckham, Treasurer; George E. Wood, Steward; John D. Dopf, Sentinel.

At a regular meeting held October 21, 1871, M. P. G. M., W. A. Proll, being present, presented the charter empowering Adoniram Council, No. 12, to meet and work. The following officers were then elected; G. S. Baird, T. I. G. M.; Isaac N. White, D. G. M.; F. M. Thompson, C. of W.; P. A. Thompson, Treasurer; L. H. Ruland, Recorder; J. D. Dopf, C. of G.; A. L. Williams, C. of C.; George E. Wood, Steward; A. J. Hughes, Sentinel.

On the 18th of December, 1872, occurred with the following result the second election: George S. Baird, T. I. G. M.; I. N. White, D. G. M.; F. M. Thompson, P. C. of W.; A. L. Williams, C. of C.; G. E. Wood, C. of G.; A. A. Tayman, Treasurer; John McNeal, Recorder; E. C. Smith, Steward; A. J. Hughes, Sentinel.

December 17, 1873, the following officers were elected: George S. Baird, T. I. G. M.; M. McKillop, D. G. M.; John D. Dopf, C. of W.; A. L. Williams, C. of C.; J. B. Johnson, C. of G.; F. M. Thompson, Recorder; E. C. Smith, Treasurer.

By special dispensation an election for officers was held January 20, 1875, and resulted as follows: George S. Baird, T. I. G. M.; George E. Wood, C. of T.; John D. Dopf, C. of W.; A. L. Williams, C. of C.; F. M. Thompson, Recorder; A. A. Tayman, Treasurer; E. C. Smith, Steward; P. A. Thompson, Sentinel.

This was the last council meeting which occurred in Phelps City.

The next session of Adoniram Council occurred April 13, 1881, in Rock Port, whither that body had been moved. At this meeting was held an election for officers with the following result: George S. Baird, T. I. G. M.; John D. Dopf, D. G. M.; E. C. Smith, P. C. W.; R. Hunter, Treasurer; J. B. Johnson, Recorder; George E. Wood, C. of G.; M. McKillop, C. C.; D. Roberts, Steward; A. J. Hughes, Sentinel.

PLACES OF MEETING.

On the first organization, in 1855, of North Star Lodge, No. 157, that body convened in a room at the west end of the second floor of the old hotel building, which still stands on Mill Street, east of the corner of Main, and is now (1882) known as the Valley House, and there remained until the year 1859, when they moved into the brick building, on the corner of Rock and Kansas Streets, which, after subserving many purposes, was, after the close of the war, taken down, and the material, of which it was composed, moved away. The lodge then, for some years,

held its sessions in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the southwest corner of Main and Cass Streets. They subsequently moved to their present hall, over the bank, on the northeast corner of Main and Rock Streets, where the three bodies of the order all now meet.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Rock Port Lodge, No. 125, was instituted in the town of Rock Port, October 1, 1858, by F. S. Rostock, of Oregon, D. D. G. M., and worked under a dispensation until May 19, 1859, when it was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of the State. The following named included the charter members: William H. Dunbar, Charles B. Riley, J. W. Ruland, L. F. Cornutt, Samuel Tate and Daniel Walkup. Of these, William H. Dunbar was chosen Noble Grand; Charles B. Riley, Vice Grand; J. W. Ruland, Secretary, and L. F. Cornutt, Treasurer.

In view of the unsettled condition of the country, consequent on the prevalence of the civil war, this lodge suspended work and did not again resume till September 1, 1866, when it was again set to work by F. S. Rostock, who, a second time, installed the officers and set the lodge to work.

The order, from the period of its institution in Rock Port, in 1858, was for years without any permanent place of abode in the town, and occupied at different periods, from time to time, as convenience suggested, rooms which they rented for lodge purposes.

In the latter part of the year 1867, however, they determined on securing a permanent place of assembling, and, for that purpose, built the upper story of what is now (1882) known as the Commercial House, a hotel on the northeast corner of Main and Clay Streets. They continued to hold their sessions here until December, 1871.

On the 27th of June, 1871, the cornerstone was laid of the spacious and elegant hall now owned and occupied by the order, on the southwest corner of Main and Cass Streets. The ceremonies on this occasion were conducted in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, and are remembered as having been very imposing. Among the articles deposited in the cavity of this stone, were documents containing a list of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, a list of the officers of Rock Port Lodge, No. 125, a list of the charter members of the same, and a copy of its constitution and by laws; also, a small pebble and three pieces of silver coin, one of which, bearing date 1767, was presented by John D. Dopf.

The hall was completed and occupied about December 1, 1871. The lower story of the building, which is a neat and substantial brick structure, is the property of Holliway Brothers, and is now (1882) occupied by the general store of George A. Pinnell. The Odd Fellows' Hall

includes the entire upper story. The order, besides this hall, own one undivided half of the lot upon which the building stands. This latter, together with the hall, cost the order about $3,000. The lodge now has a membership of forty-three, and is in a highly prosperous condition.

Of the original charter members, not one now (1882) belongs to this lodge, and but one (David Walkup) is a resident of Atchison County. Of those who reorganized the lodge, but three yet survive. These are all residents of the county, and include Dr. J. Y. Bird, the pioneer physician of Rock Port, Daniel Snyder, proprietor of the Rock Port Hotel, and Daniel Walkup, a farmer living in Dale Township.

On the second night of assembling, after the reorganization of the lodge, William King, Joseph Teague, John H. Kelley and Frank Davis were admitted as ancient Odd Fellows. These are all present members of the lodge.

The present elective officers are William T. Buckham, N. G.; D. C. Fleming, V. G.; C. E. Blake, Secretary, and Christ Schneider, Treasurer.

The meetings of the lodge occur on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

The Noble Grands who have served this lodge are as follows: W. H. Dunbar, 1858; C. B. Riley and L. F. Cornutt, 1859; F. S. Moore and William Cook, 1860; J. H. Athen and W. H. Dunbar, 1861.

On the resumption of work, in September, 1866, C. V. Snow was chosen Noble Grand. After him, at different periods, came Daniel Snyder, Joseph Teague, T. J. Howthern, Frank Davis, James J. McCartney, William P. Watson, William T. Buckham, H. D. Blake, J. W. Blackburn, Chris. Schneider, H. J. Pinnell, A. B. Durfee and John W. Smith.

Several of these have served two or more terms, some in immediate succession and others at intervals.

Rock Port Encampment, No. 73, was organized February 19, 1874, under a charter issued by the Grand Encampment of the State, with the following charter members: Christopher Schneider, William T. Buckham, James B. Gray, James P. Holliway, Martin Fisher, Franklin P. Davis and Homer D. Blake.

Chief Patriarch William Kaucher, of Oregon, Missouri, under a special commission, and assisted by Grand High Priest L. T. Minturn, of Amazonia, organized the Encampment. The following named members of the order from Oregon, Missouri, also assisted at this organization: Jeptha Martin, John Marsh, W. S. Norman, A. J. Castle and Samuel Hershberger. The following officers were then elected: Christopher Schneider, C. P.; William T. Buckham, H. P.; Frank Davis, S. W.; H. D. Blake, J. W.; J. P. Holliway, Scribe, and J. B. Gray, Treasurer.

In October, 1874, the following officers were elected: W. T. Buckham, C. P.; A. B. Durfee, H. P.; James B. Gray, S. W.; G. D. Todd, J. W.; H. D. Blake, Scribe, and Gust. Roecker, Treasurer.

The third election was with the following result: A. B. Durfee, C. P.; Frank Davis, H. P.; H. J. Pinnell, S. W.; W. T. Buckham, J. W.; H. D. Blake, Scribe, and C. Schneider, Treasurer.

At the fourth election, October, 1875, the following were chosen: Frank Davis, C. P.; H. D. Blake, H. P.; Levi Durham, S. W.; H. J. Pinnell, J. W.; W. T. Buckham, Scribe; William P. Watson, Treasurer.

At the fifth election the officers chosen were: H. D. Blake, C. P.; James B. Gray, H. P.; A. B. Durfee, S. W.; Christopher Schneider, J. W.; W. T. Buckham, Scribe; William P. Watson, Treasurer.

The sixth election resulted as follows: W. P. Watson, C. P.; J. S. Courtright, H. P.; Frank Davis, S. W.; H. D. Blake, J. W.; W. T. Buckham, Scribe, George Deuser, Treasurer.

At the seventh semi-annual election, the following were chosen: William P. Watson, C. P.; John W. Smith, H. P.; Frank Davis, S. W.; H. D. Blake, J. W.; William T. Buckham, Scribe; J. J. McCartney, Treasurer.

March 31, 1879, occurred the eighth election, at which the present (1882) officers were chosen: John W. Smith, C. P.; H. D. Blake, H. P.; William P. Watson, S. W.; Frank Davis, J. W.; W. T. Buckham, Scribe, and J. J. McCartney, Treasurer.

The present membership of the Encampment is twenty-six.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Northwest Lodge, No. 134, was organized, and held in Rock Port its first regular meeting, on Saturday, May 31, 1879. At this meeting J. E. Spurlock, Dr. L. S. Munsell, Jacob Sanders, Dr. Austin McMichael, General W. E. Chamberlain, M. D., Burt Venable, Solomon J. Courtright, Frank Davis, William Cunnington, Thomas H. Oliver, Archibald E. Wyatt, Lewis E. Christian, Richard Gaede, John P. Lewis, Alfred A. J. Wannschaff, W. W. Hudgens, John F. Hurn, Frank T. Simons and Stephen E. Williams, after passing through the regular medical examination made by Doctors G. W. E. Chamberlain, L. S. Munsell and Austin McMichael, and after having been ballotted upon were admitted and initiated to the Lodge, where the degrees of Junior Workman, Senior Workman and Master Workman were conferred upon them by G. W. Milton, District Deputy Grand Master Workman, each member having paid the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents for charter fee, advance assessment of the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, and for medical examination fees. The Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Stephen E. Williams, Past Master Workman; John P. Lewis, Master Workman; J. E. Spurlock, Foreman; Richard Gaede, Overseer; Alfred A. J. Wannschaff, Recorder; Frank T. Simons, Financier; Archibald E. Wyatt, Receiver; Frank Davis, Guide; Burt Venable, Inside Watchman, and S. J. Courtright, Outside Watchman.

These officers were then installed by G. W. Milton, D. D. G. M. W.

At the seventeenth regular meeting, held at their hall in Rock Port, November 12, 1879, J. S. Courtright informed the lodge of his intended removal to California, and tendered his resignation as O. W. This was forthwith accepted, and Henry Heckel was elected to fill vacancy thus occasioned.

On the 29th of December, 1879, occurred the second annual election of officers of Northwest Lodge, with the following result: A. E. Wyatt, M. W.; John F. Hurn, F.; L. C. Christian, O.; Richard Gaede, Recorder; Alfred Wannschaff, Financier; J. E. Spurlock, Receiver; Frank Davis, Guide; Burt Venable, I. W.; Henry Heckel, O. W.; A. McMichael, Medical Examiner; M. McKillop, Trustee for three years.

The third annual election of officers occurred at a regular communication held at their hall in Rock Port, December 15, 1880, and resulted as follows: John P. Lewis, M. W.; Christopher Schneider, Foreman; R. W. Trimble, Overseer; F. T. Simons, Recorder, John Wright, Financier; A. A. Wannschaff, Receiver; A. C. Hansen, Guide; I. W. Cunnington, I. W.; H. Heckel, O. W.; A. E. Wyatt, Trustee three year term; Dr. A. McMichael, Medical Examiner.

At a regular communication held June 1, 1881, F. T. Simms tendered his resignation of the office of Recorder, and A. McMichael was chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

ROCK PORT LEGION, NO. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W.,

was instituted by H. W. Busse, April 29, 1880. The first officers elected of this organization were: Malcolm McKillop, S. C.; John F. Hurn, V. C.; Robert W. Trimble, L. C.; Alfred A. J. Wannschaff, Recorder; W. W. Hudgens, Treasurer; Stephen E. Williams, R. T.; John P. Lewis, Chaplain; John Wright, S. B.; Burt Venable, J. W.; A. C. Hansen, S. W.; Jacob Saunders, M.; Henry Heckel, Guard; A. C. Hansen, Burt Venable and J. Sanders, Trustees.

December 22, 1880, the following officers were chosen: M. McKillop, S. C.; A. C. Hansen, V. C.; Burt Venable, L. C.; Alfred A. J. Wannschaff, Recorder; W. W. Hudgens, Treasurer; John Wright, Recording Treasurer; John P. Lewis, Chaplain; R. W. Trimble, S. W.; G. W. E. Chamberlain, J. W.; Christopher Schneider, S. B.; Henry Heckel, Guard; John F. Hurn, Marshal; G. W. E. Chamberlain, M. D., Medical Examiner.

The election for officers, held January 11, 1882, resulted as follows: Malcolm McKillop, S. C.; C. Schneider, V. C.; Harry Moses, L. C.; Alfred A. J. Wannschaff, Recorder; J. W. Peck, Treasurer; R. W. Trimble, Recording Treasurer; J. P. Lewis, Chaplain; L. E. Christian, S. W.; Burt Venable, J. W.; J. F. Hurn, S. B.; Henry Heckel, Guard; J. F. Hurn, Marshal; G. W. E. Chamberlain, M. D., Medical Examiner.

The present (1882) membership of this organization is about twenty-five. They hold their sessions in Masonic Hall, on the northeast corner of Main and Cass Streets.

BUSINESS OF 1882.

The following is a list of the business men of Rock Port there engaged in the year 1882, with the dates of their commencing business under their present firm names:

Applet, Jacob, wagonmaker, 1865.
Bischof & Traub, hardware dealers, 1874.
Blake, Homer, house and sign painter, 1880.
Burnett, Charles, livery stable, 1879.
Buckham, William T., proprietor public hall and deputy circuit clerk.
Barnard & O'Donnel, saloon keepers, 1882.
Christian, L. C., general merchant, 1879.
Cunnington, William, Dr., dentist.
Crosly & Courtright, blacksmiths, 1881.
Davis, James, plasterer.
Dopf, John D., bookseller, real estate agent, editor *Journal*, etc.
Deuser Bros., hardware, agricultural implements, etc.
Dragoo, Lawson, livery and feed stable, 1881.
Enoch, Henry, proprietor of livery stable.
Ebner, George, wagonmaker, 1866.
Fleming, D. C., blacksmith, 1875.
Foster, F. A., carriage repairer, undertaker, etc., 1874.
Foutch, G. W., carpenter, 1878.
Farmer & Layton, livery stable, 1881.
Freihofer, George, lumber dealer, 1870.
Gaunce, Hiram, wagonmaker, 1882.
Gaede & Baker, general merchants, 1879.
Grebe, R., confectionery, restaurant, etc., 1879.
Grieve, John, miller, 1876.
Hunter & Bro., dry goods, 1865.
Hurst, B. W., auction and commission merchant, 1881.
Harrington & Millsaps, general merchants, 1881.
Holland, Miss, milliner, etc., 1882.
Hudgens & McMichael, druggists, 1879.
Johnson & Smith, harness factory, 1870.
Johannet, George, deputy postmaster.
Lyon, John F., money loaner.
Laney, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker, 1878.
Mulhaupt, Jacob, boot and shoemaker.

McIntosh, James, (Grieve & McIntosh), miller, 1876.
Moses, Harry, general merchant, 1879.
Opp, Abraham, eating house.
Opp, William, barber.
Pinnell, H. J., harness maker and dealer, 1866.
Petry, Nick., carpenter and undertaker, 1870.
Pinnell, George A., general merchant, 1874.
Renner, Charles, tailor, 1858.
Reiter, John, druggist, 1880.
Rice, Thomas J., photographer, 1880.
Rice, W. A., cashier Bank of Atchison County, 1882.
Snyder, Daniel, proprietor Rock Port Hotel, 1865.
Suter, William, brewer.
Stiles, E. J., groceries, hardware, etc., 1874.
Spurlock, J. E., druggist, 1871.
Sanders & Son, meat market, 1879.
Stiles, E. J., meat shop, 1877.
Schneider, Christopher, jeweler, 1866.
Stacy, George, blacksmith, 1882.
Tann, Jerome, proprietor Valley House, 1881.
Traub, A. & Co., confectionery, 1869.
Tolliver, Dr. John, veterinary surgeon, 1880.
Tolliver, Charles, saloon keeper, 1878.
Tolliver, J. B., restaurant, 1880.
Tolliver, Thomas, proprietor Commercial Hotel, 1879.
Wyatt, A. E., president Bank of Atchison County, 1870.
Wannschaff, A. A., teller in the Bank of Atchison County.
Waits, Mrs. E. W., milliner, 1873.
Zuloff, John, proprietor saloon, 1872.

PROFESSIONAL—PHYSICIANS.

David Whitmire, 1854.
G. W. E. Chamberlain, 1877.
L. S. Munsell, 1873.
O. P. Templeton, 1879.
J. Y. Bird, 1856.
C. F. Luja, 1879.
A. McMichael, 1879.

ATTORNEYS.

Campbell, John D., 1868.
Campbell, Judge L. W., 1878.
Durfee, A. B., 1859.
Hunt, John C., county attorney, 1880.
Joslyn, Judge F. M., 1880.
Lewis, J. P., 1868.
McKillop, M., 1868.
Osborn, James M., 1879.
Peck, Josiah W., 1880.
Ramsey, L. D., city attorney, 1875.

Due mention of the editorial profession will be found under the head of newspapers.

POSTMASTERS.

Byron, Atchison County, Missouri, established April 3, 1855, Thomas J. Jones, postmaster. Byron changed to Rock Port, March 25, 1856, Isaac N. White, postmaster. Since then the following list shows the postmasters appointed, and the date of their appointment:

James Templeton, August 21, 1856.
David J. Martin, December 9, 1856.
John R. Vanatta, July 28, 1857.
Richard Buckham, May 18, 1858.
F. L. Moore, November 23, 1858.
W. N. Smith, December 22, 1858.
G. W. Reed, November 21, 1861.
Amos H. Sharp, February 25, 1863.
Ephraim L. Clark, May 2, 1863.
Leopold Saunders, April 25, 1866.
C. Schneider, November, 19, 1869.
John C. Dragoo, April 21, 1871.
Anson B. McCreary, April 1, 1872.
John D. Dopf, April 7, 1881.

UNION CITY,

in the northeast corner of section 5, township 64, range 41, was laid out by Enoch D. Scammon, in July, 1865. Its site is at the base of the bluff, two miles southwest of Rock Port, and about three miles east of Phelps City, on the main road between those two points. At the period of the laying out of this town, it was confidently believed that the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad would be built through its limits. The projectors of this road, however, evidently appreciated the economy of straight lines wherever and whenever praticable in building railroads, and the same, in consequence, left Union City three miles to the eastward. Her anticipated growth was thus nipped in the bud, and to-day little remains to tell of the unfortunately directed enterprise of her founder, but a group of tenantless and dilapidated houses, whose ruined and uncouth aspect only serve to mar the fair face of the surrounding landscape.

Immediately after the location of the town, E. D. Scammon, in partnership with Pharis Millsaps, opened, in a frame building erected for that purpose, a general store. They continued to transact business together here, for almost two years, at the end of which period E. D. Scammon sold his interest in the establishment to his partner, Millsaps. In the meantime Moore & Robeson started a general store in the place. They, however, only continued to sell goods about six months, when they moved away. In 1868, Enoch D. Scammon & Son started a third store in Union City. This business they continued three or four years. William Scammon, the junior member of the firm, was appointed postmaster of the place, and continued to hold the position about a year, at the end of which period the office was abolished.

The first blacksmith shop in the town was established shortly after the same was laid out. It was started by B. Dragoo, who continued the

business four or five years. E. D. Scammon & Son soon after started another shop. This was run a short time by William Scammon, at the end of which period it was permanently closed. E. D. Scammon also started a furniture factory in Union City. It was for several years, in a small way, a flourishing enterprise, employing from six to ten hands, but was ultimately discontinued. Among other enterprises in the place, was a saddle and harness shop, in which C. Morris did a fair business for a considerable time. This also, with its other elements of life and enterprise, has long been numbered with the things of the past, in Union City.

The physician of the place was Dr. Hance, a native of New York, but from Ohio to Missouri. He disappeared on the demise of the town. There never was a public school building in the place, but private schools were taught by Miss Mary White, and afterwards by Miss Rathburn. These institutions were in existence about the years 1871–72.

The last enterprise of a business character inaugurated in the place was a saw and a grist mill, of one run of burrs, built by E. D. Scammon, in 1873. In 1880, the mill was moved to the vicinity of Hamburg, Iowa, and Union City drew its last breath.

On the 12th of August, 1865, shortly after the laying out of the town, E. D. Scammon, who was himself a leading member of the Methodist Church, put up the first and only church edifice ever erected in the town. This building, a primitive looking frame structure, 26x40 feet in extent, of the Noah's Ark order of architecture, and as innocent of paint as it appeared when first it lifted its queer proportions on the soil it consecrates, originally stood in Rock Port, where it was first built in 1857, and where it also enjoyed the distinction of being the first ecclesiastical structure erected in the town. The organizers of the church there were E. D. Scammon and Elizabeth Scammon, his wife, David Hacker and his wife Matilda Hacker, and a widow lady by the name of Stone. The first minister of the congregation was the Rev. Robert Whitton. The organization ocurred in 1852, at the old Millsaps School House, three-fourths of a mile north of Union City, near the bluff. It appears that the congregation were unable to complete the building, and E. D. Scammon advanced the necessary funds. This obligation they were unable to discharge, and Mr. Scammon, fired with the ambition of founding a city, became the proprietor of the building, which was deeded to him by the trustees of the same, in default of a payment of the $350 or $400 advanced by him for its erection.

Eight years had now elapsed since its completion ; the cottonwood roof had rotted and the building leaked badly. The frame and siding, however, were in fair condition, and this, the father of the future city of Union moved across the intervening hills and hollows, and set it up on the site of the town which was expected to rival Rock Port in growth and importance, but unfortunately did not.

The primitive structure of this pioneer church. still (1882) lifts its humble proportions, a melancholy monument of the uncertainty of human affairs, amid its rusty, gloomy, dilapidated and ghostlike surroundings, the almost solitary survivor of cotemporary enterprises in the general decay of matter and wreck of ancient shanties which failed to accomplish their once manifest destiny of making up the hub of Atchison County.

COUNTRY CHURCHES—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rock Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on the southwest quarter of section 15, township 64, range 41, of Clay Township, stands near Roundtree's Branch, about a half mile from the waters of Rock Creek, on a piece of ground donated by E. W. Freeman, about three and three-fourths miles south of the town of Rock Port. The early records of this association are not extant, and from the subsequent entries on the church book, said to have been made from memory, with reference to its early history, and necessarily imperfect, we glean the following facts:

The church was originally organized in 1851, by the Rev. Jesse R. Allen and the Rev. John Price, with some forty or fifty members, among whom were Lina Helm, Samuel Roundtree and wife, Samuel Walkup and wife, William Hunter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, M. J. O'Neal and Mrs. Susan Price. In 1852, James Hunter was enrolled in the membership. Among others, in 1854, were added to the church Julia Tate, Caroline Holloway, Mary Freeman, Jarret Casey, Thomas Christian and Mary A. Christian.

From the imperfect records we learn that, in February, 1868, Rev. Isaac Chivington was pastor, William Hunter, James Hunter, Elisha Freeman and Samuel Walkup, elders.

January 25, 1872, Rev. O. D. Allen was employed and installed as pastor. His compensation is mentioned as $300, for one fourth his time. The elders, at this time, were C. W. Freeman, James Hunter, Samuel Walkup and William Hunter.

In 1878 C. B. Powers was pastor of the congregation. The ruling elders at this time were Samuel Walkup, James Hunter and William Mc. Holloway.

On the first organization of the church they were unprovided with any place of meeting of their own, and assembled from time to time at private residences, in groves, or any other convenient places which chance supplied. For some time after their organization they occupied a camp ground on the farm of William Hunter, three miles south of Rock Port. These camp meetings, of course, were largely attended and popular resorts with people of all religious opinions for years after their first institution in this neighborhood, and it was not until the year 1859, eight

years after the organization of the church, that the congregation erected their first house of worship.

The records with reference to those who have filled, since the organization of the church, the offices of elders and deacons are said to be accurate. From these we learn that the following have been elected to the former office: Lina Helm, Samuel Walkup and William Hunter were chosen in 1851. Of these, Helm died in 1854, and Walkup in 1881. In 1853 C. W. Freeman was chosen elder. He died in 1875. Joseph H. Young was ordained in 1867. He ceased to act January 19, 1877. William Mc. Holloway was ordained elder January 25, 1877. E. C. H. Brooks, N. C. Rundle and William Mc. Holloway were ordained deacons January 25, 1877, and William H. Christian in 1878.

The first church edifice above referred to as erected in 1859, on Roundtree's Branch, was a frame building, about twenty by forty feet in size. This subserved the purposes of a church till the year 1872, when it was moved away, and the present structure of the church erected on its site.

The new church was built by F. M. Jewett, who took in part payment of his work, the old building, which he moved to Rock Port, where converted into a two-story building, it now (1882) stands, on Main Street, a few doors south of Clay Street. This has subserved the various purposes at different periods, of wagon and carriage shop, newspaper office, paint shop, etc. It now (1882) bears on its front, the sign, "A. C. Hansen, sign and carriage painter."

The structure of the new Rock Creek Church, which occupies the site of the old building, was completed in 1872, at a cost of about $2,000. It is a neat frame building, thirty by forty feet in extent. The present (1882) minister of the church is Rev. J. H. Norman.

PLEASANT GROVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

on the farm of Callaway Millsaps, northwest quarter of section 32, township 65, range 41, was built in 1879 on a piece of ground donated by him for that purpose. The church edifice, which is a frame structure, thirty by forty feet in extent, was built chiefly through the personal efforts of Elder Hillman and the liberal contributions of outsiders as well as of members of the denomination. The cost of the building, exclusive of aid contributed in work, etc., was about $1,000. The original organization of this congregation was effected in the year 1851, by Elder S. C. Huey, in the Millsaps' School House. The organizers were S. D. Bartholomew, Joseph Staley, Samuel Bartholomew, A. Hughes, John W. Mapes, B. F. Dragoo and their wives, H. B. Hill and a few others also, including Mrs. Callaway Millsaps, William Millsaps and John Millsaps.

The present (1882) minister of the congregation is Mrs. Maggie Wallace, formerly of the State of Ohio. She has been preaching in this church since 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AQUILLA BECK,

farmer, section 23, was born February 4, 1809, in Rowan County, North Carolina. His father and mother, Samuel and Mary Beck, were also brought up in North Carolina. Aquilla was the fourth child in a family of nine children. In 1816, his parents moved to Wayne County, Indiana, the state then being a territory, and there young Beck was raised to manhood on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1834, he went to Berrien County, Michigan, where he cleared a farm of 100 acres in the heavy timber. In July, 1854, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and located on the farm where he has since resided. In 1856, he engaged in the livery business in Rock Port, which business he continued for ten years, but since that time he has been occupied in tilling the soil. His farm contains 220 acres of excellent land. Mr. Beck is a member of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M. He has been twice married. First, to Ruth Alexander, their marriage occurring in the year 1830. Mrs. B. was a native of Tennessee. She died in August, 1870, leaving three children: Gazaway G., Reese W. and Ulysses H. In April, 1871, Mr. Beck was again married to Susan Brickett, a daughter of Thomas and Amelia (Crosby) Brickett. She was a native of Clay County, Indiana. Mr. B. was formerly a Whig, but is now a staunch Republican in his political views, and is numbered with the men of prominence in this vicinity.

C. E. BLAKE,

of the firm of Van Pelt & Blake, editors of the *Atchison County Mail*, is the son of Daniel M. Blake, who was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 20, 1807. When about ten years of age he moved with his parents to Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was married, July 14, 1832, to Miss Harriet E. Marsh. In 1843 he went to Monroe County, New York, living in Monroe and Wayne Coun-

ties till 1873, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He had a family of nine children: William M., Homer F., deceased, Frances A., Charles R., George, Homer D., Henry S., Josephine, deceased, and C. E. Blake, editor of the *Mail*. Daniel M. Blake was a son of Brazella and Ruth Blake, both natives of Connecticut. Harriet E. Blake was born in Schenectady, New York, October 6, 1811, and when but one year old she accompanied her parents, William and Lydia Marsh, to Hartford, Connecticut. Her mother died when Harriet was under three years of age, and she made her home with different relatives in Connecticut and Massachusetts. C. E. Blake, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Wayne County, New York, November 7, 1854. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and was educated at the schools of Palmyra. In 1874 he came to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri. He was for a few years engaged in working at the painter's trade, but since July, 1879, he has owned a half interest in the office of the *Atchison County Mail*. He is a member of Rock Port Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F. Mr. B. was united in marriage to Miss Orpha O. Ruland, February 4, 1880. They have one child, an infant. Mrs. Blake was born in Atchison County, Missouri, March 11, 1859. Her father, J. W. Ruland, was born in Carmichael's, Greene County, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1828. He was married May 15, 1853, to Miss Mary M. Dillon, who was born in Warren County, Missouri, July 5, 1832.

JOHN Y. BIRD, M. D.,

is a well known medical practitioner, of Atchison County. His residence and its surroundings, which are most attractive, is located one mile south of Rock Port. Mr. B. is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Yeager) Bird, both natives of Virginia. There John was also born, May 31, 1818. He was the second child in the family of twelve children, and when he was but six months old, his parents moved to Hardin County, Kentucky, where he was reared on a farm, there being educated. In 1840 he began the study of medicine, and in 1842 he came to Missouri, locating in Andrew County, where he completed his study with D. W. Peter, of Savannah. In 1846 he engaged in the practice of his profession, at Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, but one year later came to Atchison County and settled in Linden, where he was engaged in practicing till 1856, excepting in 1850–1, when he was in California. In 1856 Dr. Bird came to Rock Port, and in 1866, to his present location, where he has a farm of 227 acres, which is well improved and supplied with many varieties of fruits. From 1855 till 1860 he served as treasurer of Atchison County, having been appointed for the first year, and elected for the succeeding four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—also of the I. O. O. F. He was married October 29, 1849, to Mrs. Sarah

Baird. Her maiden name was Sarah Stivers, and she was born in Adams County, Ohio, March, 1823. They have had six children, five of whom are living. Robert E., now practicing medicine in the Indian Territory, employed by the government, Albertine, Josephine (deceased), Eugene O., George and John L.

GEORGE L. BISCHOF,

of the firm of Bischof & Traub, dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware, was born in Germany, near Nuremburg, October 30, 1831. He was reared and educated in his native country, and when fourteen years of age he began working in the banking and commission business, which he continued till 1850. At that time he emigrated to America, landing at New York, and from there came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1861. After this he was for three years occupied in freighting across the plains. In 1864 he bought the Rock Port Mill, which he operated one year, after which he was engaged in farming till 1875. Mr. Bischof now has a valuable farm of forty acres adjoining the town, which is well improved, having upon it a fine orchard and vineyard. In 1875 he became a member of the present firm, and, in company with Mr. Traub, is doing a thriving business. Mr. B. was married in the year 1860 to Miss Philipine Helmer. She was born in Prussia, Germany, on June 20, 1843, and and came to America in 1859. They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living: Philipina, born September 27, 1863; Theresa, born October 25, 1865; William, born May 27, 1868; Charles, born July 8, 1870; Mary, born November 28, 1872; Clara, born September 8, 1875, and Frank, born October 15, 1879. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM T. BUCKHAM,

recorder of deeds of Atchison County, is the grandson of Andrew Buckham, who early emigrated from Scotland to America, and who afterwards located in Kentucky, where James Buckham, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. He was married to Lucinda Davis, a native of Kentucky. William T. Buckham, their son, was born in Union County, Kentucky, December 22, 1846. In 1859 he came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was reared on a farm and, in 1868, he embarked in the mercantile trade, which he continued till 1872, after which he was engaged in writing in the circuit and county clerks offices until the spring of 1875. He was then occupied in selling drugs, as one of the firm of W. T. Buckham & Co., continuing in this business till June, 1876, since which time

he has been employed in the office of the circuit clerk, except during the summer of 1879, when he was in the mountains, visiting Leadville and other points of interest. He is a member of Rock Port Lodge, No. 125, I. O. O. F. Mr. Buckham was married November 16, 1881, to Miss Ida B. McCallister, who was born in Atchison County, Missouri, August 1, 1862. Her father, John McCallister, was a native of Ohio. Her mother, whose maiden name was Jane Kirkwood, was also born in Ohio.

G. W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.,

is a native of Heidleburg, Germany, and was born November 26, 1835. His grandfather, Charles J. Chamberlain, and his wife now live in the same town, he being 109 years of age, and the latter 108 years old. They have been married over seventy-five years, and have had a family of eleven children, all of whom are living. Their oldest child, Una, who has been but once married, now lives in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and has had a family of twenty-five children, all of whom are living. The second child of Charles J. Chamberlain, was also named Charles J. He is the father of G. W. E. Chamberlain, and came to America in the spring of 1836, locating in the town of Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He now lives in Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, and follows the profession of medicine, having graduated from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, about the year 1852. He has been for several years one of the lecturers in the same institution. G. W. E. Chamberlain, whose name heads this sketch, was reared and educated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, having moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, when about seventeen years of age. In 1856, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of his father, and afterwards was engaged in practicing till the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Second Ohio Cavalry as hospital steward. He was transferred in the spring of 1863, to the Fourth Ohio Battery, as assistant surgeon, and was furloughed in the fall following. During the winter of 1863–4, he attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in the spring of 1864, he went to Washington, where he had charge of ward thirteen of Harwood Hospital till the close of the war. A short time afterwards he located in Farmington, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession till 1872, after which he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk. In the spring of 1873, Dr. C. settled in Albany, Illinois, and in the spring of 1876, he came to Rock Port, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He also has a partner, Joseph T. Caveny, a graduate from St. Joseph, who has been studying with him for five years. He is a member of North West Lodge No. 134, A.

O. U. W. also of the S. K. A. O. U. W. Dr. Chamberlain was married June 18, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Johnson, of Ohio. She died in the year 1870. They had five children, two of whom are now living: Cozella C., born March 7, 1863, and Carver C., born December 31, 1866. He was again married July 4, 1873, to Miss Maggie M. Beaty, who was born in Clayton County, Iowa, September 6, 1852. They now have two children living: Austin W., born January 2, 1880, and Oscar M. C., born September 4, 1881.

LOUIS C. CHRISTIAN,

dealer in general merchandise, was born in Cocke County, Tennessee, August 28, 1830. His father, Thomas E. Christian, was a native of Tennessee, and his ancestors were from Virginia. His mother, formerly Mary A. Doughty, was also a native of Tennessee, and her ancestors came from Maryland. Louis C. was the sixth child in a family of twelve children, and was reared on a farm in his native county. March 24, 1852, he started for Missouri, and located in Atchison County, on a farm, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1874, when he was elected county clerk of Atchison County. This position he continued to fill very acceptably till January, 1879. He was justice of the peace from 1858 till 1863, and was county assessor from 1859 till 1860. In November, 1878, he began in his present business. Mr. Christian is a member of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., of the North West Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W., of Rock Port Legion No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W., and the Oriental Order of the Palm and Shell. He was married August 25, 1853, to Miss Sarah M. Golden, who was born in Howard County. Missouri, March 25, 1837. She died August 3, 1875. They had ten children, six of whom are now living: John L., William B., Laura A., James T., Lydia A. and Charles M He was married again August 2, 1876, to Mrs. Charlotte E. Squire, whose maiden name was Longenecker. She was born in Richland County, Illinois, July 27, 1842. Her father, Levi Longenecker, was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and his father of Germany. Her mother, whose maiden name was Anna Beckwith, was born in Elmira, New York. Mrs. Christian was principally reared in Kansas, having lived there from the time she was ten years of age, till the year 1869, when she came to Rock Port. She was previously married to Albert Squire, a native of Connecticut. By this marriage she has two children, Alice, now Mrs. L. W. Campbell, and Hattie A. Mr. and Mrs. Christian are members of the Christian Church.

D. A. COLVIN,

collector of Atchison County, is a native of New York, and was born in Chautauqua County, February 24, 1840. His father, Welcome Colvin,

and his mother, whose maiden name was Elmira Munn, were also born in New York. In 1847 the family moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they lived six years, after which they became residents of Brookfield in the same state. Here D. A. Colvin was principally educated. In 1859 he came to Missouri and located at Hemme's Landing, in Holt County, where he was engaged in clerking till the beginning of the war, being employed by F. M. Thompson and one other merchant. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia for six months, after which he helped to recruit Company C, Fifth Missouri, and was made first lieutenant. He remained in service for about eighteen months and at the expiration of this time he helped to recruit another company for the Twelfth Missouri, but on account of his father's death he was compelled to resign and stay at home for the support of his mother and family at Rock Port. In 1864 he went to the mountains, where he was engaged in various branches of business, mining, freighting, etc. In the summer of 1865 he was elected county recorder at Helena, Montana, and was the first recorder in that county. In 1867 he was located at Fort C. T. Smith, on the Big Horn River, where he was contracting for furnishing hay and wood for that post. In 1868 he returned to Atchison County, Missouri, and the same fall was elected sheriff and collector of the county, holding that office till 1872, when he began in the livery business. In connection with this he ran a transfer line between Rock Port and Phelps. He followed this business till the spring of 1882. He was elected to the office he now fills in the fall of 1880, and has discharged his duties in a most acceptable manner. Mr. Colvin was married February 22, 1872, to Miss Ella Bennett, a native of New York. She was born in March, 1848, and was educated in Mississippi and Illinois. Her father, Thomas F. Bennett, was a native of New York, as was also her mother, whose maiden name was Diana Howard. Mr. and Mrs. C. have one child: Welcome R.

JAMES O. CROSLY

was born in Clay County, Indiana, August 8, 1830. His father, Thomas C. Crosly, was a native of Ohio, in which state he was married to Miss Amelia Spencer, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1827 they moved to Indiana. James O. Crosly was reared in Clay and Vigo Counties, Indiana, and in 1849 he came to Missouri, locating in Mercer County. In 1851 he removed to Rock Port, and the same year he returned to Ohio, where he was married August 16, 1852, to Miss Lydia Prickett. Since 1853 Mr. Crosly has lived in Rock Port and its vicinity, and has been principally engaged in the milling business, at which he is now occupied. Previous to this, however, he was interested in farming, at which occupation he was reared. In 1871 he started a lumber yard in

Rock Port, which he continued one year. Mrs. C. was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in August, 1837. Her parents, Elias and Maria E. (Clark) Prickett, were natives of Ohio. The family of Mr. and Mrs. C. consists of six children—Thomas, William, Maria, Mary B., Fannie and Rena.

DR. WILLIAM CUNNINGTON,

proprietor of the only exclusive dentistry establishment in the city of Rock Port, is one who is well worthy of representation in a public work. He is a native of County Peal, Canada, and was born November 25, 1844. His father, William Cunnington, was a native of England, and his mother, formerly Elizabeth Ceasar, was born in Ireland. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated at his native home. In 1866 he began the study of dentistry, and this profession he followed, in Canada, till 1869, after which he was engaged in the same calling, over the state of Iowa, till the spring of 1877. At that time Mr. C. came from Dallas Center, Dallas County, of that state, to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri, and has since been a citizen of this place. He has labored steadily in his profession and is deserving of much credit, being a skillful and careful dentist, always giving satisfaction. He is a member of Northwest Lodge, No. 134, of the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He was married August 16, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Miller, who was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1853. Her father, Samuel Miller, was a native of Union County, Pennsylvania, and her mother, whose maiden name was Fannie Mack, was from Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The doctor's family consists of four children: John N., Elizabeth F., Ella B. and Pearl M. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church.

DEUSER & BROTHER,

dealers in general hardware, furniture and farm implements, are conducting business in Rock Port and Fairfax, and are the leading merchants in their line in the county. This firm is composed of George and Charles Deuser, they being twins. They were born in Germany, October 14, 1843, and in 1850 they came to America and located in Louisville, Kentucky, where they were educated. George Deuser came to Brownville, Nebraska, in 1858, and in 1859 Charles followed. There they learned the tinners' trade, and since 1869 they have been engaged in their present business in Rock Port. George Deuser was married, March, 1873, to Miss Eliza Kuierian, who was born in Germany in 1855. They have three children: Willie, Letta and Charlie. Charles Deuser was married, May 14, 1874, to Miss Fannie Minnich. She was born in Osenberg, Ohio, January 20, 1851. They have had three children, two of whom are now living, Harry and George.



John D. Dorf

JOHN DICKINSON DOPF.

John D. Dopf, whose portrait appears in this work, is one of the self made men of this country, through his own exertions. He was born in Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin, July 18, 1839 Frederick Dopf, his father, a native of Baden Baden, Germany, was a miner. His mother's maiden name was Jane Mahood, and she was born in Wythe County, Virginia. The subject of this sketch was deprived of his parents when he was but seven years old, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. He secured a limited education in the common schools, and when quite young was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade. He then moved to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he served an apprenticeship to the printing business. At the expiration of his time, when eighteen years of age, feeling the necessity of a better education than he had obtained in the common schools, he attended the Lancaster Institute one year. He worked for some time as a traveling printer in different towns of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. In 1860 he published for the term of six months, the *Independent Watchman*, a weekly newspaper in Mount Morris, Illinois. In the fall of the same year he moved to Polo, Illinois, where he engaged in the publication of the *Rock River Press*, and afterwards of the Polo *Advertiser*. In the spring of 1861, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Chicago Zouaves, and was with the first troops that left the city. At the end of his three months term of service, he enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin regiment, from which he was shortly after discharged on account of disability. In the spring of 1862, he removed to Missouri, and settled in St. Louis. In the fall of the same year he took charge of the state printing office at Jefferson City, remaining in that capacity till the summer of 1863, when he returned to St. Louis and worked in the *Democrat* office several months. He then moved to Rock Port, with a view of establishing a Republican newspaper, and in September, 1863, issued the first number of the *Atchison County Journal*, and has ever since been engaged in its publication. He filled, with ability, the office of surveyor of Atchison County, from 1864 to 1870. He has, also, for some years past been actively engaged in the real estate business, and he has done much toward inducing emigration to this county, and otherwise contributing to its advancement. Until a few years ago he was also a member of the well known banking firm of Durfee, McKillop & Dopf—later Durfee & Wyatt, and now the Bank of Atchison County. He has been a member of the State Militia ever since his first arrival in the state, and at one time held a lieutenant's commission in the same. He was among those who enrolled during the war, under the famous "Order No. 24." In 1870 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is still a member. He has for the past thirteen or fourteen years belonged to

North Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Rock Port, and is also a member of Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter, and Adoniram Council, R. and S. M., in Phelps City, Missouri. In 1864 he assisted in St. Joseph, Missouri, at the organization of the Grand Lodge of the Union League in the state. In politics, he has ever been a conservative Republican. In January, 1865, he married in Mount Morris, Illinois, Miss Mary A. Burnette, daughter of Rodney Burnette of that place. He has three children living—Minta, John R. and Paul. Mr. Dopf is highly respected in the community where he resides, for his strict integrity and Christian virtues. He has long been an active member of the Sabbath School, and is a person who is one of the foremost in every good cause.

LAWSON DRAGOO,

proprietor of livery barn, was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 24, 1838, and is a son of Franklin W. and Susan (Hawk) Dragoo, who were both natives of Brown County, Ohio. Lawson was reared on a farm in his mother county, and there received his education. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, remaining in service for three years and one month. He participated in many important battles, among which was the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and in all of Sherman's engagements on his march to the sea. He received one wound at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. In 1865 Mr. D. came to Atchison County, where he was engaged in farming till the fall of 1881, when he began in his present business, in which he has built up a liberal patronage, being kind, and of an obliging disposition. Mr. Dragoo was married, August 31, 1859, to Miss Ellen Anderson, of Brown County, Ohio, who died in October, 1862. They had two children, William E. and Jane L. He was again married, February 19, 1865, to Miss A. Mitchell. She was born in Mason County, Kentucky in the year 1840. They have two children, Anna F. and Ida L.

FRANCIS A. FOSTER,

undertaker and wood carver, was born in Amelia County, Virginia, February 19, 1834. His father, Gideon Foster, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia. He died in the year 1849. His mother, formerly Sally Presize, was born in Prince Edwards County, Virginia, and died in 1841. Their family consisted of seven boys and one girl, F. A. being the fourth child. After his father's death, in the year 1849, he went to Brunswick County, Virginia, and was from that time dependent on his own resources for his living. He received a fair education, principally by self application, and when nineteen years of age he learned the carriage makers trade, which he followed till the breaking out of the war, at that time

having a large coach and carriage manufactory. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, Company D, Eighteenth Virginia Infantry, the last year acting as steward in a hospital at Richmond. After the close of the war he returned to Brunswick County, and worked at his trade till March, 1868, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and located at Milton. February 4, 1874, Mr. Foster settled in Rock Port. Since coming to the county, he has been engaged in his present business, and has done much excellent work. He is a member of the North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M. He has been twice married; first, February 18, 1867, to Miss Lusett J. Giannini, a daughter of an Italian. She was born in Richmond, Virginia, in the year 1844, and died in 1870. They had one child, now deceased. Mr. F. was again married, August 13, 1874, to Miss Bettie A. Williams, who was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, in the year 1850. Her father, Noah Williams, was a native of North Carolina, and her mother, formerly Mary Day, of Tennessee. Mr. F. is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. F. of the Christian Church.

ANDREW FOX,

farmer, section 35, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lancaster County, October 27, 1832. His father, John Fox, was a native of Germany, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lear Zimmerman, was also born in Pennsylvania. They had a family of fifteen children. When John was but a small child his parents moved to Shelby County, Indiana, where he was reared and educated, living mostly on a farm. He resided in Indiana till 1861, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he has since continued to dwell. He now has a valuable farm of 110 acres. Mr. Fox was married April 1, 1858, to Miss Mary C. Yager, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 9, 1842. When about ten years of age his parents moved to Shelby County, Indiana. Her father, George Yager, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also her mother, formerly Barbara Carpenter. They had a family of ten children. Mr. Fox's family consists of nine children, four of whom are living: George W., Mahala, Emeline and William H. His farm is well improved and is in possession of a successful agriculturist.

GEORGE FREIHOFER,

lumber dealer, was born in Germany, May 8, 1828, and was reared in his native county. His father being a cloth manufacturer, the son also followed that occupation. In 1852 he came to America, landing at New York, after which he was stationed in Connecticut and Massachusetts for three years, working in a woolen mill. He then went to Wisconsin, where he obtained employment on a farm for one year, subsequently

traveling for one year over different states. He finally became located near Galena, Illinois, where he lived till 1861, at which date he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, remaining in service three years. He participated in many important battles, and after he was mustered out he went to St. Joseph. Here Mr. Freihofer was engaged in various branches of business till 1869, when he came to Rock Port, and since 1870 he has been dealing in lumber. He was married August 14, 1866, to Miss Eliza Heperli. She was born in Switzerland in August, 1842. They have one child: Frank.

JAMES B. GRAY,

Sheriff of Atchison County, is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, and was born February 19, 1833. His father, William Gray, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, whose name before marriage was Isabel Ritchey, was born in Pennsylvania. When James was about three years of age, his parents moved to Peoria County, Illinois, and in the year 1855, located in Butler County, Iowa. He was reared on a farm, and made his home in Butler County, Iowa, till 1868, there being engaged in dealing in stock and other property. During the years 1864–5, he was occupied in freighting and mining in the mountains. In 1868, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and located in Rock Port, where he opened a veterinary stable, which he conducted for four years. He was also interested in trading, after which time he embarked in buying and shipping stock. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Gray was elected sheriff of the county, having previously been marshal of Rock Port, and a more suitable man for the position he now occupies could have hardly been found. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. Mr. Gray was married February 11, 1852, to Miss Ann Quinn. She was born near Dayton, Ohio, in May, 1831. Her parents, John and Rachel (Nash) Quinn, were both natives of Ohio. Mr. Gray's family consisted of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Sarah A., Nancy J., John, Nettie, Maggie, Guy and Edie.

MARTIN GREBE,

farmer, section 22, was born in Hesse, Germany, August 22, 1809. He was reared and educated in his native country, and when fourteen years of age he learned the cabinetmakers' trade, which he followed in Germany until 1836. He then came to America, landing at New York City, where he worked at his trade two years, afterwards going to St. Louis, where he continued to be employed, resuming work at his trade on his own responsibility till October, 1847, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri. Here he has since worked at his chosen calling and has also been engaged in farming, now owning a farm of 145 acres. Mr.

Grebe was married October 19, 1840, to Miss Augusta Smith, who was born in Prussia April 24, 1822. They have had six children, of whom four are now living: Martin, Rudolph, Willie and Lillie. Mr. G. is an experienced workman and has given universal satisfaction wherever engaged.

JOHN GRIEVE,

of the firm of John Grieve & Co., proprietors of the Rock Port Flouring Mills, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, April 15, 1833. His father, James Grieve, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Watson, were both natives of Edinburgh, Scotland. John was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1861 he began working at the milling business, which he has since continued. In 1865 he came west and lived in Nemaha County, Nebraska, till 1868, when he removed to Rock Port, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Grieve was married December 15, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Otis, who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, January 19, 1834. Her father, John Otis, was a native of New York, and her mother, formerly Mary Graham, came from England. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. G. is turning out a brand of flour second to none in Northwest Missouri, and in quantity, as well as quality, is surpassed by no mill in this vicinity.

WILLIAM J. HARRINGTON,

of the firm of Harrington & Millsaps, dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Atchison County, Missouri, and was born in Irish Grove, October 12, 1847. His father, John Harrington, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Atchison County about the year 1843. His mother's maiden name was Mared Blevens, and she was also a Kentuckian by birth. William has made Atchison County his home during life. He was educated at Hamburg, Iowa, and attended for sometime the college at Stewartsville, Missouri. In 1865, he began teaching, which profession he followed till 1874, when he came to Rock Port and engaged in clerking in a store. In 1876, he was elected county assessor, which office he filled for four years. In May, 1881, he began business as a member of his present firm. He belongs to both the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F. fraternities. Mr. Harrington was married in March, 1871, to Miss Maggie Crook, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri. Her father, James Crook, was a native of Kentucky, as was also her mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Christie. Mr. and Mrs. H. have had five children, three of them now living: M. B., Carrie and Jessie.

WILLIAM W. HUDGENS

is a member of the firm of Hudgens & McMichael, druggists. His father, James W. Hudgens, was a native of Virginia and early emi-

grated to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Lucinda Roberts, a Kentuckian by birth. William W. was born in Shelby County, of that state, July 5, 1855, and when but a child his parents and the family moved to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri. In a few years Iowa Point, Kansas, became their home, from whence they went to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, subsequently returning to Savannah. In 1862 they moved to Denver, but upon residing there one year, they located in Montana. Young Hudgens was page in the first legislature held in Montana. After he had lived in Montana for three years, he returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he studied the art of telegraphy. This he followed for a period of time, being employed by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. In 1869 he began clerking in the drug house of Penick & Loving, with whom he remained till 1874, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman with Samuel I. Smith & Co., wholesale druggists of St. Joseph. This position he held for three years, after which he became employed in a like manner by Sommers, Lynds & Co., of Quincy, Illinois. After remaining with that firm till May, 1879, he then came to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri, having one year previous purchased a half interest in a stock of drugs which he opened in Rock Port. Here Mr. H. has since been engaged in his present business. He also conducted a branch store in Blanchard, Iowa, from October, 1879, till December, 1880. He now has the leading drug trade in Atchison County, and his is in reality the oldest established store in the city. He is a member of Northwest Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W., and of Legion, No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W. Mr. Hudgens was married August 6, 1881, to Miss Alice M. Shelters, who was born in Atchison County, Missouri, in the year 1861. Her father, John L. Shelters, was a native of New York. They have one child, an infant.

JACOB HUGHES,

farmer, section 34, is a son of John and Sarah (Baird) Hughes, who were both natives of Ohio. Jacob Hughes was the oldest child in a family of fourteen children, and was born in Adams County, Ohio, November 19, 1822. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and in the spring of 1844 came to Missouri. He was located in Buchanan County till the fall of the same year, when he removed to Atchison County, where he has since resided, and where he has made farming his occupation. He now has a farm of 300 acres of well improved land, which is worked by a man who thoroughly understands his business. In 1847 Mr. Hughes enlisted in the Mexican War, in Company C, Oregon Battalion, and was mustered in July 4, remaining in service till in November, 1848. He was married December 23, 1840, to Miss Malinda

J. Thompson, who was born in Callaway County, Missouri, October 21, 1832. Her father, George C. Thompson, was a native of Tennessee, as was also her mother, formerly Elenor Leeper. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes had a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living: Joseph C., Alice, William P., Francis M., Sarah and Jacob. Mr. Hughes is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M.

STOKELY STRATHER HUGHES,

county surveyor, first saw light in Cooper County, Missouri, on the 6th of April, 1838. His parents, John W. and Susan (Williams) Hughes, had previously come from Tennessee, in which state they were born. Stokely, as he is familiarly called, is the fourth child in a family of seven children. He was reared as a farmer's boy, in his native county, and there attended the common schools, afterwards entering the seminary at California, and also at Boonville. While at school he gained quite a thorough knowledge of civil engineering and surveying, and when sixteen years of age he began teaching. In the year 1864, he helped to survey the Missouri Pacific railroad through Cass, Johnson, and Jackson Counties, Missouri, and in 1864 he went to Brownville, in this vicinity, and taught school many terms. Having also learned the art of telegraphy, in the year 1865 he was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a station on the plains. After this time he lived in different localities in Atchison County and at Hamburg, Iowa. In 1875, he came to Rock Port, and he has long been regarded as the surveyor of Atchison County, having been elected as such two terms. In 1877, he platted a map of Atchison County, and is the author of the first public work in the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. Mr. Hughes was married, February 14, 1869, to Miss Martha A. McCoy, of Virginia. She died July 6, 1864. They had two children, Julia and John. Mr. H. took for his second wife Miss Jane Rummerfield, their marriage occurring July 11, 1868. Four children are the fruits of this union: Olive, Lucy, Fannie and Philo De Witt. Mrs. Hughes is a native of Cass County, Illinois, was born May 29, 1849. She was a daughter of Rodney Rummerfield, a native of Ohio, who, in 1843, came to Atchison County, and located in Nishnebotna Township. There he lived till the time of his death, in 1874. His widow, whose maiden name was Pricie Keethly, a native of Kentucky, now lives in Nishnebotna Township.

WILLIAM HUNTER

was born in Scotland, February 21, 1805. He was reared and educated in his native country, and, about the year 1821, he moved, with his parents, Robert and Jennet (Carr) Hunter, to Nova Scotia, where his

father died. About 1828 William Hunter left Nova Scotia and, after traveling through Maine, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, he finally located in Baltimore, where he was engaged in the distilling business for two years. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, and was interested in the same business for about three years, after which he moved to Lafayette, Indiana. The livery business there occupied his attention for nearly two years, at the expiration of which time he came to Missouri. After living in Buchanan County one year he came to Atchison County, in 1841, where he has since resided, following the occupation of farming. Mr. Hunter now lives on section 9, township 6, range 41, and has retired from active labor, on account of age. His landed estate consists of 900 acres. He has served as justice of the peace for eight years and as a member of the county court for seven years. He was married, in Indiana, in 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Ouschaw, who was born in Ohio, in 1807. She died in 1875. They had six children, of whom two are now living, Robert T. and John H. Being an old pioneer of this county Mr. H. is widely known and possesses the esteem of many acquaintances. In the discharge of his official duties he ever exercised care and displayed excellent judgment. Though now advanced in years he bids fair to see many more days.

JAMES HUNTER,

is an enterprising farmer of this township, his place of abode being on section 16, township 64, range 41. He was born in Scotland, April 23, 1813. In 1821, he emigrated with his parents to Nova Scotia, where he grew to manhood. He was there engaged in farming till 1846, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and located on the farm where he now resides. His landed estate consists of 500 acres. In 1849, while laboring under the gold excitement, Mr. H. went to California, where he was engaged in mining for one year. He was a member of the County Court of Atchison County for eleven years, aad now belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He was married March 3, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth McKay. She was born in Nova Scotia, August 8, 1817. Her parents were natives of Scotland. She died April 2, 1875. They had nine children, eight of whom are now living: Robert, born December 26, 1840; Isabel, born February 19, 1844; William, born October 21, 1845; James A., born August 16, 1848; Janet K., born January 26, 1852; George L., born March 15, 1854; John W., born January 29, 1857; Una J., born December 31, 1859. All of these children are residents of Atchison County, Missouri, and the male members of the family are most industrious, and successfully situated in life.

ROBERT HUNTER,

a representative citizen of Atchison County, and one of the wealthiest merchants of the city of Rock Port, was born in New Brunswick, Nova

Scotia, December 21, 1841. His parents, James and Elizabeth Hunter, moved to the United States and settled in Atchison County in 1847. There young Robert received his education in the log cabin schools of that day. He is the eldest of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. His brothers are William, a farmer of the county; Dr. James A., a physician of Fairfax; George, a partner in his mercantile business in Rock Port, and John Walter. His sisters are: Isabel, wife of Jerry Bush; Mrs. John D. Campbell, of Rock Port, and Unie Jane, unmarried. Reared in habits of industry, and endowed with excellent perceptive faculties, he early achieved success in life. In 1864 he embarked, in partnership with E. L. Clark, in general merchandising on the spot where now stands his spacious and substantial brick business house in the town of Rock Port, and where he has been uninterruptedly engaged in business during all that period. In 1868 he married Miss Charlotte E. Buckham, daughter of Dr. Richard Buckham, the pioneer physician of the county. By this marriage he has four daughters: Ella, Drusa V., Lula R. and May. He is a member of no religious organization. In 1867 he was made a Master Mason in North Star Lodge, No. 157, in Rock Port. He is also a member of Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter. In politics he has always been a Republican. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hunter is the owner of several fine farms in the county. On his home of 170 acres, a part of which is included within the limits of the city of Rock Port, stands one of the finest and perhaps the most spacious residences in the county. This structure is of brick, and was erected at a cost of about eleven thousand dollars. Liberal and public spirited, no man in the county enjoys a wider personal popularity than does Robert Hunter.

GEORGE T. HUNTER

is a member of the firm of R. Hunter & Brother, of Rock Port, and of Hanna, Hunter & Co., of Tarkio, who are extensive dealers in general merchandise, furniture, agricultural implements, etc. He was born in Atchison County, Missouri, May 15, 1854, and here he has made his home during life. In 1878 he became interested in each of the present firms, previous to this having been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He is also occupied in the stock business at the present time. Mr. Hunter was married December 12, 1880, to Miss Hallie P. Coale. She was born in Atchison County, Missouri, September 21, 1860. They have one child, Una. He is a leading salesman, and a man possessed of excellent business qualities.

JOHNSON & SMITH,

dealers in and manufacturers of harness, boots and shoes. This firm is composed of James B. Johnson and Edward C. Smith. The former mem-

ber of the firm was born in Huntington County, Indiana, August 11, 1845. His father, William G. Johnson, was a native of New York, and his mother, formerly Mary L. Delvin, of Virginia. In 1853 they moved to LaGro, Wabash County, Indiana, and, in 1858, to Wabash of the same county. In April, 1864, Mr. J. enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and at the close of the war was mustered out at Indianapolis. Previous to the war he learned the harness makers' trade, in Wabash, to which place he returned, remaining there till 1867, when he went to Kinderhook, Illinois. In 1870 he came to Atchison County and located in Phelps, where he began in his present business, and, in 1871, he came to Rock Port, carrying on business in both towns. In 1874 he was elected, by the Republican party, as treasurer of Atchison County, and was re-elected in 1876, discharging his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Johnson was married November 13, 1872, to Miss Nancy Gray, who was born in Knox County, Illinois, May 4, 1856. They have two children, Charlie and Oscar. Edward C. Smith, the junior partner of the firm, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 15, 1846. His father, David Smith, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, Hannah Shepherd, came originally from Ohio. When Edward was but a child his parents moved to Miami County, Indiana, where he lived till 1857, then becoming a resident of Henry County, Iowa. He was educated at Mount Pleasant, in that county, and while there learned the shoemakers' trade. In 1863 he went to Andrew County, Missouri, and, in the spring of 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-ninth Missouri, in the Federal army, and remained in service till the close of the war, after which time he went to Beny, Illinois. There he was engaged in working at his trade, and also in Kinderhook till 1868, when he came to Missouri. In August, following, he began work for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, on the line of the western division. In January, 1871, he located in Phelps City, and became a member of the present firm. In 1879 he located at Rock Port, carrying on business in both places till that date. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M., and of Northwest Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W. Mr. Smith was married March 11, 1873, to Miss Nannie A. Templeton. She was born in Atchison County, Missouri, March 11, 1853. They have three children: David M., Ward and Kate.

WILLIAM KING,

farmer, section 10, postoffice Rock Port, is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Wooley) King, who were natives of Kentucky. William was born in Henry County, of the same state, January 14, 1820, and was the oldest

child in a family of eight children. When he was ten years of age, his parents moved to Shelby County, Indiana, where he lived till 1843, then coming to Atchison County, Missouri. He has made farming his principal occupation during life, but was engaged in the milling business as proprietor of what was known as King's Mill, in Atchison County, Missouri, for about twenty-five years. His farm contains 310 acres of excellent land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Mr. King was married March 3, 1842, to Miss Zurrelda King. She was born in Henry County, Kentucky, April, 1823. They have had eleven children, of whom five are now living, Elizabeth, Thomas, Eliza, Mary and Henry. Mr. King is an experienced farmer and miller, and thoroughly merits the esteem in which he is held by many friends.

CHARLES KLINKHART,

who is now living with his daughter, on section 35, in Clay Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, July 5, 1801. He was there reared and educated, and in September, 1825, he was married to Miss Caroline Springer, who was born in the year 1806. They had eight children, of whom three are now living: Caroline, Pauline and William. While in Germany Mr. K. was engaged in the hotel and livery business. In 1849 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, from whence he went to St. Louis, and in 1851, he came to Atchison County, having previously lived in Rushville, Illinois, for a short time. His wife died while in St. Louis. He was one of the first German settlers to locate in Atchison County, Missouri, and started the first brewery in the county, which was in the year 1855, it being located in section 32, of Clay Township. This he continued to operate till 1867, since which time he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Vogler.

MARTIN L. LEE,

clerk of Atchison County, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Cass County, April 8, 1840. His father, Caleb Lee, was a native of Virginia, and is supposed to have been a relative of General Lee. Martin's mother, Matilda Higgins, was born in Maryland. She died in the year 1847, and his father in 1847. Young Lee was reared in Illinois, and was educated in the Wesleyan University of Bloomington, in that state. In the year 1863, he was graduated from Eastman's Commercial College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. He commenced teaching school when seventeen years of age. He continued that profession for seven years. In 1865, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, first locating at Sonora, where he was engaged in clerking and carrying on the mercantile business at different locations in the county till 1870. Mr. Lee then came

to Rock Port, where he resumed clerking. In the fall of 1872, he was elected state and county collector, and was re-elected in the fall of 1874. In 1877, he embarked in the mercantile trade, which he continued till 1880, having been elected by the Republican party as county clerk during the fall of 1878. This position he is at present filling. He is a member of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., and Rock Port Lodge No. 125, I. O. O. F. Mr. Lee was married September 2, 1866, to Miss Nancy P. Trumble. She was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, July 29, 1847. They have five children: Lulu L., Don T., Carrie W., Martin L., Jr., and Nannie.

VALENTINE LIVINGSTON,

farmer, section 16, was born January 26, 1817, in Pennsylvania. His father, Isaiah Livingstone, and his mother, formerly Mary Boyce, were both natives of Pennsylvania. When Valentine was two years of age they moved to Ohio, where they remained two years. His parents then settled near Brookville, Indiana, and after residing there a few years removed to Shelby County, Indiana, where he was reared and educated, spending his boyhood days on a farm. He came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1848, and here he has since continued to dwell. His landed estate consists of 1,000 acres, and he has also given liberally to his children. His home farm consists of 200 acres and has one of the best improved farms in the county, there being upon it an elegant residence, good barn, fine orchard, and, being an old pioneer, he is widely and favorably known and holds the respect of a large circle of friends. Mr. Livingston was married January 31, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Townsend, who was born in Adair County, Kentucky, September 5, 1818. Her parents, John and Mary (Atkins) Townsend, were natives of Virginia. When Elizabeth was sixteen years of age they went to Shelby County, Indiana, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. L. have been blessed with six children, four of whom are now living: Alfred, Mary, Jane and Thomas. They are active members of the M. E. Church. Mr. L has been a self made man, as, when he came to Atchison County, his worldly possessions consisted of a yoke of cattle and fifty-five dollars in money. For four years this was his only team, and served for a plow team through the week and also to take the family to church on the Sabbath.

CHARLES F. LUJA, M. D.,

was born in Prussia, Germany, on May 27, 1837. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1857 he began the study of medicine. After a usual preparatory course, he was graduated in 1863, after

which he was engaged in the practice of his profession till 1865. Dr. L. then came to America, and has since been occupied in attending to the duties of his chosen calling. He first landed in New York City, from whence, after remaining one year, he went to Richardson County, Nebraska. In 1875 he located in Holt County, Missouri, and in October, 1878, he came to Rock Port. Dr. Luja was married September 6, 1867, to Miss Eliza N. Storey, who was born in Highland, Kansas, September 25, 1850. They have three children: Louisa, Mary A. and Charles F. The doctor is fast becoming recognized as an able and skillful practioner among his medical brethren, and though not such a great time has elapsed since his locating here, he has built up a good patronage.

JAMES J. McCARTNEY,

a prominent and successful agriculturist and stock raiser, has been a citizen of Atchison County, Missouri, since 1856, except from the year 1860 to 1863, when he was in Kansas. He now resides on section 3, in Clay Township, and has a landed estate of 400 acres, 340 acres of it being in his home farm, which is well improved. Previous to his emigration to Atchison County he had lived in Fremont County, Iowa, to which locality he had moved from Crawford County, Indiana, in the year 1854. He was principally reared in Crawford County, Indiana, having gone there from Marion County, Indiana, when ten years of age. He was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, January 28, 1831, and when in his third year he was taken to Marion County. He is a son of M. D. McCartney, a native of Pennsylvania, who was married to Miss Elizabeth Baylor, a native of Virginia. They had a family of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth child. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Rock Port Lodge, No. 125. Mr. McCartney was married February 19, 1865, to Miss Martha J. Pall, and by this union they have seven children: Arthur M., Ida B., Lizzie H., Earnest, Walter, Eva and Ellen. Mrs. McCartney was born in Ripley County, Indiana, May 21, 1846. She was a daughter of Daniel M. Pall, a native of Pennsylvania Her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Walton, was also a native of Pennsylvania.

CALLAWAY MILLSAPS,

dealer in general merchandise, is a member of the firm of Harrington & Millsaps. His grandfather, James Millsaps, was a native of Ireland, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Hood. They immigrated to America, and here their son, William M., was born in East Tennessee. He was there married to Miss Elizabeth Clevenger, a native of England. They had a family of five children, three boys and two girls, Callaway being the oldest child. He was born in Cocke County, East Tennessee,

September 26, 1815. In 1818, his parents and their family moved to Missouri, and settled in the section of country now Saline County, and in 1820, they located in what is now Clay County, Missouri. Two years later they settled on Fishing River, in Ray County, where Callaway grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ray County till the year 1839, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri. Here he has since lived, and his was the first white family to come to the county for a settlement. He had been occupied in farming till the fall of 1881, when he moved into the city and began in his present business. From 1855 till 1861, he sold goods on his farm, in section 32, township 65, range 41. Mr. Millsaps has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for some thirty years. His first marriage occurred May 1, 1834, to Miss Sarah Handley, a native of Kentucky. She was born June 18, 1816, and died January 15, 1874. They had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Joseph, John, William, Emily, Sarah A., Robert, Samuel, Josephine, Russell and Mary M. He was married to his present wife (Mrs. Mary Entwisel) August 1, 1879. Her maiden name was Mary Reed, and she was a native of Shelby County, Missouri. Mr. M. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. M. of the Christian denomination. Although advanced in years, he is still hale and hearty, bidding fair to see many more years. He is a man honored by all for his honesty and kindness.

HARRY MOSES,

dealer in general merchandise; fine clothing a specialty, has one of the most complete stocks of goods in his line in Atchison County. He is a native of Hessen, Germany, and was born July 26, 1851. He was reared and educated in his native country, and has followed merchandising during life. In the summer of 1868, he emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, where he remained till January, 1869, after which he came to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri. He has since made a five months trip to his native country, which was in 1876. Mr. M. has been doing business upon his own responsibility for four years, and is known by his customers as an upright and an honorable man, and one who can always please those who patronize him. He is a member of North West Lodge No. 134, A. O. U. W., and of the Rock Port Legion No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W. Mr. Moses was married May 12, 1879, to Miss Rosa Silher. She is a native of Konigsberg, Germany, and was born January 2, 1856. They have two children, Albert and Ethel.

G. F. MUINCH.

farmer, section 28, was born in Saxony, Germany, July 20, 1826. He was reared in his native country on a farm and while there learned the

coopers' trade. June 10, 1853 he started for America, and, after being on the water for nine weeks, he landed at New York City, but soon located in Osnaburg, Stark County, Ohio. In the fall of 1871 he came to Atchison County, Missouri. While in Ohio he was engaged in the grocery and provision business, and also worked at his trade. Since coming to Atchison County he has followed farming as his occupation and now has 100 acres of land, cultivated in an excellent manner and well improved. Mr. Muinch was married in March, 1850, to Miss Matilda Kuntze, an estimable lady. She was born in Germany in the year 1831. They have had eight children, seven of them now living: Emma F., Adeline, Paulina, Lewis, August, Ida and Charlie.

L. S. MUNSELL, M. D.,

is a native of Mercer County, Ohio, in which locality he was born, September 21, 1841. His father, W. A. O. Munsell, was born in Ohio, and was of English ancestry. His mother, Deborah Gray, was also a native of Ohio. L. S. was reared in his native county, and was educated in the common schools and the college at Delaware, Ohio. In 1866 he began the study of medicine under J. C. Williamson, of Versailles, Darke County, Ohio, and attended the Starbury Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1870. He then located in Geneva, Adams County, Indiana, where he continued the practice of his profession till the year 1876, when he became a citizen of Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri. Dr. Munsell is a member of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., and North West Lodge No. 134, A. O. U. W. He was married March 1, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth J. Young, who was born in Mercer County, Ohio, July 5, 1841. Her father, Philip Young, was a native of Ohio, as was also her mother, formerly Lucinda Plummer. They have five children: Philip Dayton, William Oliver, Pearl Ettie, R. Nettie and Grace. The subject of this sketch is a prominent practitioner, and is recognized as being possessed of the most thorough qualifications as a physician, in Rock Port and vicinity.

ELIJAH S. NEEDELS,

farmer, section 17, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 11, 1807. His father, John Needels, was a native of Delaware, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Campbell, was born in Pennsylvania. They had a family of eleven children, E. S. being the fifth child. When partially grown he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he was engaged in working at the coopers' trade for four years. He then located in Franklin County and followed the occupation of farming till 1842, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri. Since then he has

been occupied in tilling the soil, his farm containing 325 acres. He was justice of the peace from 1844 upwards of twenty years, exercising superior judgment in the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Needels was married February 21, 1839, to Miss Sarah Covert, who was born in Clark County, Indiana, August 17, 1814. Her father, Peter Covert, was a native of New Jersey, and her mother, Catherine Jones, of Kentucky. They have had eleven children, five of whom are now living: America, Sarah, Frank, Julia A. and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. N. are members of the Christian Church.

HENRY OSWALD,

farmer, section 2, is a native of Germany, and was born May 4, 1836. He was educated in his native country, and was reared on a farm till fifteen years of age, when he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1854 he immigrated to America, landing at New York City, after which he worked at his trade in Ohio and Indiana for about three years. Mr. Oswald then came to Missouri, locating in Platte County, and in 1864, he removed to Stephenson County, where was engaged in working at his trade till 1868, when he moved on his present farm. This contains 160 acres of fine land. Mr. Oswald was married April 20, 1863, to Miss Frances Unnrissig. She was a native of Germany. They have nine children: Ernest, Albert, Frang, Anna, Minnie, Henry, Charley, Willie and an infant daughter.

NICHOLAS PETRY,

carpenter and undertaker, was born in Germany, November 12, 1849, and was reared and educated in his native country. He there learned the carpenters' trade, and in 1869 he emigrated to America, and located in Chicago, where he was engaged in working at his trade. He continued to reside in or near the vicinity of that city till 1871, when he found employment for a short time, in Leavenworth, Kansas, and also for one year in Maryville, Missouri. After this he came to Rock Port, where he has since resided, and has, in connection with his trade been engaged in the undertaking business, for seven years, in which he has built up a liberal patronage. Mr. Petry is more than an ordinary workman, and deserves success. He was married February 8, 1874, to Miss Carrie Sommerheiser, who was born in Atchison County, Missouri, August 27, 1857. They have two children, Pollie and Emma.

GEORGE A. PINNELL,

dealer in general merchandise, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Greenbrier County, April 11, 1838. His father, Hezekiah G.

Pinnell was born in Virginia and was of English descent. His mother, whose name before marriage was Margaret Hauver, was also a Virginian by birth. George A. was reared and educated in his native county and was there engaged in blacksmithing. From 1864 till the close of the war he was in the Confederate service. In 1868 he came to Missouri and located in Atchison County, where he was occupied in working at his trade until 1872, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business with a good degree of success. Mr. P. is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. & A. M. He was married April 23, 1860, to Miss Sallie B. Feull, who was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, March 28, 1840. Her father, John Feull, was a native of Virginia, as was also her mother, formerly Sabel Hayes. They have five children, four of whom are living: John H., Anna B., Leona S. and Carrie M. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Baptist Church.

H. J. PINNELL,

manufacturer of and dealer in fine harness, was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, October 21, 1841. He was brought up and attended school in the county of his birth, and when fourteen years of age, he learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed till 1862. He then enlisted in the Confederate cause, in Company D, Nineteenth Virginia Battalion, Heavy Artillery, and remained in service till the close of the war, when he returned to his native county. In February, 1866, he left there and went to Ohio, and thence to Indiana, and in November of the same year, he came to Rock Port, where he has since principally made his home. The greater portion of the time he has been engaged in his present business, for a few years having been engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Pinnell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He was married in February, 1874, to Miss Irene Blair, a daughter of George Blair, one of the early settlers of Holt County, Missouri. Here she was born January 12, 1846. They are members of the Baptist Church. The work which Mr. P. is capable of turning out is of the best order, and finds a ready sale.

JUDGE JEREMIAH PURDUM,

is the son of Benjamin Purdum, who was a native of Maryland, and who married Miss Katie Reynolds, also of that state. They had a family of eight children, Jeremiah being the second child. He was born in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, April 21, 1814. His father was by occupation a farmer, and moved upon a farm near Chillicothe when Jeremiah was about three years of age, consequently, the subject of this sketch has made farming his occupation through life. He resided in Ross County,

Ohio, till 1832, when he moved with his parents to Hamilton County, Indiana, being a citizen of that county till 1838. He then came to Missouri and located in Clay County, where he was married January 6, 1842, to Mrs. Jane Allen, whose maiden name was Jackson. She was born in Kentucky, in 1813, and died July 24, 1874. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living; William T., Catharine (Millsaps) John W., George T., Elizabeth A. (Stecks) and Milton. All the boys are farmers but one, Milton, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. On account of the overflow of the Missouri River in 1844, Judge P. left Clay County, and came to Atchison County, where he has since lived, having been actively engaged in tilling the soil till 1874, since which time he has lived in his present location, at Rock Port. When he first came to this county he settled on government land, but was not able to buy land after the surveys were made, or it had come in market. He now has a landed estate of 240 acres, after having divided with his children. Judge Purdum has served four years as county assessor and nine years as public administrator. From January 1, 1873, till January 1, 1877, he was judge of the probate court, discharging his various duties very creditably. He was married the second time (February 24, 1875,) to Mrs. Judah S. Buckham. Her maiden name was Barlow, and she was born in Shelby County, Indiana, August 5, 1834. Her father, Jeremiah Barlow, was born in Kentucy, and was there married to Miss Mary White, of Tennessee. They had a family of eight children, Mrs. Purdum being the youngest child. Her parents came to Atchison County, Missouri, when she was 14 years of age.

CHARLES F. RAPP,

an enteprising and energetic farmer, section 35, was born in Germany, November 17, 1842. In the spring of 1849 he came with his parents to America and located in Atchison County, Missouri. He has made farming his occupation during life and now has a farm of 122 acres. He was married in August, 1864, to Miss Leah Fox, who was born in Shelby County, Indiana, October 31, 1849. They have five children: Mary, William, George, Frederick and Martha. Mr. R. has improved his farm by hard labor and now has a good place, which is carried on under his careful supervision in which he is assisted by his worthy wife.

CHARLES REITER,

druggist and grocer, was born in the town of Paschel, within a few miles of the city of Trier, on the river Mosel, Germany, on the 23d of September, 1841. He was reared in his native town, and received a very fair education in the German language. He was also brought up to play on most all musical instruments. September 30, 1864, he started for Amer-

ica, and after landing at New York, he located in Calumet County, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in teaching music and farming till the fall of 1868. At that time he came to Rock Port, where he lived till 1874, then moving to Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri. After leaving Wisconsin, he was interested in the saloon business till 1878, when he returned from Maryville to Rock Port, and here has since been occupied in the grocery business. In February, 1880, he also began in the drug business, and now has two business rooms. He gives some attention to teaching music. Mr. Reiter was married April 16, 1868, to Miss Jane Mitchell, a native of Bohemia. She was born May 24, 1850, and came to America in the year 1855. They have six children: John N., born in Rock Port, Missouri, February 28, 1869; Carl J., born in Rock Port, Missouri, January 2, 1871; Frederick W., born in Rock Port, Missouri, March 21, 1873; Clara W., born in Maryville, Missouri, May 23, 1875; Losa N., born in Maryville, Missouri, November 23, 1878; Ida C., born in Rock Port, Missouri, March 8, 1880. Mr. Reiter's family are all musicians, and all play on different musical instruments, excepting the youngest child. He and Mrs. Reiter both having a talent for music, and being expert performers on a variety of instruments, their children seem to be natural musicians.

CHARLES RENNER,

a leading merchant tailor of the city of Rock Port, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 5, 1818. He was reared and educated in his native country, and has followed his present trade since he attained the age of fourteen years. In 1849, he emigrated to America, and located in New Orleans, where he lived till 1854, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1858 he came to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri. He has since been a resident of the place, and being an unusually excellent workman, commands a good trade. May 12, 1845, Mr. Renner was married to Miss Amelia Schultz, who was born in Germany, March 5, 1821. They have three children, Charles, Emma and Bettie.

ENOCH D. SCAMMON,

one of the early pioneers, and still (1882) a resident of Atchison County, was born in South Coast, State of Maine, November 17, 1806. He is the eldest of a family of five children, five of whom were sons. In early manhood he determined to seek his fortune in the distant west, and in 1838 landed in Jackson County, Missouri, at that period a comparative wilderness. Two years after, allured by the glowing accounts of the few who had penetrated the distant border of the Platte Purchase, he determined to make his home in that land of promise, and starting with his outfit, in due time reached the site of his present habitation, in Clay

Township, where he has since continued to reside, two miles west of the city of Rock Port and three miles east of Phelps City. Shortly after the close of the civil war he laid out, on the site of his farm, a town which he named Union City, a full history and description of which will be found in the body of this work. This was once an important trading point, and but for the subsequent location of the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad three miles to the westward of its site, would undoubtedly have become the commercial center of the county. Mr. Scammon was married in January, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Templeton, daughter of William Templeton, a native of the State of Indiana, and also a pioneer of the Purchase. By this marriage he has had seven children, of whom the following named are still living: Rev. William W. Scammom, a minister of the M. E. Church, born November 26, 1847; James M., born May 15, 1850, and for the past eleven years a prominent merchant of Phelps City; Mary C., wife of Lewis Fleming, Esq., of St. Joseph, Missouri; E. Jane, wife of James A. Smith, a farmer of Clay Township, Atchison County, and Mark Sedwick, born in 1866. Francis S. died at the age of three years, and another child died in early infancy. Mr. Scammon is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, to the support of which he has all his life largely contributed. The church edifice in Union City was built by him in Rock Port and moved to Union City on the establishment of that town by him, in the center of his extensive landed possessions.

C. SCHNEIDER,

dealer in jewelry and sewing machines. Among the business enterprises of Rock Port, which are ably represented by men of business tact, the jewelry business is not to be found in the rear. C. Schneider was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, June 26, 1844. His parents, John and Maria Schneider, now live in Strawsburg, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They came to America in the year 1852, first locating in Holmes County, Ohio, but afterwards moving to Tuscarawas County, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. He lived on a farm till he was six years of age, when in the fall of 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixty-seventh Ohio infantry, remaining in the service until in January, 1865. He participated in many important battles, among which were Winchester, Virginia, under McClellan, on the Peninsula, in front of Richmond, Blackwater, Virginia, and in June, 1863, in the battle on Morris Island, where he was wounded in his left arm. This wound disabled him from duty for six months, after which he participated in many other battles and skirmishes. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, and then returned to Tuscarawas County. One winter previous to his going into the army, he had worked at the jewelry trade. He resumed labor at the same business in Canfield, Ohio, where he continued

till the fall of 1866, when he moved to Rock Port, Missouri. Here he has since been successfully engaged in his present business. He is a member of Rock Port Lodge, No. 135, I. O. O. F; Rock Port Encampment, No. 79, I. O. O. F.; North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M. North West Lodge No. 134, A. O. U. W., and Legion No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W. Mr. Schneider was married November 8, 1868, to Miss Lucinda Wood, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 3, 1849. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Indiana. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Charley, Arthur, Jennie, Willie, Harry and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Baptist Church.

W. D. SCHOOLER,

agriculturist, section 1, post office Rock Port, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Spottsylvania County, January 25, 1813. His father, Garrett Schooler, and his mother, Elizabeth B. Johnson, were both natives of the same county as himself. W. D. is the fourth child in a family of three sons and two daughters. When but a child his parents moved to Louisa County, Virginia, where they lived till he was fourteen years of age, then moving to Grayson County, Kentucky. He was reared a farmer's boy and has followed that occupation during life, except for four or five years, when he was engaged as a clerk in a store. In 1854 he came to Missouri and located on the farm where he now resides, in Atchison County. This contains 440 acres of excellent land. Mr. S. was married September 6, 1838, to Miss Polly D. Nuckolls. They have had eleven children, six of whom are now living: Frances A., born November 5, 1840; James E., born September 4, 1843; Ezra H., born December 18, 1845; Wyley K., born October 18, 1848; Ella T., born September 12, 1856; Floyd H., born July 14, 1867. Mrs. S. is the oldest child in a family of six sons and five daughters, and she was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, February 29, 1824. Her father, Ezra Nuckolls, was a native of Louisa County, Virginia, and her mother, formerly Lucinda Hale, was born in Grayson County, Kentucky.

CAPTAIN GEORGE F. SMITH,

farmer, sections 22 and 23, was born in Langensalea, Prussia, Germany, November 15, 1820. His parents, John G. and Louisa Smith, were also natives of Germany. George was the eldest child of a family of eight children, and in 1833 he came with his parents to America, landing at New York City, where he remained for three years. He then located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he lived for twelve years, receiving good educational advantages. While in St. Louis he learned the tanners' trade, and also the trade of shoemaker. In 1844 he moved to Nebraska and

in 1847 came to Atchison County, Missouri, but he did not locate here permanently till 1849. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and now has a farm of 220 acres. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-eighth Missouri Militia and was first elected to lieutenant and afterwards promoted to captain. He was subsequently appointed enrolling officer of Atchison County, Missouri, and is the only man that ever filled the position in the county. Captain Smith was married January 20, 1846, to Miss Tracy Rettinger, a daughter of John G. and Lena Rettinger. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 11, 1828. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: George F., born January 4, 1847; Clara, born November 22, 1848 (now Mrs. Jesse White, of Atchison County); Anna, born May 31, 1853, (the wife of Mr. Henry Broughton, of this county); Louisa, born September 9, 1858, (now Mrs. Marion Underwood, of this county); William H., born February 3, 1861; George C., born August 17, 1863, and Emma A., born December 4, 1870.

JOHN W. SMITH,

present (1882) popular clerk of the circuit court of Atchison County, and for many years a representative citizen of the Platte Purchase, is a native of Madison County, Virginia, where he was born, December 22, 1823. His ancestors, originally from England, were among the settlers of the ancient commonwealth in colonial days, and for generations ranked with the leading men of the country. His grandfather's name was John, and his father, Adam Y. Smith. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Colvin, was also a native of Virginia, and a lady of rare mental acquirements, and great force of character. Mr. Smith, in early childhood, moved with his parents to Culpeper County, where they resided on a farm and where John was educated. In 1839, he left home for Luray, Page County, Virginia, where he had his first experience in life as clerk for his uncle Nicholas Yager. Ten years after he secured a position in a wholesale dry goods house, which he continued to fill till 1854, when he determined to try his fortune in the west. Landing in Missouri, he made his way to Sidney, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business as one of the firm of Smith, McAllister & Co. In the following year he moved to Linden, then the seat of Atchison County, where he embarked in the goods business as head of the firm of Smith, Brown & McAllister. In the winter of 1838, he moved to Rock Port, where he engaged in the live stock and grain business till the spring of 1860, when he accepted the appointment of superintendent of the United States census of Atchison County. In August, 1860, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, sheriff of Atchison County, serving two years. He filled, during the succeeding two years, the position

of county assessor. In 1865, he engaged in freighting on the plains, from Nebraska City to Julesburg. During the winter of 1865–66, he was employed in writing up abstract books for Buchanan County for Durfee, Pike & Davenport. He then went into the wheat business. In 1867, he returned to Rock Port, where he engaged in the livery business, till the winter of 1868. In the fall of 1869, he moved to Hamburg, Iowa, where he sold goods till 1873. From April of that year till January, 1875, he acted in the capacity of deputy clerk of the circuit court of Atchison County, at which latter period he assumed the duties of clerk of the same to what he had been elected in the previous fall. He was re-elected in the fall of 1878, and still (1882) holds the position. He is a member of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., and Past Master of the same. He is also an active member of Zerubbabel R. A. Chapter No. 59. He is also a member of Rock Port Lodge No. 125, I. O. O. F. On the 14th of June, 1877, he was married to Mrs. Susan P. Frederick, whose maiden name was Trubb. She was born in Pike County, Illinois, in 1836. They have one child, Willie F. Both Mr. Smith and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

DANIEL SNYDER,

proprietor of the Rock Port Hotel, was born in Danville, Mantour County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1827. His parents, Peter and Sarah Snyder, were both natives of that state. Daniel was reared to habits of industry in his native town, and during his boyhood days worked on the canal. In 1849 he moved to Ohio and drove a stage on the national road till 1852, when he located in Chicago, where he also drove a stage for a period. Mr. S. then went to Bloomfield, Iowa, and acted as office agent for a stage line till 1857, when he came to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. There he was also agent for a stage company for a short time, after which he came to Rock Port, where he held the same position till 1865. Since then he has been engaged in his present business. He was married in October, 1867, to Miss Eliza Blair, a native of Holt County, Mo. Mr. S. has the name of possessing and keeping one of the most complete hotels in Northwest Missouri, it being elegantly furnished and well kept. There are few landlords who are more popular with the traveling public than Mr. Snyder, he being courteous in his manners and agreeable to all.

JOHN E. SPURLOCK,

present treasurer of Atchison County, and of the firm of J. E. Spurlock & Co., druggists, is the son of Wesley and Mary (Booton) Spurlock, who were both natives of Virginia. John E. was born in Wayne County, Iowa, March 5, 1845, and when but a child his parents moved to Mills

County, Iowa. After residing there a short time Cass County, Nebraska, became their home, where they lived some eight years, then going to Nebraska City. Young Spurlock was reared on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. While in Nebraska City he learned the harnessmaker's trade. In 1868 he went to Hamburg, Iowa, and there worked at his trade one year, after which he embarked in the drug business. In 1871 he came to Rock Port, and has since followed the occupation of a druggist. In November, 1880, Mr. Spurlock was elected by the Republican party to fill the office of Treasurer of Atchison County, the duties of which position he has thus far discharged with much satisfaction to the public. He is a member of Northwest Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W. He was married May 31, 1873, to Miss Louisa Pherson, a daughter of John Pherson. She was born in Topeka, Kansas, September 20, 1855. They have two children, Lorenzo and Nannie.

MICHEL STECK,

farmer, section 22, was born in the village of Hackanaw, Elcers, France, and was the eldest child in a family of nine children. He was reared in his native country, and there learned the stonemason's trade. In February, 1840, he came to America and first settled in St. Louis, where he followed his trade for seven years, after which he came to Atchison County, Missouri. Here he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, his farm containing 200 acres. It is most excellently improved. In the year 1850, Mr. Steck crossed the plains to California, where he was engaged in mining for four years, after which he returned home by the Isthmus. He has been twice married, first in 1836, to Miss Magdeline Wolf, a native of France. She died in 1862, leaving six children—George, Ansel, Antonio, Mary (now Mrs. Charlie Hartman), Hannah (now Mrs. George Hintneck), and Betty (now Mrs. George Gray. Mr. Steck was married again July 4, 1863, to Annie Rhody, whose maiden name was Annie Bear. She is a native of Hessia, Germany. Mr. Steck is a prominent member of the Christian Church, while his wife belongs to the Lutheran denomination.

CAPTAIN GEORGE STECK,

farmer, section 24, a son of Michel Steck, Esq., a worthy citizen of this county, was born January 17, 1837, his native home being France. When three years of age he emigrated to America with his parents, locating in St. Louis, and in 1847 he came to Atchison County, where he has since lived. He now owns a farm of 136 acres. His education was received in Atchison County, he having attended the first school taught in the county. During the war he served as captain in Company

A, of the Missouri State Militia, having organized the first state company in the county. In October, 1863, Mr. Steck enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, filling the position of second lieutenant. In November, 1864, he was taken prisoner. May 15, 1865, he was mustered out as a paroled prisoner. During his term of imprisonment he was in Andersonville, Oxford, Tallahatchie and other prison pens. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W. Captain Steck was married June 7, 1862, to Miss Emily J. Howell, a native of Meigs County, Ohio. They have eight children: Emma, Effie, Bertha, Ora, Frank L., Michel, Marcus and Irvin.

WILLIAM SUTTER,

proprietor of the Rock Port Brewery, is a native of Switzerland, and was born May 26, 1846. He was reared and educated in his native country, and has followed his present business during life. In 1863 he came to America, landing at New York City. For a number of years he lived in St. Louis, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Maryville, and in 1876 he came to Rock Port, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of fine beer, in which he is very successful. He was married in February, 1868, to Miss Mary Hartman, of Atchison County, Missouri. They have five children: Emma, Henry, Willie, Edia and Johona. Having been so long in his present business, Mr. S. must needs have become thoroughly acquainted with the details of the work, and now has a large trade.

MRS. MARY TAYLOR

is the widow of the late James A. Taylor, who was born in Clarke County, Indiana, November 21, 1825. He was a son of Judson and Elizabeth (Cassady) Taylor, who were natives of Kentucky. Judson Taylor now lives in Indiana and has for many years been engaged in the practice of medicine. James A. Taylor was reared and educated in his native county, and during his boyhood days his time was divided between working on a farm and clerking in a store. He was afterwards occupied in teaching school for several years. November 21, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary Callaway, by whom he had four children, and of these two are now living, Eugene P. and Eddie W. In 1855 Mr. Taylor moved from Indiana to Missouri, and located on section 11, of Clay Township, Atchison County, where Mrs. Taylor now resides. There he was engaged in farming till the time of his death, which occurred September 3, 1878. He then had a farm of 240 acres, which has since been cared for by Mrs. T. and her sons. They now have 300 acres of choice land and know how to keep it in cultivation. During the time of Mr. Taylor's residence in

Atchison County he was for several years a member of the county court. He belonged to North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A.M., and was buried by that fraternity. Mrs. Taylor was born in Clarke County Indiana, August 8, 1826. Her father, Samuel Callaway, was a native of Kentucky, and her mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Cable, was born in North Carolina. Mrs. T. is a member of the Christian Church.

ROBERT W. TRIMBLE

is the present affable deputy clerk of Atchison County. Robert Trimble his grandfather was a native of Virginia, from which state he emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Bourbon County. There he was engaged in the practice of law, and at the time of his death was one of the supreme judges. Trimble County, Kentucky, was named in his honor. Henry T. Trimble, the father of R. W., was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and studied the professions of both law and medicine, but practiced neither. He was married to Miss Nancy Wyatt, and from this marriage there were born four children, Robert W. Trimble, whose name heads this sketch, being the second child. He was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, July 24, 1841, and there lived till the fall of 1856, when, with his parents, he came to Missouri. They located in Sonora, now a town of the past, which was then in Atchison County. Young Trimble was principally reared on a farm. His father died in August, 1858, and in 1861 he crossed the plains to Colorado, where he was engaged in freighting to different points in that territory, and also Montana. While there he was interested in the photograph business for a short time. Mr. T. returned to Atchison County in the fall of 1866, after which he was for six years occupied in milling in different parts of the county. For one year he was in the mercantile trade at Watson, being a member of the firm of Jarne & Trimble. He then went to Indianola, Iowa, and followed the photograph business for one year, at the expiration of which time he was located in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in the same business. He soon again engaged in the milling business in Holt County, but in one year returned to Atchison County, where he tilled the soil till the fall of 1879. Mr. Trimble then accepted his present position under M. L. Lee. He is a member of North West Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W., and of Rock Port Legion No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W. He was married in October, 1867, to Miss Martha E. Starnes, by which union they have four children—Henry, Willie, Irene and Alma. Mrs. T. was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, December 16, 1852, and came to Atchison County in 1853. Her father, Alexander Starnes, was a native of Tennessee, as was also her mother, formerly Elizabeth McAdams.

GEORGE TRAUB,

was born in Germany, August 5, 1821, and when sixteen years of age he learned the wagon maker's trade, which he followed till 1846. After this time he served for several years as a soldier in the regular army. In 1849 he came to America, and soon located in Atchison County, where he was engaged in working at the blacksmith and wagonmaker's trade, in Rock Port, from 1852 till 1873. He built the first blacksmith shop in the town. In 1869, he embarked in the lumber business, which he continued for eleven years. He is not now engaged in any active business, his time being occupied in looking after the interests of his farms. He has a landed estate of 480 acres. His residence farm, adjoining the town contains 80 acres, and is well improved, and upon it is more than an ordinary large orchard and vineyard, from which he made, in 1881, seventeen barrels of wine. As far as the quality of this article is concerned, one has only to taste to judge of its purity. His home is upon an eminence commanding a fine view of the town. During the late war he served in the Missouri State Militia, and acted as lieutenant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Traub was married March 4, 1849, to Miss Fredrica Holzwust, who was born in Germany, November 14, 1828. They have nine children: Frederick, Louis, Charles, Regana, John, Mary, Louisa, Gustaf, and George, Jr.

FREDERICK TRAUB,

of the firm of Bischof & Traub, dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware, is a native of Untler Schlechtbach, Germany, the date of his birth being March 9, 1824. He was reared and educated in his native country and there learned the bakers' trade, and also the milling business, which he followed in Germany till 1854. At that time he came to America, landing at New Orleans and from there removed to Rock Port, where he has since lived. Having no money when he came here, he worked at various employments for a period of time and was afterwards engaged in the milling business, and for eighteen years he was occupied in farming. He now has a farm of eighty-four acres east of town and at his residence twenty-one acres, surrounded with fruit trees and a vineyard, besides other property in Rock Port. In 1874 he began in his present business, which he has since continued, and in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. Kind and courteous to all, he commands the esteem of many patrons. Mr. Traub was married May 15, 1849, to Miss Louisa Buhner. She was born in Germany, August 18, 1827. The have one child, Louisa K. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT TRAUB,

of the firm of Albert Traub & Co., bakers and dealers in groceries and confectionery, was born August 7, 1840, and is a native of Germany, where his father now resides. Albert was there reared and educated. While a boy he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed in Germany till the spring of 1868, when he emigrated to America, landing at New York. In a short time he came to Rock Port, where he followed his trade till 1881, in the fall of which year he began at his present occupation, and in which he has built up a good trade. Mr. T. was married January 30, 1869, to Miss Sophia Volkmann, who was born in Germany, November 28, 1840. They have two children, Amelia and Laura. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

CYRUS N. VAN PELT,

of the firm of Van Pelt & Blake, editors and proprietors of the *Atchison County Mail*, was born in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, March 31, 1851. In 1859 he moved with his parents, Cyrus P. and Mildred H. Van Pelt, to Bath County, Kentucky, and until April, 1871, was a resident of Sharpsburg in that county. At the time mentioned he moved to Missouri and settled at Watson, where he was married on the 2d day of February, 1874, to Miss Bettie Boston, the daughter of G. T. and Sarah A. Boston. During his stay in Watson Mr. Van Pelt was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In June, 1879, he moved to Rock Port, and in connection with C. E. Blake purchased the *Atchison County Mail*, of which paper he has since been the senior editor. Mr. Van Pelt is a ready and able writer, bold and forcible on all subjects which he deems for the best interests of the party with which he is identified, or the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the people of the county. The *Atchison County Mail* has built up a good circulation, is a live, active and well edited journal, a credit to the proprietors and to the section it represents. It ably champions the interests of this part of the country, and bids fair for a life of usefulness and prosperity.

CHARLES VOLKMANN,

of the firm of Albert Traub & Co., grocers, was born in Germany, September 30, 1846. He was there reared and educated, and when fourteen years of age he learned the baker's trade. He followed the bakery and confectionery business in Germany till 1866, when he emigrated to America, landing at New York in February. From there he came to Rock Port, and in one year went to St. Joseph, where he was engaged in working at his trade for three years. Maryville next became his home but after he had remained a few months there, he returned to Rock Port,

and opened out a bakery in connection with the saloon business, continuing both houses till 1880. Mr. V. then spent one year in Denver, and has since been engaged in his present calling, meeting with good success. He was married January 26, 1873, to Miss Eliza Rhoda. She was born in Atchison County, Missouri, November 22, 1851. They have two children, Charles and Louisa. The family of Mr. V. are members of the Lutheran Church.

P. R. WAGOR,

insurance agent, is a native of Oneida County, New York, and was born April 23, 1843. His father, Samuel Wagor, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Daniels, came originally from Maine. In 1855 the family moved to Wheaton, DuPage County, Illinois, and two years later, in 1857, they located at Amity, Page County, Iowa, where P. R. Wagor attended the Amity College till the breaking out of the war. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Nebraska Infantry, which company was formed in Page County, Iowa. He remained in service till May 2, 1866, having veteranized in the cavalry in July, 1863. He participated in a number of important battles, among which were Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and others. During the last three years in service he filled a position in the band as a musician. After he was mustered out Mr. W. was stationed in different localities, till 1870, Peoria and Chicago, Illinois, and Osceola, Iowa. In 1870 he came from Clarinda, Iowa, to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled in Watson, from whence, after living one year, he came to Rock Port. Here he has since been engaged in the insurance business. In January, 1875, he was appointed deputy county clerk, serving for five years in an acceptable manner. For two years past he has been engaged in writing the abstract books of Atchison County, for John D. Dopf. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 145, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Wagor was married May 31, 1874, to Miss Lucy E. McCrery. She was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 12, 1840. She was reared in Ohio and came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1873. Her father, John McCrery, was a native of Licking County, Ohio, and her mother, formerly Emily Brown, was born in Knox County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wagor are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER WALTER, SR.,

farmer, section 14, is a native of Grand Duke of Hessia, Germany, and was born June 26, 1824. He emigrated to America in 1832, landing at Baltimore, and then went to Pittsburgh and thence by keel boat to Cincinnati, where he was engaged as clerk in a hat and clothing store for seven years. During the winter of 1839-'40 he moved to Shelby

County, Indiana, and there remained until the fall of 1855, when he came to Atchison County, and has since remained here occupied in farming. His landed estate consists of 415 acres, a part of which his father entered. Mr. Walter was married February 23, 1852, to Miss Anna M. Kizer, of Hessia, Germany. They have had twelve children, six of whom are now living: Philip, Peter, Henry, Charlie, George and John. Mrs. Walter died in 1870. Mr. W. was married again August 5, 1871, to Mary Schoval, whose maiden name was Peters. She is a native of Grand Duke of Hessia, and was born in December, 1828.

PHILIP WALTER,

farmer, section 14, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1855. His parents moved to Shelby, Indiana, in the winter of 1839–40, and there he was reared and educated, spending his boyhood days on the farm. He accompanied his parents to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1854, where he has since resided, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now owns 137 acres of fine land. During the late war he served in the M. S. M. He was married June 14, 1863 to Miss Caroline Fox, a native of Shelby County, Indiana. She was born December 13, 1846. They have been blessed with eight children, four of whom are now living: Leah M.; Minnie B.; Martha L., and Ora J.

ALFRED A. J. WANNSCHAFF

was born in Oldenburg, Germany, June 22, 1856. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1871 he came to America, making Rock Port his destination, since which time he has been employed in his present position in the Bank of Atchison County. He became a partner in the firm in February, 1882, and as a financier is surpassed by none. He is a member of North West Lodge, 134, A. O. U. W., and of Rock Port Legion, No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W. Mr. Wannschaff was married February 16, 1879, to Miss Vena Valker, of Illinois. They have two children: Herma and Anna. Mr. W. is a rising young business man, possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and a favorite with all.

DAVID WHITMIRE, M. D.,

a prominent physician of Rock Port, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Licking County. His parents, John and Margaret (Robinson) Whitmire, were both natives of Virginia. When David was about five years of age, he moved with them to Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was literally brought up to learn the trade of tanning and currying. In 1841 he went to Virginia, Cass County, Illinois, where he was engaged in teaching school and studying medicine

till 1845, when he moved to Matamora, Woodford County, Illinois. There he followed teaching and clerking in a drug store, and continued his study of medicine. During the winter of 1849 and 1850 he attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, and was also a student at the same institution in the winter of 1851–2. In 1852 he came to Atchison County, where for some time he was interested in teaching. In the spring of 1854 he was graduated from Rush Medical College, and soon began the practice of medicine in Rock Port. During the fall and winter of 1857, he attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1858, Dr. Whitmire located in the town of Saint Stephens, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession till the fall of 1870, then going to Rulo, in the same county. In 1871 he returned to Rock Port, where he has since resided. He was married in the spring of 1855, to Miss Nancy Young, of Virginia. She died in 1856. He was again married in January, 1860, to Miss Amanda L. Smith, of Virginia. She died in 1873. They had four children—Mary E., Guss., Maude and William P. A physician of many years' experience and practice, Dr. W. has succeeded in obtaining a lucrative practice, and the esteem of the citizens of this vicinity.

ARCHIBALD E. WYATT,

a leading business man and a representative citizen of Atchison County, was born April 28, 1833, in Scott County, Indiana. His parents, Edmund S. and Sarah (Dean) Wyatt, were natives of the state of Virginia. The days of his boyhood and early manhood were spent in Ohio, during which time he served an apprenticeship of three years at mechanical labor. In 1858, he left Chicago Illinois, where he had for some time been residing engaged in business, for the then far west, and the winter of 1858–59 he spent in Nebraska. In the spring of 1859, he went to that part of Colorado which was known as Pike's Peak. Returning to Nebraska in the fall of 1859, he came thence to Atchison County, Missouri, in the spring of 1860, where he has since continuously resided. During the war he took an active interest in political matters, as a Republican and a strong Union man. He was made captain of a company of militia, and in 1862 was elected sheriff and ex-officio collector of Atchison County, and in 1864, he was elected his own successor without opposition. In 1866, he was elected a member of the general assembly of the State of Missouri. After serving one term in the legislature, he retired from political life, and engaged in farming and in the lumber business. In 1870, he disposed of his lumber interests and embarked in the banking business in Rock Port, which, together with farming he has continued to follow to the present time. In 1872, Mr. Wyatt was elected a member of the State Senate, from the First Senatorial District, composed of

the counties of Atchison, Holt, Andrew and Nodaway. In 1876, he was a delegate from the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri, to the National Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880, he was the Republican candidate for Presidential Elector from the Ninth District. Mr. Wyatt has been identified with the interests of the county for over twenty years. To its development and prosperity he has contributed largely, and now is at the head of one of the most solid and popular banking institutions in this part of the state. He has been eminently successful in life, but his success has been achieved by energy, perseverence and careful judgment in business enterprises. He is refined and sensitive in his feelings, and in his manner retiring and reserved and a man whom one meets only to wish for a more extended acquaintance. Mr. Wyatt was married on the 24th day of October, 1861, in Atchison County, Missouri, to Miss Caroline H. Trimble. She was the daughter of Henry T. Trimble, a native of Kentucky, and Nancy *nee* (Wyatt) Trimble, and was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, April 29, 1844. She accompanied her parents on their move to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have five children : Grant, born January 21, 1864 ; Mary, born February 16, 1867 ; Harry E. born May 1, 1869 ; Marcus W., born November 25, 1874 ; Dean T., born September 16, 1877.



CHAPTER X.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES — TOPOGRAPHY — BRIDGES—EARLY SETTLERS — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES—IRISH GROVE—SECRET ORDERS — MILTON — FAIRFAX — CHURCHES — SECRET ORDERS—SCHOOLS—INCORPORATION—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—TOWN OFFICERS—POPULATION OF FAIRFAX—NISHNEBOTNA—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—EARLY SETTLERS—COAL—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Clark Township, one of the original municipal divisions of Atchison County was reduced to its present limits by the organization of Dale Township, August 23, 1876. It is a county division of considerable extent, measuring, in its greatest length north and south, nine miles, and in its greatest width nine and a half miles, east and west. Its form, with the exception of a portion of its western boundary, which is broken by the sinuosities of the Nishnebotna River, is regular, and its corners right angles. It is bounded on the north by two miles of Clay Township and six miles of Tarkio Township; on the east, in its entire distance of nine miles, by Dale Township; on the south by Holt County and in a short distance, (about two miles,) on the southwest by the Missouri River, which separates it from the State of Nebraska; on the west by Benton Township, from which it is separated by the Nishnebotna River, and in a distance of four miles by a direct line separating it from Clay Township.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The greater proportion of Clark Township is prairie. It, however, contains in comparison with other townships of the county a considerable amount of good timber. The bluff line extends through the western part of the township in a southeasterly direction from the northern line of section 26, town 64, range 41, to the southwest corner of section 17, township 63, range 40, a distance of nearly six miles. To the eastward of this range, and generally from its base, extends a body of timber varying in width from two to two and a half miles. This grove, which includes a fine growth of oak, elm, walnut, basswood and other timber, growths proper to this latitude, embraces an area of nearly seven thousand acres. To the eastward of this bluff range the land surface is hilly and broken, as is to a greater or less extent universally the case in similar localities of this section of the state. Rupe's Grove, in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, of township 64, range 40, contains

about 800 acres of more or less valuable timber. Sections 17, 18, 20, 21 and 23, township 64, range 40, also abounds in timber, aggregating probably between twelve and fifteen hundred acres in one continuous body. Timber also abounds in section 1, in the northeast corner of the township, and small groves are found in sections 25 and 26, township 64, range 40, as also detached spots of timber in sections 2 and 11, in township 63, range 40. The banks of the Tarkio in the neighborhood of Milton, in the southern part of the township, are also clothed with a fair growth of timber.

Clark Township has its level as well as its rough and broken districts of country. All that portion of its territory extending from the base of the bluff to the banks of the Missouri and Nishnebotna rivers is a dead level country, an immensely productive soil, embracing a portion of the great corn section of Missouri. A stream of some five or six miles in length, or probably double that distance, estimating it by its meanderings, flows in a southwesterly direction into and through the timbered region above described, as extending from the bluff range eastward, and passing through the bluff, debouches into a long and narrow lake or slough, which extends to the westward of and at the foot of this bluff, in a distance of considerably over two miles, heading in the southeast corner of section 2, whence it leads to the northeast corner of section 14, and extending diagonally through sections 12 and 13, of township 63, range 41, and section 18, of township 63, range 40, enters Holt County about a mile above the town of Corning.

The Big Tarkio enters Clark Township from the north in the center of the north line of section 3, township 64, range 40, and flows, with tortuous sinuosities in a generally southerly course through sections 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34 of said township and range, and through sections 3, 4, 9, 10, and 16, of township 63, range 40, into Holt County. This constitutes the principal stream of the township. The Missouri and Nishnebotna are merely boundaries, and the other streams within the limits of the township, though numerous, are insignificant brooks and branches.

BRIDGES.

There are in Clark Township six and one-half bridges, including Groh bridge No. 1, in section 4, township 63, range 41, which connects said township across the Nishnebotna with Benton Township. The location of several bridges of this township, together with their style of mechanism, extent, etc., appears fully in the general chapter entitled "Bridges."

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Clark Township were Dr. William Mann, William McDaniel, William Combs, Rufus Young, Richard Rupe,

Major Pemberton, James Green, Jeremiah Farmer, John Smeltzer, John Seymour and others, some of whom located in the township as early as 1841, and all before 1848. At that time land on the east side of the Tarkio could be bought for fifteen cents per acre. Many of the early settlers will be mentioned in giving a history of the towns in the township.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught by Henry Ward, in 1844, in a log house, located about one mile north of the town of Milton. Among his pupils were the wife of Dr. Charles V. Snow, Lina Mann, Licitta Mann, William Mann, John Smeltzer's children—Sarah, Malinda and Nancy—Edward Horen's children, Richard Saunders, now of Maryville, Missouri, and John and Leander Seymour.

CHURCHES.

There are seven churches in the township: The M. E. Church, at Milton; the Christian Church, on sections 29, 64 and 40; Old School Presbyterian Church, at English Grove; M. E Church, at Rupe's Grove; Old School Presbyterian Church, at Fairfax; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Turner's Grove. The Old School Presbyterian Church, at Fairfax, has just been completed and an organization perfected, of the following members: S. P. Jewell and wife, W. N. Curry and wife and H. L. Allen. Jewell and Curry are the elders and H. L. Allen is the only deacon. No minister as yet. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, one mile southeast of Fairfax, has been in existence several years, and among its early members were: James A. Campbell and wife, D. R. McDaniel and wife, Elias Williams and wife, W. R. Walkup and wife. The present elders are Campbell and McDaniel. Henry J. Norman, present minister.

IRISH GROVE.

Milton, originally Irish Grove, a name by which it is still generally known, is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 63, range 40, in Clark Township. For many years Irish Grove was a regular station on the great stage and daily mail route, between Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs. The locality was originally settled by an enterprising class of citizens from Ireland, among whom were Martin Murphy, Sr., and his son Martin. Among these were also Thomas Cochrane, Thomas E. Sayre and others. They nearly all emigrated to California in 1844, starting from Council Bluffs, Iowa. The biography of Martin Murphy, Jr., is given in our chapter on early settlers. A post office kept by Harvey Williams, at his residence on a farm adjoining the present town site of Milton, was established as early as 1850,

under the name of Irish Grove. Williams afterwards kept a store in this house. Before Williams began to sell goods in the house in which he kept the post office, however, William E. Graves, since dead, opened at Irish Grove a store in which he sold goods for a period of two or three years. He was thus the first merchant to do business in the place. John Seymour, who settled here in 1842, made the first wagon that was made in the county, all hand work. About this period, Dr. William Mann put up a water power saw and grist mill, about a fourth of a mile from the present site of Van Gundy's Mill, on the waters of Big Tarkio. This mill, several years after, passed into the hands of James A. Curry, who, after operating it for some time, sold the mill to John Van Gundy. At the expiration of two years, Van Gundy & Co. tore down the old structure of this mill, and erected near its site, at a cost of $15,000, the present water power flouring mill which operates three run of burrs. This was about the year 1863 or 1864, and in 1866, he added a saw mill.

IRISH GROVE LODGE NO. 483, A. F. AND A. M.

was set to work, U. D., in August, 1874, with the following officers: Jesse Noel, W. M.; Samuel Van Gundy, S. W.; John Van Gundy, J. W.; John Seymour, Treasurer, and James H. Laird, Secretary.

The charter of the lodge is dated October 16, 1874. The first election under this charter occurred November 9, 1874, with the following result: Samuel Van Gundy, W. M.; J. J. Denny S. W.; Robert Galloway, J. W.; John Van Gundy, Treasurer, and J. B. Denny, Secretary.

The second annual election occurred December 27, 1875, with the following result: Samuel Van Gundy, W. M.; J. J. Denny, S. W.; Thomas Combs, J. W.; John Van Gundy, Treasurer, and J. B. Denny, Secretary.

The third election which was held December 27, 1876, and resulted as follows: J. J. Denny, W. M.; James A. Hunter, S. W.; Philip Patton, J. W.; G. W. Beck, Treasurer, and J. B. Denny, Secretary.

The fourth annual election was held December 27, 1877, with the following result: J. J. Denny, W. M.; M. Koons, S. W.; J. B. Denney, J. W.; J. W. Beck, Treasurer, S. P. Jewett, Secretary.

The fifth annual election occurred December 27, 1878, with the following result: Dr. James A. Hunter, W. M.; M. Koons, S. W.; Samuel Van Gundy, J. W.; James Scarlett, Treasurer, and S. P. Jewell, Secretary.

December 27, 1879, occurred the sixth annual election, which resulted as follows: J. J. Denny, W. M.; Samuel Van Gundy, S. W.; Alexander Van Gundy, J. W.; James Scarlett, Treasurer, and S. P. Jewell, Secretary.

The seventh annual election, which was held December 27, 1880, was as follows: M. Koons, W. M.; R. P. Hickman, S. W.; D. L. Williams, J. W.; James Scarlett, Treasurer, and J. J. Denny, Secretary.

The eighth annual election held December 27, 1881, resulted as follows: Samuel Van Gundy, W. M.; James A. Hunter, S. W.; John Seymour, J. W.; James Scarlett, Treasurer, and J. J. Denny, Secretary.

The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of forty-six. The hall of this lodge occupies the second floor of a frame building, erected in the town of Milton by John and Samuel Van Gundy, and completed in the spring of 1874, at a cost of $3,300. The hall above, which is the property of the lodge, cost them one-third of this amount. It is 24x50 feet in extent, and has a twelve foot ceiling.

One the 19th day of November, 1867, the town of

MILTON

was laid out by John Van Gundy, Sr., and wife. On the 20th of November, 1870, there was filed in the circuit clerk's office of Atchison County a plat of Van Gundy & Co.'s addition to the town of Milton, in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 63, range 40.

On the establishment of the town in 1867, Irish Grove post office was moved from its location about a fourth of a mile distant, and its name changed to Milton—that of the new town in which it was located. The first postmaster appointed on this removal was C. C. Dragoo, a native of Ohio, and an early settler of the township. He held the office till 1868, when he was succeeded by A. Hill, a native of Virginia, who moved in an early day from Saline County, Missouri, to what is now Atchison County. Mr. Hill held the position till the year 1873, when he was succeeded by the present (1882) postmaster, Samuel Van Gundy, a native of Ohio and also a pioneer of this section of country.

A man by the name of Seymour made here in an early day the first wagon built in the county. It was ironed by William Sickler, of Rock Port.

In 1866 Danforth & Dragoo opened the first stock of goods on the present site of Milton. On the laying out of the town in 1867 this firm became Dragoo & Moore. In the following year A. Hill, the first postmaster appointed for Milton, opened a general store in the place. Hoblitzell & Judd began business in general trade in 1869.

Faris & Foster, in 1874, opened the first drug store in the place.

In 1877 Zook & Jewell began to sell goods in the large store room under the Masonic Hall, which was erected in 1874. This building cost $3,000. This store room had previously been occupied by Denny Bros. & Co., who opened their large stock there in 1874 on the first completion of the building.

The first blacksmith to work in Milton was Newt Lytle, who set up his shop in the place in 1868. He afterwards moved away. Luke Lytle, a brother of his, is the present (1882) blacksmith.

Nearly all the business of Milton has been moved to the new town of Fairfax. The only store now left in the place is carried on by Williams & Neal.

The first physician established in Milton was Dr. J. L. Johnstun, now a leading physician of Holt County, and located in the town of Craig.

The school building of the town was erected in 1869, at a cost of $1,200. It is a neat but plain frame building well adapted to the demands of the district. The first who taught in this building was Professor Amos Purdum, who began his labors in the same year in which the building was completed.

The only church in Milton is the Methodist Episcopal. The building, which is also a frame, was erected in 1870, at a cost of $1,500. The original organizers of the congregation were John Van Gundy, Sr., Leah Van Gundy, James Waits, Martha Little, M. A. Van Gundy, S. Van Gundy, M. H. Van Gundy and some others. The first minister of this church was the Rev. Mr. Thornton.

FAIRFAX.

The town of Fairfax was laid out in April, 1881, by Charles E. Perkins, on a part of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 64, range 40.

It is one of the three towns which have had such a wonderful growth since the completion of the Tarkio Valley Railroad through the county. Like Westboro and Tarkio, it is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Tarkio, and on the east side of the railroad, while they are located on the west side. Of its location, the Fairfax *Independent* of February, 1882, says:

"Only nine short months have come and gone, since upon the ground where the village of Fairfax is located, a field of corn was standing. Less than one year has passed away since the first board was brought to Fairfax; since the first nail was driven. Now we are a little city, full of life and animation. Fairfax is located on the Tarkio Valley Railroad, just midway between Corning and Tarkio, and about thirteen miles from Rock Port, the county seat. The town is situated upon the east bank of the Tarkio River, a beautiful little stream flowing into the "Mighty Missouri," and on to the sea. Upon its banks we have often stood and in our imagination listened to the whirr of the flouring mill we hope to see erected there soon. The land upon which the town is built is a gradual ascent back from the river. The business part of the town is at the base of the slope and the residences are further back on the summit of the hill. From this point the view is grand. We wish we were a landscape painter and could paint it for you. To the north lies one wide expanse of prairie divided only by the Tarkio River and its fertile valley, dotted here and there with good substantial farm houses. Looking toward the south we watch the graceful winding of the river and the Tarkio Valley

Railroad, and, on in the distance, we can just descry the Missouri bluffs in Nebraska. To the east we have the rich upland of our country, well advanced in improvement and prosperity, showing the neat and tidy homes of the farmers. To the west we have Irish Grove, English Grove and one or two others. From these groves we get our wood, and here, too, you will find our oldest settlers. The scene the eye takes in from this point is picturesque indeed. Our farmers are men who are enterprising and energetic, most all owning their farms and being out of debt. Our business men, we think, will compare favorably with those of any town in Northwest Missouri. They are men who realize that upon them depends the advancement and prosperity of our town. They are men who have come intending to make this their future home and will not hesitate to sacrifice both time and money to see Fairfax advance."

PIONEERS OF THE TOWN.

The first building erected in the place was put up by F. M. Lowe & Co., who were also the first parties to receive an invoice of goods.

The first bill of lumber was taken to the town June 15, 1881, and and the first bill of goods received on June 23d of that month.

Cowen & Hitt, W. R. Walkup & Brothers, and Benjamin Otti were all early settlers.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church edifice in the town is not yet completed. Other denominations, Christian, M. E. Church, South, and the M. E. Church have organizations and contemplate building soon.

INCORPORATION OF FAIRFAX.

On the 9th day of November, 1881, the town of Fairfax was incorporated as follows:

"Now at this day comes A. C. Hitt, L. D. Cowen, Benjamin Otti, T. C. Smith, A. J. Hayes, J. T. Butler, C. C. Blevins, James Prater, James A. Hunter, Frank M. Lowe, Muinch & Walkup, H. L. Allen, J. F. Ensley, R. Gullany, Samuel Jewell, Charles D. Zook, W. L. Zook, Sam Nobs, M. V. Neighbors, M. Coons, L. H. Walkup, W. T. Judson, J. L. Jones, James Sedwick, R. Thompson, Nathan Baker, Zard Blevins, C. C. Ely, F. S. Hanger, John Princehouse, Marion Thornton, T. A. Lininger, J. J. Denny and George H. Cooper, inhabitants of the town of Fairfax, County of Atchison and State of Missouri, and present their petition to the court, praying that they may be incorporated and a police established for their local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town, and the court being satisfied that two thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, and that the prayer of said petition is reasonable, it is therefore ordered by this court that said town be, and the same is hereby incorporated, and

that said incorporation shall embrace the following boundaries, to wit: Situated upon the west half of the southeast fourth of section 22, township 64, range 40, as shown by recorded plat of said village, and the court appoints the following named persons to constitute the first board of trustees of said town, to act until the annual election for members of said board, to wit: Lewis Muinch, Jordan J. Denny, James A. Hunter, Frank M. Lowe and Samuel P. Jewell.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Allen, H. L. & Co., general merchandise.
Baker, N. V., contractor and builder.
Beckett, William M., Railroad and U. S. Express Agent.
Bright, Thomas, city transfer.
Cowen & McCall, hardware.
Combs, George, painter.
Cooper, J. M., contractor and builder.
Denny, J. J., drugs and medicines.
Deuser Bros. & Co., hardware.
Green, William, boarding house.
Graham, Edward, blacksmith and wagonmaker.
Hunter & Butler, physicians and surgeons.
Hoblitzell Bros., lumber.
Jewell, S. P., postmaster.
Judson, W. T., painter.
Koons, Marion, boarding house.
Lininger Bros., groceries.
Lowe, F. M., attorney at law and insurance agent.
Lawrence, W., contractor and builder.
Miller, Thomas, boots and shoes.
Neal, Arch., boarding house.
Neal & Brown, meat market.
Porter & Record, livery.
Punshon & Venon, furniture.
Sedwick, Walter & Co., general merchandise.
Sedwick, Walter & Co., stock and grain dealers.
Turner, James, hotel.
Thornton, M. N., physician and surgeon.
Thornton, J. T., drugs and medicines.
Walkup & Stouffer, general merchandise.
Walker & Perkins, saloon.
Wanger, F. S., harness shop.
Zook, Jewell & Emmert, general merchandise.

TOWN OFFICIALS.

S. P. Jewell, chairman of the board ; James A. Hunter, L. H. Muinch, J. J. Denny, F. M. Lowe, trustees; Marion Koons, clerk ; George Lockey, marshal ; B. W. Sedwick, treasurer.

The population of the town is about 230.

NISHNEBOTNA.

The original proprietor of the town site of Nishnebotna, was Frederick Volker, who in 1877 located the town on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 63, range 41. It is on the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, nine miles south of Phelps City. It is about midway between the bluffs on the east, and the Missouri River on the west, and was entirely submerged by water during the overflow of 1881. H. Y. Lemon, emigrated from Canada in 1868, and is the pioneer merchant of the town, and was also the first postmaster.

O. A. Boapts was the second man to do business in the place. He came from Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1855, and settled near the present town site in the Missouri bottom, where he followed farming, until he engaged in the mercantile business at Nishnebotna. A. J. Ritter located there in 1878, establishing himself in general merchandise. He came west at an early day from Vandalia, Indiana, about the year 1862, and settled at St. Deroin, Nebraska, where he continued to reside until he moved to Nishnebotna.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Boapts, O. A., general merchandise and postmaster.

Lemon, Henry Y., general merchandise.

Ritter, A. J., general merchandise.

The town contains a population of about twenty-five persons. It has a brick school house, (Benjamin Stoffar, teacher,) a depot building, and one or two vacant business houses.

Among the early settlers of this part of the township, is Daniel Groh, from Buchanan County, Missouri, George Snitker, from St. Louis, S. A. Roundtree, from Kentucky, John D. Campbell, from Virginia, Thomas Christian, from East Tennessee, and August Bertram, from Germany.

COAL.

In the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 64, range 40, about one mile and a half north of the town of Fairfax, in Clark Township, is what is believed to be a deposit of coal. This prop-

erty is owned by a company organized in the fall of 1881. The members of the company are John J. C. Hays, L. K. Hutton, Bird Rice, Alfred Rice and S. L. Boyd.

They are all, with the exception of the latter, from Imogene, Iowa. Induced by the appearance of an out-cropping vein about eight inches in diameter, they have sunk a shaft to the depth of fifty feet, but so far have failed to meet with any encouraging success.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HENRY R. ANDERSON,

section 23, was born in Mercer County, New Jersey, August 21, 1817. Joshua Anderson, his father, and his mother, formerly Mary Clark, were also natives of that state. Henry R. was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools and at Trenton Academy. He afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, at Princeton, New Jersey. In 1837 he came west, locating at Alton, Illinois, where he was engaged at the carpenter business for three years, and in the fall of 1841 he moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, working at his trade there for some six years. He was there married, on the 12th of April, 1843, to Miss Eliza Jane McCord, daughter of William McCord. She was born in Kentucky, December 10, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. A. have three children: Mary I. (wife of A. Bigley), born August 27, 1847; Martha Virginia, born September 10, 1859; Lewis Wallace, born July 5, 1862. In 1848 the subject of this sketch moved from Mount Pleasant to Keokuk, Iowa, and resided there, working at his trade, for about five years. In the spring of 1853 he left his family in Iowa and went overland to California, where he was interested in mining and carpentering for three years, after which he returned to Iowa, in the fall of 1856. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Cass County, Nebraska, and was there engaged in farming and working at his chosen calling until the fall of 1871, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, settling in Clark Township. He has lived on his present place seven years and now has a farm of forty acres, all in cultivation, with a young bearing orchard of 200 apple trees, besides peach, cherry, plum and pear trees. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. BECK,

section 5, one of the leading farmers of Clark Township, was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, January 5, 1815. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Wells) Beck, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Delaware. In 1815 the family moved to Indiana, settling in Wayne County. John W. Beck spent his youth on a farm, and attended the common district schools. He was married in Union County, Indiana, in December, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Rush, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Rush. She was born in Union County, Indiana, March 17, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. B. have raised ten children, nine of whom are living—Sarah E., (wife of Drury Roberts), born December 24, 1847; Mary W., born May 12, 1849; Lysander, born July 15, 1851; Harriet M., born January 24, 1853, died March 2, 1877; Elizabeth A., born September 6, 1854; Nicander M., born December 15, 1856; Hamlin P., born July 29, 1859; John L., born October 26, 1860; Emma J., born May 9, 1863; Martha H., born August 8, 1866. The subject of this sketch resided in Wayne County, Indiana, until 1864, when he moved to Missouri, locating in Clark Township, Atchison County, on his present farm, where he has since lived. He owns 320 acres of land, all fenced, good improvements and an orchard of apple, peach, cherry, plum and pear trees being upon the place. Mr. Beck is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM A. BOWER

is a native of Howard County, Indiana, and was born May 22, 1848. His father, H. A. Bower, was born March 4, 1821, in Clarke, County, Indiana, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine B. Allhands, the date of her birth being August 29, 1822. In 1849 the family moved to Mason County, Illinois, where they resided until 1865, then going to Des Moines County, Iowa. They remained in Iowa five years, and then, in 1870, removed to Wayne County, where they made their home until they came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1872, settling in Clark Township. The youth of William A. B. was spent in the common schools, and he afterwards attended the Havanna High School. After leaving school he engaged in farming. He was married in Wayne County, Iowa, September 8, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Lewis, who was born in Mason County, Illinois, August 7, 1851. They have a family of four children: Norvil O, born November 11, 1871; Cora O., born September 1, 1873; Lloyd F., born November 3, 1875, and Floyd M., born February 29, 1877. Mr. B. has 120 acres of land, all improved, with a young orchard. He resides on section 35, township 64, range 40.

CHRISTOPHER C. BLEVINS.

Among the young men of worth and ability in Fairfax is C. C. Blevins, who was born in the vicinity of Fairfax, August 19, 1859.

Daniel M. Blevins, his father, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret C. Sandy, was a native of Indiana. Daniel Blevin, Sr., the grandfather of Christopher, was one of the pioneers of this county, and settled in Clark Township in 1840 on the same farm where C. C. was afterwards born. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer and received some advantages for acquiring a common school education. When sixteen years old he entered the High School at Rock Port, where he attended for two years. In September, 1877, he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for eight months. He then went into the employ of J. J. Denny, at Milton, in the summer of 1878 as clerk and bookkeeper. In September, 1881, he accompanied his employer to Fairfax. Mr. Blevins is an excellent penman and bookkeeper besides being a practical druggist and pharmacist.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL,

section 26, was born in Virginia, on the 10th of October, 1828, and was the son of John D. and Hardenia (Blunt) Campbell, who were both Virginians by birth. In 1833 the family removed to Missouri and settled in Cooper County, where they lived for three years, going thence to Morgan County, in the spring of 1837. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, but had limited opportunities for acquiring an education. In the fall of 1849 he moved from Morgan to Atchison County and settled in Clark Township and for thirteen years has lived on his present place. Mr. C. is one of the leading farmers and stock feeders of this portion of the county and now owns 520 acres of land, all fenced, with good improvements and a young bearing orchard of 300 trees. He has some good graded stock and makes a specialty of handling and feeding cattle. He was married in this county, in February, 1859, to Miss Ann DeWitt, daughter of William DeWitt. They had by this union one daughter, Mary H., who was born February 1, 1860. Mrs. Campbell died in November, 1877. Mr. C. was again married May 14, 1878, to Mrs. Nancy Jane Marshall, who was born in Bates County, Missouri, September 1, 1842. They have one child, James A., born October 3, 1879. Mrs. Campbell has two children by a former marriage, Beulah, born September 13, 1869, and L. E. Marshall, born May 14, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1852 Mr. C. took a trip to California, where he remained two years. With this exception he has been in the county for thirty-two years.

ANTHONY C. CHRISTIAN

was born in East Tennessee, May 2, 1822. Charles E. Christian, his father, and mother, formerly Miss Mary Ann Doughty, were born in

Cocke County, Tennessee. In 1852, the family moved to Missouri, and located in Clark Township, Atchison County, being among the first settlers of the county. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, obtaining a limited education at the subscription schools. He was married in Tennessee in January, 1843, to Miss Sarah B. Walsh. Mr. Christian has four children by this marriage: Adaline E., (wife of David Murphy) born December 27, 1843; John W., born December 15, 1845; Elizabeth M., (wife of Wm. Edington) born September 13, 1848; Mary E., born April 20, 1852, and died April 5, 1875. Mrs. Christian died in Tennessee, August 15, 1862. Mr. Christian was again married in Tennessee, April 24, 1864, to Miss Martha J. Murphy, who was born in Carter County, Tennessee, August 15, 1841. In the spring of 1866, he settled in Clark Township. He moved upon his present farm in the spring of 1871, and now has 133 acres of land, with 90 acres improved, having a good house and small young bearing orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Christian have two children: Sarah A., born February 19, 1865; Gustus H., born April 21, 1872. He resides in section 27, township 64, range 40, and is one of the most enterprising farmers of the community.

ROBERT E. CHRISTIAN,

a leading man of this township, and one of the pioneers of the county, was born in Cocke County, East Tennessee, October 25, 1829, and was the son of Thomas E. and Mary Ann (Doughty) Christian, who were also natives of Tennessee. In 1852 the family moved to Missouri, locating in Atchison County, being among the early settlers of this county. Robert received a common school education, and grew to manhood on a farm. He was married in East Tennessee, January 9, 1861, to Miss Mary Jane Holdeway, daughter of William Holdeway. She was born in Cocke County, Tennessee. Mr. Christian settled on his present farm in 1868, and has since been engaged in farming, though he is also interested in the stock and grain business. He has eighty acres of land, all improved, upon which is a good dwelling and a young orchard, his place being located on section 3, township 63, range 41. His residence is at Nishnebotna Station. Mr. and Mrs. Christian have seven children—William T., born October 8, 1861; Sarah E., born in 1867; Olive Maud, born February 6, 1869; Wayne S., born September 21, 1871; Elmer E., born February 5, 1872; Flora N., born March 20, 1876; Lulie E., born February 5, 1882. Mrs. Christian is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

ISAAC N. CURRY,

section 18, was one of the early settlers, and has long been numbered among the prominent men of this township. He was born in Monroe

County, West Virginia, August 21, 1827, his parents, James and Elizabeth N. Curry, both being natives of the same locality. Isaac was reared in Greenbrier County, his youth being spent on a farm and in attending the subscription schools. He subsequently entered the High School at Blue Sulphur Springs. On the 1st of September, 1853, occurred the marriage of Mr. Curry to Miss Mary K. Youel, a daughter of James G. W. Youel. She was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, April 30, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. C. have a family of five children: J. A. Youel, born January 16, 1857; Walter W., born August 3, 1858; Ida H. (wife of S. P. Jewell, of Fairfax), born August 23, 1860; Lillie N., born May 19, 1862, and I. Houston, born August 20, 1863. Mr. Curry has one adopted son, A. Wallace Crawford, who was born January 16, 1858. In 1856 the subject of this brief narrative removed from Virginia to Missouri and located in Atchison County. He was one of the pioneers in this portion of the country, and now has in his possession 200 acres of land, all fenced and improved, and with a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are members of the Presbyterian Church, South.

WILLIAM N. CURRY,

was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, August 16, 1838. James Curry, his father, and his mother, formerly Ruth Anderson, were both born in Virginia; the former died in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, May 8, 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age. William was brought up a farmer and was educated in the common subscription schools. In 1861, he entered into the Confederate army, enlisting in the Third Virginia Infantry. After serving in the regiment one year, he became a member of the Sixtieth Virginia Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in numerous important engagements, among which were Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Piedmont, and others. After the war he returned to Greenbrier County, and until 1868, was engaged in farming and carpentering, at the expiration of which period he came to Missouri, locating in Tarkio Township, Atchison County, in 1870, and on his present farm in section 23, in the spring of 1872. Mr. C. owns 160 acres of land in his home place, all improved, and upon it is a fair residence and young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides other varieties of fruit. He was married in Greenbrier County, Virginia, February 2, 1870, to Miss Julia M. Bright, daughter of Jesse and Margaret Bright. She was born in that county, February 20, 1848. They have five children: Arthur Lee, born November 30, 1870; Maggie Ruth, born September 30, 1873; Jennie May, born January 12, 1875; James Bright, born November 8, 1879, and Thomas Henry, born April 8, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. Curry has upon his place

some fine thoroughbred short horn cattle, and is greatly interested in handling and feeding stock.

J. J. DENNY

was born February 13, 1846, in Washington County, Indiana. His father, Christopher H. Denny, and also his mother, formerly Phœbe Wright, were natives of the same county. His grandfather, John Wright, was one of the pioneer preachers of Washington County, Indiana. His uncle, Jacob Wright, was one of the pioneer preachers of this county and one of the ablest debaters of his day. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received a common school education. At the age of eighteen years he went into military service, enlisting in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry in February, 1864, in which he served until the close of the war. While in the service he participated in numerous engagements among which were the important battles of Chattanooga, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and several others. After the war he returned to Indiana and remained there some two years, attending school at May's Seminary, located at Salem, Indiana. March, 1867, he came to Missouri and settled in Holt County, near Oregon, where he lived until the fall of 1870, engaged most of the time in teaching. In the spring Mr. Denny entered the store of B. B. Frazer & Co., at Mound City, as clerk, and in the fall of the same year he was employed in the same business with Dr. Taylor, who, at time was carrying on a mercantile trade at Graham, in Nodaway County. In March he formed a partnership with J. L. Gomel & Co., and was engaged in the general merchandise business at Graham until April, 1872. Shortly after leaving Graham he bought an interest in the firm of Denny Bros., at Corning, and was in business at this place two years. In May, 1874, he moved his stock of goods to Milton and has since been a resident of Atchison County. Mr. Denny bought the first business lot offered for sale in Fairfax, erected a store building and has since been engaged in the drug business. He was married in Mound City, Missouri, March 23, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Hoover, daughter of Peter Hoover. Mrs. Denny was born in Indiana April 29, 1851. They have five children : Iola Ethel, born February 7, 1872 ; Eula May, born June 30, 1874 ; Essie Beatrice, born September 4, 1876 ; Harry Hoover, born December 18, 1878, and Otto Clifton, born July 29, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Denny are members of the Christian Church. Mr. D. belongs to both the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders. He is a Republican in politics and was nominated and elected by his party as one of the county judges in the fall of 1878, serving for one term.

CHRISTOPHER C. DRAGOO,

section 2, was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 28, 1840. Milton Dragoo, his father, was born in the same county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Parker, was a native of Adams County, Ohio. C. C. Dragoo was raised on a farm and was educated in the common schools. He enlisted in the army December 3, 1861, in Company F., Seventieth Ohio infantry, and was in the service nine months, being honorably discharged September 5, 1862. After being discharged, he returned to Brown County, where he remained till July, 1863, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, settling in Clay Township. He bought a place with his brother, and engaged in farming, and in March, 1877, came on to his present farm in Clark Township. Mr. D. has 240 acres of land, all fenced, with 160 acres improved. He has a young orchard of 130 apple, 100 peach and some cherry, pear and plum trees, besides small fruits. Mr. Dragoo was married February 23, 1865, to Miss Needels, daughter of E. S. and Sarah Needels. She was born in Atchison County, Missouri, September 7, 1846. They have five children living—Edward S., born January 12, 1866; Una Belle, born November 21, 1867; John F., born December 15, 1869; Daniel C., born October 30, 1870; Etna M., born September 17, 1873. Two are deceased. Mr. Dragoo makes a business of dealing in and feeding stock.

JAMES M. DUNLAP,

one of Clark Township's pioneers, and a man highly respected, was born February 7, 1833, in Virginia, his parents, John and Isabella A. (North) Dunlap, both being Virginians by birth. James grew to manhood on a farm in Greenbrier County, receiving his primary education in the common schools, and afterwards attending the Lewisburg Academy. He first moved to Missouri in 1854, and settled on his present farm, where he lived for five years, after which, in 1859, he returned to Virginia. In that state he resided until the winter of 1874, when he returned to his farm in Clark Township, in this county. His place consists of 140 acres of land, all fenced, and upon it is a good orchard of all varieties of fruit. Mr. Dunlap's marriage to Miss Malinda E. Payne occurred April 14, 1854, in Bath County, Virginia. She is the daughter of Lewis Payne, of that locality, and was there born on the 19th of November, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have four children: Mary L. R. (wife of B. W. Sedwick, of Fairfax) born October 3, 1856; Mildred I., born October 22, 1860; John N., born October 11, 1867, and Lewis P., born December 19, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and the former belongs to the Masonic order. He resides on section 29, township 64, range 40.

EDWARD FELLOWS,

section 11, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, November 10, 1846. Isaac Fellows, his father, was born in New Hampshire, and his mother, Margaret (Elmore) Fellows, was a native of Canada. In 1849 the family moved to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and subsequently came to Missouri, settling in Andrew County in the spring of 1865. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and was educated in the public schools, supplemented by one term attendance at the Savannah graded school. Mr. Fellows was married in Andrew County, Missouri, March 23, 1871, to Miss Louisa Miller, daughter of Allen D. and Mary Miller. She was born in Andrew County, Missouri, April 10, 1849. They have five children: Alma M., born August 10, 1872; Allen D., born April 9, 1874; Edward, born November 10, 1876; Maggie M., born October 22, 1880, and Pearl, born March 14, 1881. In 1873 Mr. F. moved from Andrew to Nodaway County, where he was engaged in handling stock and farming for four years. In 1877 he came to Atchison County and settled in Clark Township. He now has a fine farm of 240 acres of land, all fenced and improved, with a fair house and a good young orchard. Mr. Fellows makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN H. FELLOWS,

a native of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, was born May 10, 1852, and is the son of Isaac and Margaret (Elmore) Fellows. The former was born in New Hampshire, and the latter was a Canadian by birth. In 1865, the family removed from Wisconsin to Missouri, and settled in Andrew County. The youthful days of John H. were passed on a farm, he fortunately obtaining a common school education. During the year 1872, he worked at the tinner's trade in Savannah. May 8, 1878, he was united in marriage in Andrew County Missouri, with Miss Lida Condon, daughter of Harrison and Elizabeth Condon. She was born on the 8th of May, 1858, in Savannah. Mr. and Mrs. Fellows have one child, Freddie, born December 24, 1880. In the spring of 1874, Mr. F. moved from Andrew to Nodaway County, and was there occupied in tilling the soil for four years. In the fall of 1878, he again chose another location, and came to Atchison County, settling in Clark Township. His farm contains 200 acres of land, all improved, situated in section 15. He is largely interested in feeding stock, in which he also deals, to a greater or less extent.

JOHN W. GRAVES,

a native of Atchison County, Missouri, was born June 27, 1847. William E. Graves, his father, as also his mother, formerly Edna Saunders, were

born in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised in this county on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He was married May 20, 1869, to Miss Rebecca Angel, daughter of Thomas and Ann Angel. She was born in Clay County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have four children: Carrie, born February 29, 1873; Ora, born July 26, 1876; Richard G., born November 27, 1874, and an infant daughter, born March 17, 1882. Mr. Graves came on his present farm in May, 1870. He has 250 acres of land in section 35, township 64, range 40, all fenced and mostly in cultivation, with a young bearing orchard of 200 apple trees, and other fruit. He at present handles and feeds large quantities of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

HIRAM HACKLER,

was born in Linn County, Missouri, July 3, 1847. David Hackler, his father, was born in Green County, and his mother, Matilda Golden, was a native of Grayson County, Virginia. In 1850, the family moved from Linn to Atchison County, and settled on the Missouri River bottom, near Phelps. The subject of this sketch was raised in Atchison County, on a farm, and received but a very limited education in the district school. He moved to his present farm, in Clark Township, in the spring of 1872, and this place he has improved himself. It contains eighty acres of land, with a fair house and a fine young orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees. Mr. Hackler was married October 16, 1870, to Miss Mary Beck, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Beck. She was born in Wayne County, Indiana, May 12, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Hackler have four children: David, born March 15, 1872; Elizabeth H., born June 2, 1876; John, born October 27, 1877; Ernest, born June 14, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Hackler are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. H. is Democratic in politics.

GEORGE P. HAWKINS,

section 2, was born in Saline County, Missouri, November 18, 1833, and was the son of Reuben Hawkins, who was a native of Virginia. In 1844 the family moved to Atchison County, and settled in Clark Township. George P. was raised on a farm and was educated in the common schools. He was married in Atchison County, April 24, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Farmer, daughter of Joshua Farmer. She was born in Iowa, February 22, 1843. Mr. Hawkins has one daughter, Mary P., born March 24, 1865. Mrs. Hawkins died May 12, 1865, and Mr. H. was again married April 12, 1869, to Mrs. Henrietta C. Hawkins, daughter of William Minter. This lady was born in Virginia, February 8, 1833. By this union they have two children, Charles P., born January 3, 1870, and Marinda A.,

born January 31, 1872. In 1859 Mr. Hawkins moved to Nebraska, and after living there some three years, he returned to Atchison County. He has been on his present place eight years, and now has eighty acres of land, improved, and an orchard of assorted fruit. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Masonic order. In his political preferences, he is a Democrat. Mrs. H. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL J. HENDRICK

was born in the state of Ohio, March 13, 1843. His father, Jabez Hendrick, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, and his mother, Amanda M. (Abbey) Hendrick, was born in the state of New York in 1818. In 1853 the family moved to Henry County, Illinois. D. J. Hendrick was raised on a farm, attending the common schools. In 1863 he enlisted in the army and served as a soldier until the close of the war. He first enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served five months, after which he was honorably discharged. He again enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and was afterwards transferred to Company A, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. He was in the engagement of Spanish Fort, which lasted thirteen days and nights, and, after being discharged, he returned to Henry County, where he remained till the fall of 1869 engaged in farming. At that time he came to Missouri and located in Clark Township. Mr. Hendrick has eighty acres of good land, all improved, with a fine young orchard. He resides on section 11, township 64, range 40. He was married in Knox County, Illinois, October 20, 1868, to Miss Mariah Cadwell, daughter of George and Sallie M. Cadwell. She was born in Knox County, Illinois, December 10, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick have four children : Lucy M., born October 31, 1869 ; Carrie M., born October 11, 1871 ; Everett D., born October 21, 1878, and Ira, born December 23, 1880. Mr. Hendrick is Republican in politics.

PETER A. HILL,

section 1, was born January 12, 1836, in Prince Edward County, Virginia. His parents, James and Martha (Weston) Hill, were born in the same state. In 1837 the family moved to Missouri and settled in Saline County, from whence, after living ten years, they came to Atchison County, in 1847, and located in Clark Township. Peter A. Hill was married March 3, 1867, to Miss Grace W. Jones, who was born in Holt County, Missouri, February 9, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had seven children, four of whom are now living : William A., born July 13, 1868 ; Herbert, born August 16, 1873 ; Izetta, born November 12, 1877 ; Lillie Myrta, born July 1, 1880. After his marriage Mr. Hill settled in Clay Town-

ship, where he resided some eleven years, moving to Clark Township, on his present place, in 1878. He has 240 acres of land, nearly all fenced, with 160 acres in his home place, and 80 acres in another tract, in Clay Township. He has on his farm a young and thrifty orchard. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and had very limited means for an education in youth. What he now owns has been obtained by his own industry. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,

a prominent practitioner of this county, was born in the vicinity of Rock Port, August 16, 1850. James Hunter, his father, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth McKay, were born in Scotland, and his grandparents early emigrated from Scotland and settled in Nova Scotia, when his parents were children. In 1847 they came to the United States and settled in Atchison County, near Rock Port, being among the very first settlers of the county. James A. spent his youth on his father's farm and attended for a time the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he went to Macon County and entered the McGee College, where he spent three years. In the fall of 1871 he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed one year. In the fall of 1872 he began the study of medicine, at Rock Port, with Dr. J. L. Tracy. In the winters of 1873 and 1874 he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and also in the winters of 1874 and 1875, graduating from this institution in February, 1875. The doctor soon commenced the practice of his profession at Milton, Atchison County, and there he remained and practiced six years, moving to Fairfax in the fall of 1881, and the winter following attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital College, and was also graduated from this institution. The subject of this sketch was married in Milton, February 29, 1876, to Miss Amanda Graves, daughter of J. P. and Ann Graves. She was born in Kentucky. Doctor and Mrs. Hunter have three children : Owen, Zetta and James Don. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES T. HURST,

was born on the 2d of May, 1841, and is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. His parents, William E. and Charlotte Hurst, *nee* Duvall, were also born in the same county. In 1843, the family left Pickaway for Fayette County, and there they made their home for thirteen years. In 1856, they moved to Clark County, Missouri, but after living there one year, came to Atchison County, and in 1857 or 1858, settled in Clark Township. The youthful days of James T. were passed on a

farm. He received but a limited education. September 13, 1864, he was married in this county to Miss Flavilla Kimball, who was born in Indiana, October 22, 1846. She died October 20, 1880, leaving a family of seven children: William H., Hattie Belle, Sarah Florence, John T., Charlotta, Ernest G., and Emma Villa. In 1865, Mr. Hurst moved upon his present farm, which consists of 160 acres in his home place, besides 80 acres in another tract. A good orchard, with a variety of small fruit, adorns the place. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the army, and was in the state service for six months. In the spring of 1862, he re-enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, receiving his discharge in 1863. He was once wounded, at Lime Creek, Missouri, in August, 1862. Mr. Hurst was one of the pioneers of this county, and is widely and favorably known.

SAMUEL P. JEWELL.

Among the prominent business men of Fairfax, is S. P. Jewell, of the firm of Zook, Jewell & Emmert. He was born in Union County, Ohio, March 8, 1840, and is the son of Johnson and Martha J. (Sketo) Jewell. The youth of the subject of this sketch was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools. When in his nineteenth year he came to Missouri and engaged in the stock business in Cooper County, from whence he removed to Clinton, Illinois, where he continued the stock business one year. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois infantry, and served for three years, being discharged at Springfield, Illinois, August 24, 1864. He participated in numerous engagements during his service, among which were the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and at Atlanta. After the war Mr. J. returned to Missouri and located in Cooper County, where he resumed stock dealing. In 1868 he left there and moved to Holt County, locating at Oregon, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for about four years. In 1872 he settled in Mound City, where he continued in business until 1877, when he came to Milton, Atchison County. After following the same branch of trade here for five years, he moved to his present location. Mr. Jewell was married in Oregon, Missouri, March 24, 1870, to Miss Louisa Von Lunden, daughter of Charles Von Lunden. She died April 29, 1874. Mr. J. was again married November 26, 1878, to Miss Ida S. Curry, daughter of Isaac N. Curry. She was born August 23, 1860. Mr. Jewell has three children—a son, Charles R., by his first marriage, and Wilson Curry Jewell and Grace G. They are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and Mr. J. belongs to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,

a native of Porter County, Indiana, was born January 9, 1836. Jesse Johnston, his father, was born in Virginia, but was reared in Ohio. His

mother's maiden name was Rebecca Pickett. In the winter of 1856 our subject came to Missouri, then being but twenty years of age, and stopped one winter in Holt County, coming to Atchison County in the spring of 1857. He was an early settler here and has since been a resident of the county. Mr. J. was married in Atchison County, Missouri, January 9, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Hurst, daughter of James Hurst. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 6, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have two children living: Lemon D., born November 10, 1859, and Walter C., born August 19, 1873. One child, Ellsworth, who was born November 14, 1867, died September 26, 1875. After his marriage Mr. J. settled in Clark Township, and, in February, 1873, moved upon his present farm. He owns seventy-three acres of land, with thirty-eight acres in his home place, which is well improved with a fair house, excellent barn and young orchard of 325 apple trees. He resides on section 2, township 63, range 41. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Masonic order.

HENRY LEMON,

the leading merchant of Nishnebotna Station, was born in Canada, May 1, 1829. Samuel Lemon, his father, and his mother, Elizabeth (Sovereign) Lemon, were also Canadians by birth. In 1842, they moved to Ohio, but only remained in that state for one year, after which they returned to Canada. Henry passed his younger days on a farm and in a blacksmith shop, his education being obtained in the common schools of Canada. His marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Jarvis occurred on the 27th of April, 1857, in his native country. Mrs. Lemon was born in Canada, March 18, 1835. They have a family of six children: Sarah Ann, (wife of William Simering, born February 14, 1858; William H., born May 5, 1859; Mary Levina, born January 20, 1861; Lewis L., born February 11, 1864; Eliza E., born September 24, 1869, and Harriet E., born February 9, 1875. In 1840, the subject of this sketch moved to the United States and soon came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he opened the pioneer store at Nishnebotna Station. In 1871, he, himself, built the store which he has since occupied.

AMOS B. LININGER,

was born on the 31st of March, 1847, and is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Joseph Lininger and wife, were also born in Pennsylvania. The subject of this narative grew to manhood on a farm in his native county, and attended for some time the common schools. In 1867, he came west, and for a period was located in Wisconsin and Iowa. For about eighteen months he was in Fillmore, Andrew County, Missouri, engaged in working at the blacksmith trade,

after which he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1872, he again came to Missouri, and for one summer followed his trade in Milton, going from there to Rock Port in November, 1872. He was occupied in his chosen calling until March, 1874, when he moved to his farm in Clark Township. In the spring following he moved to his present place, which consists of 160 acres of land, all fenced, with eighty acres improved, and an orchard of 200 apple, 100 peach, and other fruit trees. He resides on section 23, township 64, range 40. Mr. Lininger was married in Atchison County, Missouri, March 3, 1874, to Miss Lydia Seymour, daughter of Leander and Lizzie Seymour. She was born in this county July 8, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. L. have two children: Elmer, born April 1, 1876, and Jesse Lee, born August 27, 1877. Mr. Lininger makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock.

DOUGAL McCALL,

a prominent man of this portion of the country, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, April 8, 1835, and is the son of Dougal and Jane McCall, who were also natives of that state. In 1839 the family moved to Michigan, settling in Kalamazoo. The youth of Dougal McCall, Jr., was passed in attending the common schools and also at the Kalamazoo College, where he received a liberal education. At the age of nineteen years he became engaged in teaching, which profession, in connection with farming, he has since continued to follow. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, known as the First Board of Trade Regiment, and was in service for nearly three years. He participated, with his command, in numerous important engagements on or near the Mississippi River. At Natchez he met with a severe accident, though fortunately escaped with his life. He fell a distance of fifty-seven feet, breaking both arms and otherwise bruising him. After returning from the army he was in the employ of the Government, at Leavenworth, Kansas, for two years. While in that city Mr. McCall was married, February 10, 1867, to Miss Margaret Jane Mark, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri. After his mariage Mr. McCall settled in Cass County, Missouri, where he resided seven years, coming thence to Clark Township, Atchison County, in 1874. He has since been occupied in farming and teaching. In April, 1882, he purchased a hardware store at Fairfax, and is at present engaged in this business, meeting with good success. He is the Greenback orator of the county, and during the last campaign advocated the principles of his party, speaking at numerous places in the district. Mr. McCall is the present county school commissioner, having been appointed in 1881. He has a family of eight children, all boys: Mark R., Frank A., William M., Hugh W., Edward D., Fred H., Tiberias and Charles Bruce. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE OLDFIELD,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in England November 7, 1840, his father, John Oldfield, and his mother, formerly Anna Field, also being natives of that country. In the fall of 1847 the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Du Page County, Illinois, where George was raised on a farm, he receiving the benefits of a common school education. In the fall of 1871 he left Du Page County and came to Atchison County, Missouri, settling in Clark Township. He now owns 120 acres, all fenced, with a good dwelling and an orchard of seventy apple and fifty peach trees, besides other fruit. In connection with farming Mr. Oldfield is largely interested in raising and feeding stock. He was married October 27, 1866, in Du Page County, Illinois, to Miss Julia Kendall, daughter of Edward Kendall. She was born in New York State, March 29, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. O. have two children living: Minnie, born August 27, 1868, and Ula Belle, born June 8, 1881. One is deceased. Mrs. O. is a member of the Baptist Church. He is Republican in politics.

THOMAS H. OLIVER,

section 5, a leading citizen of the township, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, November 12, 1841. Thomas H. Oliver, his father, was a native of Halifax County, Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Irvin, was a Kentuckian by birth. Thomas grew to manhood on a farm, attending the subscription school in his youth. In November, 1865, he came to this region of territory, and for three years was engaged in the saw mill and lumber business, after which, in 1868, he came to Clark Township and settled on his present farm. He has eighty acres of land in his home place, which is well improved, there being upon it a good house and orchard. Mr. Oliver also owns forty acres in another tract. He makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock. He was married in this county November 12, 1868, to Miss Eliza K. Young, daughter of Rufus Young. Mrs. Oliver was born April 3, 1851, on the same place on which she was married, and where she now resides. They have two children: Otis Y., born September 16, 1869, and Leona, born December 2, 1872. Mrs. O. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. O. belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He is democratic in politics, and was nominated and elected by his party at the general election of 1876 as sheriff of Atchison County, and was re-elected in 1878, serving four years. After his election he moved into Rock Port, where he resided during his term of office, returning to his farm in 1881.

SAMUEL PRETTYMAN,

section 13, township 64, range 40, was born on the 8th of May, 1829, and is a native of England, in which country also his parents, George and Mary (Upton) Prettyman were born. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm at his birth place, and in 1857 he emigrated to Canada, where he was engaged in tilling the soil for fifteen months, after which he came to the United States. He first settled in New York State, in 1858, and there continued to reside until February, 1872, when he came to Missouri, locating in Holt County, where he lived some four years, after which Atchison County became his home. Mr. P. has been on his present farm for one year, and now owns 70 acres of land, all improved, upon it there being a good dwelling and fine orchard. On December 8, 1858, in Orleans County, New York, occurred the marriage of Mr. Prettyman to Miss Phebe Wiltse, daughter of Reuben and Nancy Wiltse. She was born in Canada, March 16, 1834. They have two children : George G., born April 29, 1860, and Susan, (wife of William Dwyer) born August 15, 1862. Mr. P. is a member of the Episcopal Church, and Mrs. P. worships with the Methodist denomination.

N. C. RUNDLE

was born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 3, 1843. John Rundle, his father, was also a native of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Lydia M. Rush. In 1848 the family removed from Jackson County, Ohio, to the State of Missouri, settling in Macon County. After residing in that locality for four years, Monroe County, Iowa, became their home, and there they lived until coming to Atchison County in 1857. At that time they settled near Rock Port, being among the early settlers of the township. The earlier days of young Rundle were spent in a woolen mill, and he also attended the common schools. December 11, 1865, he was married in Atchison County, to Miss Mary E. Bopst, daughter of O. A. Bopst. She was born in Ohio, October 21, 1845. After his marriage, Mr. Rundle worked at the woolen business for some nine years. In the spring of 1875, he became engaged in farming near Phelps, and in the spring of 1880, he moved to his present location. He has eighty acres of land, with sixty-five acres fenced, fairly improved, and with ninety fruit trees upon the place, which is in section 26, township 64, range 41. Mr. and Mrs. R. have five children—John C., born October 21, 1869; William A., born June 9, 1873; Walter G., born May 6, 1876; Harry F., born June 14, 1878, and Luola, born June 14, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Rundle are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

BRADFORD RUPE,

section 6, was born in Atchison County, Missouri, January 16, 1848, his parents being Richard and Mary J. Rupe, *nee* Renick. The former was a native of Howard County, Missouri, and the latter was a Kentuckian by birth. In 1842 they came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled in Clark Township, being among the pioneers of the county and among the very first settlers of this township. The subject of this sketch resides on the old homestead. He has 560 acres of land, all fenced, with fair improvements and is one of the most successful agriculturists of the township. He makes a specialty of dealing in and feeding stock. Mr. Rupe was married in Holt County, Missouri, February 26, 1872, to Miss Bircha Taylor, daughter of A. C. Taylor. She was born in Holt County, September 2, 1851. Their family consists of five children: Henry Y., born September 29, 1873; Elizabeth C., born January 29, 1875; William A., born June 24, 1877; Van, born October 4, 1879, and Orvil, born September 21, 1881.

JAMES SCARLETT

was born in Orange County, Indiana, on the 20th of October, 1827, and was the son of Samuel and Jemima Scarlett, *nee* Charles, the former of Orange County, North Carolina, and the latter from Indiana. James Scarlett was brought up on a farm, receiving his education in the common subscription schools. He was married in Orange County, Indiana, in the summer of 1849, to Miss F. C. Pace, daughter of Edward Pace. She was born in Tennessee. In the fall of 1853, Mr. S. moved from Orange County, Indiana, to Taylor County, Iowa, where he resided for ten years, after which he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled on his farm in Clark Township. He has 640 acres of land, well improved and under fence, and a bearing orchard of 500 apple trees, besides a variety of other fruits. His beautiful place is located in section 4, township 63, range 40. Mrs. S. died in Taylor County, Iowa, in 1860, leaving three children: Rachel E., Susana and Rebecca Isabelle. His second marriage occurred in this county March 28, 1861, to Miss Sarah Van Gundy, daughter of John VanGundy, Sr. She was born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. S. have four children: William W., John G., Samuel V., and James F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, while Mr. S. belongs to the Masonic order.

EZRA H. SCHOOLER,

was born in Grayson County, Virginia, December 18, 1845. W. D. Schooler, his father, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Polly D. Nuckols, was born in Grayson County, of the same state. The family

moved to Missouri in the fall of 1854, and settled in Atchison County, in the vicinity of Rock Port. Ezra Schooler, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth on a farm, and attending the common schools of the county. He moved to his present farm in Clark Township in the fall of 1871. His place consists of 400 acres of excellent land all fenced, with fair improvements, and is located in sections 22 and 24, township 64, range 40. There is on the place a fine young bearing orchard of 130 apple trees, also some peach, pear and cherry trees ; of small fruits there is a nice variety. Mr. Ezra Schooler was married in Atchison County, October 19, 1871, to Miss Caroline F. Walkup, daughter of Daniel H. and Nancy Walkup. Mrs. Schooler was born January 25, 1854, in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schooler have had six children, of whom only three are now living : Asa Lee Schooler, born September 21, 1872 ; Rosamond Grace Schooler, born October 29, 1877 ; Charles Henry Schooler, born March 24, 1881 ; Ida Burdelle Schooler was born November 25, 1873, and died September 5, 1880 ; Albert Austin Schooler was born July 30, 1875, and died September 8, 1880 ; Hubert Heath Schooler was born November 6, 1879, and died September 14, 1880.

BENJAMIN W. SEDWICK,

of the firm of Sedwick, Walter & Co., merchants at Fairfax, was born September 25, 1847, in Page County, Virginia, in which state also his parents, Joshua T. and Elizabeth (Colvin) Sedwick, were born. It 1857 the family removed to Missouri and settled in Holt County, near Oregon, where they resided for one year, after which Forest City became their home. Benjamin W. passed his youth in a store, and for some time was an attendant at the Oregon High School, and also the school at Forest City. He first began business for himself at Corning with H. Patterson & Co., and carried a stock of general merchandise, remaining in Corning until he came to Fairfax, in November, 1881. This firm was one of the first to purchase business lots in the town, but have since met with great success, which they richly merit. Mr. Sedwick was married, April 20, 1875, to Miss M. Louisa Dunlap, daughter of James A. and Melinda Dunlap. She was born in Missouri, October 3, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. S. have two children : Ethel A., born March 13, 1876, and an infant son, born October 25, 1881. Mrs. S. is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and Mr. S. of the Methodist denomination. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

LEANDER SEYMOUR,

a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, was born February 5, 1830, and was the son of John and Levica Seymour, *nee* Eaton. The latter was a

native of the state of New York. In 1838 they left Pennsylvania and settled in Green County, Indiana, where they continued to make their home for four years, afterwards coming to Missouri. They located in Holt County, where they were among the earliest pioneers, and, in the spring of 1844, removed to Atchison County, settling in Irish Grove. The youth of Leander was passed on a farm and in working in a wagon and repair shop. In February, 1854, the marriage of Mr. S. to Miss Elizabeth Beck, daughter of Wilson N. Beck, occurred in Atchison County, Missouri. She was born in Berrien County, Michigan, March 31, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have six children : Franklin, born December 3, 1854 ; Lydia, born July 18, 1856 ; Lindia, born September 26, 1858 ; Wilson N. B., born December 28, 1860 ; Leander, born February 16, 1863 ; Mary, born March 1, 1868. After his marriage the subject of this sketch settled on his present farm, which contains 320 acres of improved land, 280 acres of which are under fence, with a good dwelling, barn, etc., and an orchard of 250 apple trees, besides all varieties of large and small fruits. Mr. Seymour makes a specialty of dealing in and feeding stock. He resides on section 5, township 64, range 40.

JOHN SEYMOUR,

section 5, one of the leading farmers of Clark Township, was born January 12, 1834, in Erie County, Pennsylvania. John R. Seymour was his father, and his mother's maiden name was Levica Eaton, she having been born in New York State. In the fall of 1838, the family left Erie County, Pennsylvania, moving to Indiana, where they lived for three years. After this they came to Missouri and located in Ray County, where they resided for eighteen months, then selecting Atchison County as their future place of residence. They came to this township in 1843, and were numbered with the early settlers of this vicinity. John Seymour was raised on a farm, receiving a limited education at the common subscription schools. He was married in this county September 25, 1856, to Miss Sarah Jane Young, daughter of Rufus and Marinda Young. She was born in Missouri, April 29, 1838, and died September 30, 1869, leaving six children—Martha Marinda, (wife of William Combs), born July 24, 1857 ; Mary L., (wife of Eugene Rhodes), born July 22, 1859; Pearcy Ann, born December 25, 1861 ; Joseph H., born October 12, 1863; Emma J., born March 7, 1866, and Rufus G., born December 29, 1867. In 1860 Mr. Seymour settled on his present farm. He has 245 acres of land, nearly all fenced, his home place consisting of 100 acres, with good improvements. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

ANDREW SHAVER

was born in Smith County, Virginia, February 8, 1849. S. K. Shaver, his father, as also his mother, formerly Elizabeth H. Kincano, were

Virginians by birth. Andrew Shaver was raised on a farm, his time being mostly occupied in working about the place, but to some extent he attended the common schools. In the spring of 1868 he came to Missouri and settled in Atchison County, of which county he has since been a resident. Mr. Shaver was married January 20, 1875, in Smith County, Virginia, to Miss Elmira C. Ashlin, daughter of Hartwell Ashlin, Esq. She is a native of Virginia and was born July 15, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. S. have three children: Etta, born September 30, 1875; Bessie, born September 5, 1877, and Emeline, born January 30 1880. In 1877 Mr. Shaver moved upon his present farm and now owns eighty acres of land, all improved, and upon it is a small bearing orchard. He resides on section 35, township 64, range 40.

JUDGE JOHN F. SLY,

one of the most enterprising men of this township, and a man highly respected, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, February 22, 1828. His parents were Henry and Ann Sly, *nee* McCollister, the latter of Maryland, and the former a Virginian by birth. The youthful days of John F. were spent on a farm, he being reared to habits of industry, which have adhered to him during life. He received a common school education, and in 1851, he became engaged in the handling and shipping of stock, which business he followed for five years. In 1857 he came to Missouri, settling in Clark Township, and for twenty-four years has lived on his present place. Mr. Sly has 330 acres of land, about 220 acres being improved, and upon his place is a good brick dwelling. The subject of this sketch was married in this county, January 18, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Stephenson, daughter of William Stephenson. She was born in Indiana, February 10, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Sly have four children: Henry Oscar, born December 31, 1860; Lillian, born October 10, 1864; Senoma, born October 11, 1868, and Mary, born January 3, 1872. Politically, the Judge is Democratic, and once received the nomination of county judge, by his party, being elected to that position at the general election of 1876. He served for two years very acceptably and creditably. The Judge is greatly interested in dealing in and feeding stock.

WARREN W. STRICKLER

was born in Adams County, Illinois, August 26, 1844, and was the son of Wesley and Catherine (Kern) Strickler, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. Warren was brought up to habits of industry, on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Adams County. He was there married, February 4, 1868, to Miss Mary V. Stewart, who was born in Adams County, Illinois, September 30, 1847. She was the

daughter of Bradley Stewart, Esq. In March, 1874, the subject of this sketch removed to Missouri and settled in Clark Township, on his present location. He is one of the leading agriculturists of this vicinity, and now has a landed estate of 880 acres, all fenced and improved, there being upon the place an orchard of 300 apple trees, besides other varieties of fruit. His good residence is situated on section 13, township 63, range 40. Mr. S. makes a specialty of raising and breeding thoroughbred Poland China hogs, and is at all times prepared to fill orders and supply parties with this valuable stock. He and his wife have two children: Orie, born July 27, 1870, and Firman, born April 8, 1872. Mrs. Strickler is a member of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES T. TAYLOR,

proprietor and publisher of the *Fairfax Independent*, was born in Bethel, Connecticut, December 21, 1859. His parents were Theodore F. and Juliette Taylor, *nee* Bassett, both natives of Connecticut. The youth of the subject of this sketch was spent mostly in school. When in his thirteenth year he entered a telegraph office, and there learned the art of telegraphy, which he followed for five years. In 1877 he went into the office of the *Bethel Ledger* and learned the printing business, remaining in that office for one year, after which he came west and located at Avoca, Iowa. He was there employed in the newspaper office of the *Delta*, and in 1880 he came to Corning, Holt County, Missouri. He acted as telegraph operator there and also worked on the *Corning Herald* until the spring of 1882, when he moved into Fairfax and started his present newspaper enterprise. The *Independent* is a live, spicy journal, and though but a short time here, Mr. Taylor has clearly demonstrated his ability to give the people of Fairfax and vicinity a paper of which they may well be proud. He was married in Corning, Holt County, June 4, 1881, to Miss Mollie L. Dodds, daughter of J. R. Dodds. She was born in Des Moines County, Iowa. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN VAN GUNDY,

section 17, is another of the early settlers of Atchison County, and especially of Clark Township. He is a native of Rose County, Ohio, and was born March 27, 1829, his parents, John and Margaret (Search) Van Gundy, having been born in Pennsylvania. In 1859 the family removed from Ohio, and located in Clark Township of this county. The subject of this biography was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. March 31, 1853, he was married in Ross County, to Miss Mary Ann Jones, daughter of William Jones. She was born in that

county, May 12, 1832. In 1858, Mr. Van Gundy moved to Missouri and settled on his present farm. He has 300 acres in his home place, and 600 acres elsewhere. About 600 acres are under fence and improved, and upon it is an orchard of 700 apple, besides other trees, including all varieties of fruit. He has some thoroughbred Cottswold sheep, and is greatly interested in feeding and dealing in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Van Gundy have six children—Rose Ann, (wife of John H. Hogrefe), William A., Emma, (now Mrs. J. W. May), Jane, David S. and Eliza. Mrs. Van Gundy is a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Masonic lodge.

ALEXANDER VAN GUNDY

was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 9, 1850. James VanGundy, his father, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Moore, were natives of the same county. In 1865 the family removed to Atchison County, Missouri, and located in this township. Alexander spent his youth in following agricultural pursuits, and for a time attended the common schools of this vicinity. March 16, 1871, his marriage to Miss Susan E. Scarlett occurred in this county. She was the daughter of James Scarlett and was born in Taylor County, Iowa, January 27, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. VanGundy have four children : Mamie Josephine, born June 2, 1872 ; Anna L., born August 11, 1874 ; Homer V., born October 1, 1878 ; Rubie Olive, born October 27, 1881. One son, James A., was born November 24, 1876, and died December 15, 1877. In March, 1878, Mr. VanGundy settled on his present farm, in section 6, township 63, range 40. He owns 255 acres of land, improved, but gives his attention mostly to the raising of fruit. He has an orchard of 1,400 apple, 800 peach, 120 plum and some pear trees, besides 750 grape vines and other fruit. He is entitled to much credit for the attention which he has given to this important industry and is very successful in his undertaking. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM VAN GUNDY,

a native of Ross County, Ohio, was born April 25, 1850, and is the son of John and Leah Van Gundy, *nee* Search, the former of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. The family moved to Clark Township, Atchison County, Missouri, in 1859, and are numbered among the pioneers of this locality. William grew to manhood on a farm in this county, and enjoyed the privileges of a common school education. He was here united in marriage on November 4, 1875, to Miss Elvina Baker, who was born in Ohio, April 6, 1858, and a daughter of Z. C. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Van Gundy have two children : Terissa, born November 15, 1876, and

Monta Ray, born February 1, 1880. The subject of this sketch resides on the old farm which his father first settled when he came to the county. This is located on section 16, township 64, range 40, and consists of 640 acres of land, nearly all under fence, and well improved. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Church.

REASON WAITS

was born on the 19th of November, 1819, and is a native of Brown County, Ohio. Charles Waits, his father, was born in Kentucky. He married Mary Goble. Reason passed his younger days on a farm and obtained common school privileges for acquiring an education. When nineteen years of age he went to Shelby County, where for two years he was engaged in working by the month on a farm. In 1840 he came to Missouri and located in Ray County, where he resided for about four years. In 1844 Mr. W. was married in Ray County to Miss Susan Sipe, who died in 1855, leaving three children, two of whom are living: William F. and Asa Lewis. Shortly after this marriage he came to Atchison County, settling in Clark Township in 1844. In 1858 he was again married in this county to Miss Melissa Jane Clemons, daughter of David Clemons. She was born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Waits have six children, of whom three are now living: Mores, Lucinda, (wife of F. Hays), and Margaret. Mr. W. made an overland trip to California in 1850 and remained there for nearly two years, occupied in mining. In 1852 he returned by way of the Isthmus and New York City. He resides on section 18, township 64, range 40. Being one of the pioneers of this county, Mr. W. is widely and favorably known and has hosts of friends.

BENJAMIN F. WAKEFIELD,

a native of Otsego County, New York, was born July 19, 1827. His father, Samuel W. Wakefield, was born in Vermont, but was raised in New York, in which latter state his wife, formerly Polly Knight, was born. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. June 8, 1859, he was married to Miss Nellie A. Cornell, daughter of Stephen and Mary Cornell. She was born in Orleans County, New York, in October, 1834, and departed this life November 12, 1872, leaving three children: Bruce C., born July 20, 1860; Waldo E., born March 20, 1862, and Hattie E., born June 12, 1867. In February, 1872, Mr. W. moved from New York to Missouri, and located in Holt County, where he was engaged in farming for eighteen months. In 1874, he came to Clark Township, Atchison County, and now owns eighty acres of land with fair improvements. He was married to his present wife, Miss Sarah S. Kendall, daughter of Edward and Emily

Kendall, in Atchison County, Missouri, September 16, 1874. Two children were the result of this union, one of whom is living, Mary E., born August 6, 1878. Nellie M. was born September 18, 1876, and died July 25, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield are members of the Baptist Church. The former was in service for nearly two years during the war, enlisting January 5, 1864, and discharged October 5, 1865, having served in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. He participated in several important engagements, among which were the battles of Cold Harbor, and three engagements in front of Petersburg—Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run and others.

EDWARD H. WHITE.

Among the prominent farmers and stock raisers and feeders of this township, the subject of this sketch will bear more than a passing notice. He was born in Henry County, Illinois, October 22, 1848, his parents being A. C. and Martha (Hubbard) White. His father was a native of Dutchess County, New York, and his mother was born near Hartford, Connecticut. Edward was reared in Henry County, Illinois, receiving a fair education at the Kewanee High School. In December, 1869, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled in Clark Township, and since that time, has been a resident of this vicinity. He owns 760 acres of excellent land, all fenced, with about 380 acres in cultivation, and a good residence, orchard, etc. Mr. White was married December 21, 1872, in Atchison County, Missouri, to Miss Adeline Muinch, daughter of Frederick Muinch. She was born July 18, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. White have four children: Olive H., born October 14, 1873; Augusta, born October 11, 1875; Stella, February 3, 1878; Orvil J., August 28, 1880. Mr. W. is Republican in politics, to the principles of which party he closely adheres.

RICHARD E. WHITE,

one of the respected pioneers of the county was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, June 11, 1831. Joseph White, his father, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah King, were natives of the same county. In 1845 the family removed from North Carolina and settled in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, where they lived for three years, after which, in 1848, they moved to Buchanan County. The early days of young White were passed on a farm, his education being received in the common schools. In January, 1856, he came to this county, locating near its southern boundary. February 26, 1857, he was here married to Miss Nancy A. Parker, daughter of Robison and Elizabeth Parker, and who was born in Platte County, Missouri, February 8, 1841. After his marriage Mr. White settled in Clark Township, and in 1859 he removed to Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming until 1863, when he returned

to this county. Two years later he went to Nebraska City and was occupied in freighting. In 1866 he again returned here and has since continued to be a resident of Atchison County. In 1867 he engaged in the stock business, which he followed for twelve years. In the spring of 1873 he came to his present farm, in section 26, which consists of 140 acres of land, fairly improved. Mr. and Mrs. White have had ten children, of whom six are now living: George P., born August 30, 1867; Walter K., born December 4, 1869; Oscar E., born April 17, 1872; Celestia Belle, born February 28, 1874; Ann, born October 24, 1877, and Richard H., born December 20, 1880. Those deceased are: Charles Q., born October 20, 1858, died July 12, 1879; Elizabeth D., born October 26, 1864, died February 15, 1875; Otis R., born November 18, 1862, died March 21, 1875, and Rebecca, born June 20, 1863, died January 28, 1865. Mrs. White is a member of the M. E. Church, South. Mr. W. belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID L. WILLIAMS,

was born on the 9th of January, 1849, and is a native of Rushville, Ohio. He is the son of George and Minerva Williams *nee* Lunsford, who were born in the same state. The family, on leaving Ohio subsequently settled in De Kalb County, Indiana. The youth of the subject of this memoir was passed in a flour and saw mill and also in a store, he attending for a time the common schools. In 1868, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and located at Milton, where he engaged in the milling business. In July, 1869, returned to Ohio, and after making a trip through Indiana and Iowa, he again came to Milton in 1873, and has since continued to make this county his home, most of the time being interested in a flour and saw mill. In November, 1881, he embarked in the mercantile business at Milton, and at present, (1882) has the only store in the place. He is doing a thriving business, as he well merits. September 28, 1875, Mr. W. was married to a Mrs. Williams, a daughter of Joseph Ball. They have two children: Minnie E., born November 20, 1876, and an infant daughter born May 9, 1881. One child, Virgil O., who was born March 21, 1879, died May 28, 1880. Mr. W. is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

CHAPTER XI.

DALE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—TOPOGRAPHY—TIMBER—BRIDGES—EARLY SETTLERS—DOTHAN—ELK DALE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHICAL.

DALE TOWNSHIP.

On the 25th of November, 1871, it was ordered by the county court that Clark Township be divided into two voting precincts, and that the west fork of Little Tarkio be the line; that all that portion of said township on the east side of said Little Tarkio Creek be called Walkup Precinct, and that all that portion of said township on the west side of said Little Tarkio Creek be called Beck Precinct.

The following is matter of record:

"At the regular term of the County Court of Atchison County, held August 23, 1876, on petition of William De Armond, Elisha Harrington and sixteen other citizens, praying that part of Clark Township situate east of the range line between ranges 34 and 40, be stricken off from Clark Township, and formed into a separate township, no objection having been filed why said division of Clark Township should be made, it is therefore ordered that that part of Clark Township lying east of the range line, between ranges 39 and 40, commencing at the southwest corner of section 18, township 63, range 39, thence north on the range line, between ranges 39 and 40, to the northwest corner of section 6, township 64, range 39, thence east on the township line, between townships 64 and 65, to the line between Atchison and Nodaway Counties, thence south on county line between Atchison and Holt, thence west to the place of beginning. Ordered that place of voting in said township be at Walkup's School House."

It thus appears that the present limits of Dale Township include the whole territory embraced within the area of what originally constituted Walkup Precinct of Clark Township, and a small portion of Beck Precinct of the same.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Dale Township occupies the southeast corner of the county, and is exactly square, measuring nine miles in each direction. It is bounded

on the north by Tarkio Township, on the east by Nodaway County, on the south by Holt County and on the west by Clark Township. In common with other districts of the county, Dale Township is admirably watered. East fork of Little Tarkio enters its limits from the north, in the northeast quarter of section 5, township 64, range 38, and flows in a generally southwesterly direction, through sections six and seven of township 64, range 38, and onward through sections 13, 24, 25, 26 and 35, of township 64, range 39, thence through sections 2, 10, 16, and the southeast corner of section 17, into Holt County. West fork of Little Tarkio enters the township from the north, in the northwest corner of section 3, township 64, range 39, flowing in a southwesterly direction through sections 4, 9, 17, 20 and 19, thence in a due southerly course, through sections 30 and 31, entering township 63, range 29 in section 6, and flowing in a due southerly course, through sections 7 and 18, of the same in Holt County. White's Branch, flowing from Tarkio Township, enters the northwest corner of Dale Township, in section 6, and flows in a generally southerly course, through sections 7, 18 and 19, into the west fork of Little Tarkio. DeArmond's Branch rises in the southeast quarter of section 15, township 64, range 39, and flowing in a generally southwesterly course, through sections 22, 28 and 32, enters the west fork of Little Tarkio in section 31 of the same township and range. Squaw Creek rises in the southeast quarter of section 33, township 64, range 38, and flows in a southwesterly course through sections 4, 8, 17 and 18, of township 63, range 38, from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of which last mentioned section it enters Holt County. Besides these, there are in the township some fifteen or twenty inferior streams or branches of the above described creeks.

TIMBER.

Dale Township is almost wholly a prairie district of country, the only timber growing within its limits being found on the waters of the east fork of the Little Tarkio, and near a small tributary of the same, in sections 24, 25, 26, 19 and 30, of township 64, range 39, and township 64, range 38. The entire area of timber thus included does not amount to more than eight or nine hundred acres. Coal is believed by many to exist within the limits of this township, but nothing sufficiently definite has, as yet, developed to point conclusively to such an opinion.

BRIDGES.

There are, in Dale Township, twelve bridges of greater or less extent, all of which are fully described and located in the chapter of the history entitled bridges.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Dale Township was settled more recently than any other in the county, the majority of the early settlers having located there within the past twenty years and coming generally from the northern and eastern states. The most of the cultivated land has been opened up during the past ten years, so that Dale Township as an agricultural district may be considered in its first stages of development.

Among the pioneers of the township may be mentioned J. D. Jones, Harrison Wright, John Bodkin, C. Bodkin, John Carter, Samuel W. Proud, James Walkup, Henry Wirtz, Bruce Walker, Daniel Kelly, Joseph Tison, J. L. Conard, D. S. Morris, James West, J. W. Steveson, Josephine F. Cosser, now the wife of Nathan Drummond, John Zellars, J. R. Kaufman and others, who came at a later period. Indiana is more largely represented in the early settlement of this township than perhaps any other state, and among the foreign nationalities none are more numerous and more influential than have been the representatives of Great Britain. The groves of timber, of which there are several, include some of the first settlements. Walkup's Grove, on East Tarkio, contains about three hundred and twenty acres of land, and takes its name after James Walkup, who came from Holt County and settled there many years ago.

Hickory Grove was settled by Samuel Proud from Indiana, who still resides there.

Robert Waugh, originally from Dunbar, Scotland, but to Atchison County from Illinois, located at Waugh's Grove, about two miles southwest of Walkup's Grove, about the year 1865. Mr. Waugh is said to have been a wealthy and well educated gentleman, and owned besides his country home here an elegant residence in Chicago, where he lived during the winter. He bought Waugh's Grove chiefly to make a stock farm out of it, but sold it in June, 1881, to A. G. Argo, from Ohio. Mr. Waugh married in Chicago, his wife being the daughter of the British Consul, and she preferring a residence in Europe, he sold his possessions as above stated and returned to Scotland.

DOTHAN.

The only business point in the township is Dothan, which contains a post office, a store, blacksmith and wagon makers shop. The first merchant, who went there and began business about two years ago, was J. R. Collison, who was also the first postmaster. Van Dunn succeeded him as postmaster, and a man by the name of — Long, who has now the only dry goods and general merchandise store in the place, is the present postmaster. John Dewy is the blacksmith and David Wagner is the wagon maker.

There is also a post office, called Elk Dale, located near the southeast corner of the township, and at the residence of Dr. Benson Bond. His wife is postmistress. Dr. Bond settled there some twelve or fifteen years since, and his farm is now one of the largest and best improved in the county. His apple orchard is the largest in the township. The doctor is a native of Maryland, and he is said to be one of the leading and most public spirited men in the township.

The voting precinct for this township is at Walkup's Grove.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built about the year 1870, the Walkup Grove being the first and Mount Salem the next. The township has eight schools in a flourishing condition.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church at Walkup's Grove was erected in 1881, and presided over by Rev. C. L. Butts. The organizing members were:

Duncan Sellers and wife, John Sellers and wife, James Frest and wife, Martin L. Bear and wife, Red. Woodhouse and wife, George Walkup and wife, Riley Walkup and wife, Howard Christian and wife, Fountain Lott, George Lott, J. L. Miles, William Miles and wife, George Creed and wife, Shade Franklin.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located one mile south of the Baptist Church, and was built in 1882. The members present at its organization were: Timothy Proud and wife, Silas Combs and wife, Philip Dragoo and wife, W. J. Adams and wife, Henry Walkup and wife and William Polson. The minister is the Rev. C. L. Butts.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALBERT G. ARGO,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, was born October 17, 1840, in Adams County, Ohio. James Argo, his father, was a native of Maryland, but was raised in Pike County, Ohio, where his parents had settled in 1804. He married Ruth A. Matthews, who was born in Adams County, Ohio. In 1865 the family moved to Marion County, Iowa. Albert was raised upon a farm, and was the recipient of a common school education. He

was married in Pike County, Ohio, November 9, 1862, to Miss Elsie Scowden, a native of that county and a daughter of Samuel Scowden. They have had four children, of whom two are living: William T., born July 18, 1865, and Elizabeth A., born January 8, 1868. Mr. Argo continued to reside in Marion County, Iowa, till the fall of 1873, when he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, there being engaged in farming for about two years. In 1875 he came to Atchison County, and has since made his home here. In 1881 he bought his present place (known as the Waugh farm,) which consists of 280 acres of land, all fenced. There is upon the place an orchard of 100 apple and 25 cherry trees, and a fine burr-oak grove to the north and west of the residence. Mr. Argo makes a specialty of feeding hogs and cattle, and in the same is quite successful. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is Democratic in politics, and liberal in his religious views.

JOHN T. BARKLEY,

was born in Linn County, Iowa, September 5, 1846, and is the son of Gabriel M. and Elizabeth Barkley, *nee* McIntyre, both Kentuckians by birth. John T. was raised in his native county, and received a common school education. July 2, 1871, his marriage occurred, in that county, to Miss Mary E. Miller, daughter of A. K. and Jane Miller. She was born in Indiana, September 7, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Barkley have two children: Blanche B., born April 17, 1872, and Roscoe K., born December 7, 1877. After leaving Linn County, Iowa, the subject of this sketch came to Missouri, and in the winter of 1872, located in Nodaway County, where he continued to live for three years. He then became a citizen of Atchison County, bought some land, and in 1875, settled in Dale Township. He has a farm of eighty acres, all fenced, his place being on section 19, township 64, range 39. Mr. Barkley is greatly interested in the stock business. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

GUSTAVUS BAYHA,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, where he was born November 14, 1834, his parents, Frederick and Nanny (Cayser) Bayha, having been born in the same country. The youth of Gustavus was passed in his native country at school, where he received a liberal education. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Lake County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. After remaining there till 1877, he came to this county, settling on his present place in Dale Township. This contains 240 acres of improved land, with a good dwelling and a young orchard of 300 apple, 100 peach and twenty-five each of pear, cherry and plum trees, besides a vineyard of

400 grape vines. October 15, 1871. Mr. Bayha was married in Illinois to Mrs. Anna Holycross, whose maiden name was Morse, and a daughter of Isaac Morse. She was born in Ohio, December 23, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. B. have five children: Herman R., born July 21, 1872; Minnie S., born March 12, 1874; Jessie S., born May 10, 1876; Christian T., born November 11, 1878, and Matilda, born July 14, 1881. Mrs. Bayha had one child by a former marriage, Henrietta Holycross, born March 30, 1861. He is Republican in his political views. He is extensively engaged in the stock business.

WILLIAM BERTRAM.

section 21, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 11, 1842. His father, Frederick G. Bertram, as was also his mother, formerly Dora Koon, was a native of Germany. William grew to manhood in his native country, spent his younger days in attending school and working at the blacksmith trade, in the shop of his father. When nineteen years of age he entered the regular German army, in which he remained six years. After being discharged in 1867, he emigrated to the United States and settled near the present site of Corning, Holt County, Missouri, where he engaged at his trade of blacksmith. He worked at this point three years, when he erected a shop at Corning, there carrying on the business some nine years. About this time, or in 1879, he disposed of this branch of industry and embarked in the hotel business at Corning. After conducting a good house for one year, in 1881 he purchased a farm in Dale Township, this county. His place contains 80 acres, all under cultivation, with a fair dwelling, etc. February 1, 1878, Mr. Bertram was married in Corning to Miss Emma Thiemann, daughter of Christopher and Mary Thiemann. She was born in Du Page County, Illinois, March 20, 1858. They have two children: Ada Mary, born August 9, 1879, and Henry A., born August 25, 1881. Mr. B. is independent in politics.

THOMPSON BLACK

was born February 8, 1833, and is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He is of Irish descent, his parents, Brice and Jane (Logan) Black, having been born in Ireland. In 1839 Thompson accompanied the family to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where they lived for twelve years, after which they moved to Lee County, Iowa, in 1851. That locality they made their home for five years, going thence to Page County, in 1856. Young Black was raised on the farm and attended the common schools in these different places. In 1877 he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, settling in Dale Township, where he now owns a farm, in section 15, township 63, range 39, of 400 acres of land, with an orchard of 600 apple, 200 peach, 75 cherry and other fruit trees, besides

a vineyard of 100 grape vines. He is greatly interested in raising and feeding stock for the market. Mr. Black has been twice married ; first in Page County, Iowa, January 24, 1861, to Harriet Margerum, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1843, she being a daughter of David Margerum. She died May 12, 1868, leaving a family of four children : Nancy Jane, born February 1, 1862 ; Anson Monroe, born November 29, 1863 ; Ella May, born May 10, 1866 ; Thompson, born May 12, 1868. Mr. B. was again married February 18, 1869, to Miss Gizzella Margerum, also a daughter of David Margerum. She was born in Pennsylvania, December 12, 1845. By this union there are two children : Harry D., born February 17, 1870 ; Walter L., born December 24, 1872.

JOHN W. BOTKIN

was born on the 8th of August, 1839, and is a native of Randolph County, Indiana. He was the son of Peter and Elizabeth A. Botkin. His mother was born in Indiana and his father in Knoxville, Tennessee. John W. Botkin grew to manhood as a farmer and received a common school education. He has been twice married, first in his native county in December, 1865, to Miss Rebecca Mills, who departed this life in 1867. For three years during the war Mr. Botkin was in service. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged in 1864, having participated in several engagements, among which were the battles of Richmond, Kentucky, and Blakely, Alabama. After being discharged he returned to Randolph County, Indiana, and was there engaged in farming until 1870, when he moved west, settling in Holt County, near New Point. There he resided for some three years. December 26, 1872, Mr. B. was married in Holt County to his present wife, formerly Miss Mary Meyer, a daughter of John Meyer. She was born in Holt County, Missouri, November 12, 1852. They have one child, William L., born July 3, 1875. In the spring of 1874 Mr. B. came to Atchison County and located in section 31, township 64, range 38. He has a farm of 240 acres of land, all improved, and an orchard of 100 apple, 300 peach and other fruit trees. Mrs. Botkin is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Politically he is Republican.

JAMES C. BOTKIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, February 11, 1846. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth (Adamson) Botkin, the former a native of Knox County, Tennessee, and the latter of Indiana. James was brought up on a farm in his native county, and was educated in the common schools. In 1870 he came west, and after spending one season in Nodaway County, Missouri,

engaged in farming, he removed to Atchison County in 1871, settling on his present farm in 1873, it then being nothing but prairie. He now owns eighty acres of valuable land, all improved, and has an orchard of 75 apple and 200 peach trees. January 1, 1871, Mr. Botkin was married in Randolph County, Indiana, to Miss Gertrude Payne, daughter of William F. Payne. She was born in Wayne County, Indiana, April 8, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Botkin have two children, (twins), Freddy and Edson, who were born January 20, 1875. One child is deceased.

DANIEL CARMEAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 12, 1849. Daniel Carmean, his father, was a native of Maryland, and his mother's maiden name was Jemima Hirl. Young Daniel was reared in Ohio, his youth being spent on a farm, and his education was such as the common schools afforded. He made his home in his native state until February, 1866, when he came to Missouri, and settled in La Fayette County, where he was engaged in farming for some four years. In the spring of 1871, he moved to Atchison County, and located in Dale Township, on his present farm, where he owns a farm of 160 acres, improved and with a comfortable dwelling. His orchard contains 100 apple, 50 peach, and 50 cherry trees, besides other varieties and some small fruit. Mr. Carmean was married in Cass County, Missouri, January 5, 1873, to Miss Fannie Parks, daughter of William H. Parks. She was born in Tennessee, September 27, 1847, but was raised in La Fayette County, Missouri. They have one child, Maud May, who was born May 10, 1874. Mrs. Carmean is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. C. is Republican in politics.

ALEXANDER CHANCE,

was born near Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, October 29, 1843, and is the son of William and Rosann (Record) Chance, the former of Missouri, and the latter a native of Indiana. The earlier days of Alexander were passsed on a farm, his opportunities for acquiring an education being very limited. In August, 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry of the Confederate army, and served until the close of the war, being in numerous important battles, among which were the engagements of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Champion's Hill, Black River, Mississippi, and Atlanta. After the war Mr. C. returned to Holt County, and for seven years was engaged in farming. In 1872, he came to Atchison County, and settled here, though he has lived on his present farm but one year. He has 50 acres of land, improved and a small orchard, in section 34. Mr. Chance was married

January 31, 1869, in Holt County, to Miss Matilda Taylor, daughter of Elves and Matilda Taylor. She was born in Holt County, January 1, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. C. have had four children, of whom two are living: Araminta, born March 23, 1870, and Ernest A., born May 4, 1871. The two deceased are, William A., born September 26, 1872, died April 5, 1873, and Edgar, born June 29, 1873, died August 22, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Chance are members of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. fraternity. In his political preferences he is Democratic.

GEORGE N. CIES,

a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born March 4, 1848, and is a son of John G. and Catherine Cies, who were also born in that country. In 1852 the family emigrated to the United States and landed at New Orleans in the summer of that year. A few days after John G. Cies and his wife both died of cholera. The subject of this sketch was taken and raised on a farm by one Thomas Bates, of Bureau County, Illinois, and was educated in the schools of that county, where he lived till 1869, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, working by the month on a farm. He now has a farm of eighty acres, all improved, and a good orchard and dwelling, situated in section 9, township 64, range 39. Mr. Cies was married November 3, 1872, to Miss Eldora F. DeArmond, who was born in Ringgold County, Iowa, February 15, 1856, being a daughter of William and Leah DeArmond, of Atchison County, Missouri. They have four children: Herbert W., born January 14, 1874; Arthur, born April 6, 1876; Charles E., born December 22, 1877, and Leah Ann, born August 11, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Cies are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. C., politically, is a Republican.

MICHAEL S. COLLINS,

a prominent farmer of this township, is a native of Missouri, having been born near Oregon, Holt County, May 10, 1846. His parents were James M. and Rebecca Collins, *nee* Stephenson, the latter of Indiana and the former a Kentuckian by birth. Michael S. Collins spent his youth on a farm and attended the common schools for two or three months during the year. In March, 1875, he moved to his place in Atchison County, Missouri. He owns 200 acres of land, in section 2, township 63, range 39, all under fence. His orchard contains 300 apple, 500 peach and a variety of other trees, with an abundance of small fruits. February 20, 1868, the marriage of Mr. Collins to Miss Milla Jane Oliver occurred in Holt County. She was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, July 9, 1843. They have five children: Charles U., born December 18, 1868; William Mason, born January 7, 1872; Gool F., born July 14, 1875; Marvin P.,

born February 5, 1877; Minnie Belle, born April 21, 1879. Charles U., the eldest son, died in 1871, when about two and a half years old. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM DEARMOND

was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of February, 1826. His father, John DeArmond, was a native of the same county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Campbell, was born in Ireland. His paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, but was of French descent. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Yorktown. For his services during that conflict he drew a pension and died at the advanced age of 112 years. His son, John DeArmond, and family moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1846. William was raised on a farm and remained at home for about four years, after the family had located in Sangamon County. In 1852 he went to California and for three years was in the mining business, after which he returned from the gold fields and settled in Ringgold County, Iowa, where he lived twelve years. He then came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled on his farm in this township. He has 120 acres of land in his home place and an eighty acre tract in another; his land is all well improved, and his large bearing orchard contains 1,200 apple, 300 peach and fifty cherry trees, besides other varieties. Mr. DeArmond was married on February 6, 1851, to Miss Adaline Carson, daughter of William Carson. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, July 30, 1829, and was marriee on the same place of her birth, the land adjoining the place of the noted Peter Cartwright. Mr. and Mrs. DeArmond have had eleven children, of whom nine are living: Jacob E., born November 16, 1851; Eldora F., born February 15, 1856; Rachel L., born March 17, 1857; Jerome C., born June 11, 1858; Cynthia A., born September 18, 1859; Charles D., born April 20, 1861; Winfield S., born October 9, 1862; Lenoir H., born May 4, 1864, and George W., born November 14, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. DeArmond are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JACOB E. DEARMOND,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, township 64, range 39, is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, and was born November 16, 1851, being the son of William DeArmond. This latter named person was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1826, and on February 6, 1851, was married to Miss Adaline Carson, of Sangamon County, Illinois. In 1855 they, with their family, moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, where Jacob grew to manhood on a farm, he obtaining the advantages of a

common school education. In 1867 he came with his parents to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled in this township. Mr. DeArmond now has a farm of 150 acres, well improved, his orchard containing 175 apple, 200 peach and other fruit trees. On the 6th of October, 1872, he was married in this county to Miss Nancy D. Blanchard, daughter of Walter and Elvira Blanchard. She was born in DuPage County, Illinois. They have had four children, but one of whom at present survives: Blanche A., born July 29, 1874; Maud was born July 11, 1876, and died September 19, 1877; William Walter was born August 10, 1878, and died June 30, 1879, and Ada Adaline was born August 10, 1878, and died July 15, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. DeArmond are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. DeArmond politically is a Republican.

JAMES M. DRAGOO

was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 23, 1846, and is the son of Franklin and Susan Dragoo *nee* Hawk, who were both natives of Ohio. James was brought up to habits of industry, working on a farm and attending the common schools of his native county. He was there married September 22, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Redmon, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 2, 1849, being a daughter of Nevel and Jane Redmon. In 1870, the subject of this sketch moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled in Clay Township, where he continued to reside for ten years, then coming to his present location in March, 1881. Mr. Dragoo has 200 acres of land in section 7, moderately improved. He is quite extensively interested in raising and feeding stock, in which he is very successful. Mr. and Mrs. D. have three children living: Neal F., born June 17, 1871; Clara B., born September 1, 1873, and Susan J., born June 25, 1876. Two are deceased. Mr. Dragoo is independent in politics, although his preferences were formerly with the Republican party.

SHADE FRANKLIN,

one of the leading farmers of Dale Township, was born in Surry County, North Carolina. July 8, 1832, his parents being John and Nancy A. (Early) Franklin, who were also natives of that county. In 1832 Shade accompanied the family on their removal from North Carolina to Tennessee, and settled in Roane County, where they resided some four years, moving thence to Cass County, Missouri, in the spring of 1837. The subject of this sketch there passed his boyhood days, and received a common school education. He also attended for a time the High School at Lone Jack, and the William Jewell College. In 1853 he commenced reading law, which, in connection with teaching school, he continued for seven years. During this time, in 1856, he went to Texas, where

he taught school for some eighteen months, after which he began the practice of law, in Dallas County, where he was located about one and a half years. In 1859 he removed to Wayland, Texas, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession for something over a year. In 1860 Mr. Franklin returned to Holt County, Missouri, and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In February, 1864, he made a trip to Colorado, but returned in the July following. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Iowa, but after living there one year again came back to Missouri in 1866, locating this time in Buchanan County, where he made his home for three years. In 1869 he went to Lafayette County, but in the spring of 1873 came to his present farm in Dale Township, of this county. Mr. F. has 200 acres in his home place, well improved, good residence, etc., located on section 18. He was married in Texas to Miss Emogen Eddy, daughter of John Eddy. She died October 12, 1866. By this union Mr. Franklin has a family of six children : John E., Jessie F., Ella J., Anna M., Mattie L. and Benjamin G. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he was nominated and elected by his party one of the justices of the peace of this township at the general election of 1876. In this capacity he has continued to serve very acceptably for the past six years.

JAMES R. FREET,

farmer and stock dealer, section 26, was born in Carroll County, Missouri, October 2, 1845. His father, Joseph Freet, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Martha Freet, *nee* Riley, was a native of Indiana. In the fall of 1852 the family moved from Carroll County to Atchison County and settled in Clark Township, where they still reside. They live on the same place which they improved, in what is known as Irish Grove. James R. grew to manhood in this county on a farm. His education was very limited, being only such as could be obtained while attending school but a few months in the year. He was married March 24, 1870, in this county, to Miss Sarah Graves, daughter of Jacob and Ann Graves. She was born in Spencer County, Kentucky, December 1, 1846. They have two children : Martha Ann, born January 3, 1871, and Wilber, born October 9, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Freet are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. F. has been on his present farm six years. He owns 120 acres of land, all improved, with an orchard of 100 apple and some cherry trees besides other fruit. He makes a specialty of the stock business.

WILLIAM FULLERTON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, was born in Sciota County, Ohio, October 14, 1834, being the son of John M. and Lydia Fullerton, *nee*

Kittle, both Virginians by birth. William spent his boyhood days on a farm and received a common school education in his native county. In 1856 he came to Missouri and settled in Holt County, near where he now resides. There he lived for nineteen years, after which he removed to Atchison County, locating on his present place, on the county line, in the fall of 1875. He has eighty acres of land, all improved, with a good house and a bearing orchard of 240 apple, 400 peach, 100 small budded trees, besides other varieties of fruit. This locality he has made his home for twenty-six years and is well known by all the settlers. December 27, 1857, Mr. Fullerton was married in Holt County, to Miss Martha Thorp, who was born in Pike County, April 2, 1836, and a daughter of John Thorp. Mr. and Mrs. F. have four children : Sophia K., born April 3, 1861 ; George G., born February 20, 1863 ; Lucy J., born December 18, 1868 ; John W., born January 7, 1872. Mr. Fullerton is independent in politics.

JOHN S. GIBSON,

was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1850, his parents, Stewart and Mary (Bell) Gibson, also having been natives of that state. The latter died when John S. was but four years of age. In 1853, the family moved to Decatur County, Indiana, where they lived for about six years, after which Davis County, Iowa, became their home, in 1859. Young Gibson was raised on a farm, his educational advantages being very limited. He was a resident of the state of Iowa until 1867, when he went to Morgan County, Illinois, there engaging in farming and handling stock. He remained there about nine years, and in 1875 moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, there resuming farming and the stock business, which he continued till the spring of 1879, when he came to this county and settled in Dale Township. Mr. Gibson now owns 83 acres of land, improved, with a comfortable dwelling, located in section 4, and a young orchard. June 5, 1873, his marriage to Miss Ella E. Corington, daughter of James C. and Mary Corington, occurred in Buchanan County, Missouri. She was born in Morgan County, Illinois, October 3, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have three children : Luella, born March 29, 1874 ; Emma Isadora, born October 11, 1876, and Mary Inez, born February 3, 1880. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Odd Fellows order. In his political preferences he is a Republican.

MYRON A. GILLETT,

section 9, was born September 2, 1826, and is a native of Hartford County, Connecticut, as were also his parents, Almond and Laura (Adams) Gillett. His grandfather Gillett was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and for his services drew a pension. Myron grew to man-

hood on the farm, and for a few months in the year attended the district school. In 1848, he went to New Jersey, where he spent about three years, part of the time being engaged in teaching. He also followed the water as a coaster. After leaving that state he moved to Indiana, and there learned the trade of millwright, remaining there and in Ohio for five years, working at his trade. After this he located in Galena, Illinois, in the spring of 1856. For two years Mr. Gillett's time was occupied there and in Wisconsin in carpentering, saw milling and farming. Coming to Missouri in 1868, he settled in Daviess County, on a farm where he resided for ten years, after which he came to Atchison County. He has since lived on his place in this township, and now owns 160 acres of land, all fenced, and his orchard contains 100 apple, 100 peach and other fruit trees. December 29, 1858, Mr. Gillett was married at Galena, Illinois, to Miss Ellen Cutler, daughter of Simon Cutler. She was born in Windham County, Connecticut, April 24, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. G. have two children: Alva B., born August 11, 1861, and Stella D., born January 6, 1865. Mrs. Gillett is a member of the Baptist Church, and her husband of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican.

REUBEN P. GORMAN,

section 7, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, December 7, 1843. His father, John Gorman, and his mother, formerly Margaret Alden, were also natives of Ohio. The youth of Reuben P. was passed on a farm, his education being received in the common schools. During the war he enlisted in the summer of 1864 in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, and joined Sherman at Marietta, Georgia, remaining with his army till the close of the war. After being discharged, he returned to Ohio, where he continued to reside until 1866, when he came west and settled near Sharp's Grove in Holt County, Missouri. He was occupied in farming and handling stock in that vicinity until the fall of 1869, when he settled on his present place in Atchison County. He owns 240 acres of land, all improved, with a good orchard of 300 apple, 200 peach and other varieties of fruit trees. He is principally engaged in raising and feeding stock for the market. Mr. Gorman was married in Holt County, Missouri, to Miss Margaret Wise, daughter of John Wise. Mrs. G. was born in Holt County August 18, 1851. They have three children: Minerva, born October 3, 1872; Anna, born December 18, 1873; John, born April 7, 1876. Politically Mr. G. is a Republican. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic order.

GEORGE W. HALL,

farmer and stock raiser, a native of Dayton, Ohio, was born on the 5th of August, 1847. His parents were Fleming and Elizabeth Hall, *nee*

Kiser, the latter of Ohio and the former a Virginian by birth. In 1851 George accompanied the family to Champaign County, Ohio. He passed his youth on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. During the war his father was captured at Strasburg, and died a prisoner at Lynchburg, Virginia. In the fall of 1865, the mother moved her family to Christian County, Illinois, and there they resided for nine years, after which they came west and settled in Dale Township, Atchison County, Missouri, in the summer of 1874. Mr. Hall has been on his present place for three years. He has 326 acres of land in his home farm, and 120 acres in another tract, all fenced and improved. An orchard adorns each place—200 apple and about fifty other trees of different varieties, on the latter farm, and 150 peach and 250 apple trees on the home farm. An abundance of small fruit is on either. Mr. Hall was married March 8, 1868, in Macon County, Illinois, to Miss Rebecca Herring, who was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1851. Her parents were John and Mary A. Herring. They have had four children, of whom two are now living: Cora Lee, born April 8, 1874, and Morris V., born February 24, 1876; Virgil M. was born September 3, 1879, and died August 1, 1881, and Georgie E., who was born March 27, 1881, died August 5, 1881. Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is Democratic in his political preferences.

OLIVER HAMILTON,

a native of Grant County, Indiana, was born December 27, 1839. William Hamilton, his father, was born in New York, March 7, 1820, while his mother, whose maiden name was Drusilla Branson, was a Virginian by birth, born May 13, 1820. William Hamilton had been married in Grant County, Indiana, in 1838, after which with his family he moved and settled in Chillicothe, Missouri, when the town was just laid out. There they remained but a short time and then went to Huntsville, Randolph County, where they continued to dwell for some seven years. Thence to Daviess County and from there to Lawrence County, where Mrs. Hamilton died shortly after. In the fall of 1856 the subject of this sketch came to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he worked for two years at the harness business. In the fall of 1858 he went to Fort Laramie, remaining there during the winter and in the spring located at Fort Bridger, Utah, where he spent the summer. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Missouri and commenced work on a farm in Atchison County, and since that time he has been a resident of this locality. In August, 1877, Mr. Hamilton moved upon his present farm, which contains 160 acres, all improved, and a fair dwelling, etc., located in section 8. He was married September 2, 1860, to Miss Melinda S. Pebbley, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Pebbley. She was born in Clay

County, October 7, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have had eight children, six of whom are living: Mary, born October 30, 1862; Ellen, born July 7, 1864; Lucy, born January 3, 1868; William, born March 26, 1874; Lottie, born February 22, 1876, and Charles, born November 2, 1881. Mr. H. is extensively and successfully engaged in handling and feeding stock. He is independent in politics, but was formerly Democratic.

JESSE M. HAMMOND,

was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 21, 1848, and is the son of W. G. and Mary E. (Hatcher) Hammond. The former was a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio. Jesse grew to manhood on a farm in his native county, receiving a common school education. In 1870 he came westward and spent one summer in McDonough County, Illinois, and from there moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1871, where he purchased land on or near the Nodaway River, below Skidmore. After living there three years he came to Atchison County, locating on his present place, in the fall of 1874. He has a good farm of 160 acres in his home place, and 80 acres across the line in Nodaway County, all of which has been improved by himself. He has set out a young orchard of 100 apple, 80 peach and other varieties of trees. February 13, 1873, Mr. Hammond was married at Maryville, Missouri, to Jennie E. Wertz, daughter of Henry Wertz, of this city. They have two children: Nettie May, born February 27, 1874, and Edmond, born May 18, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Methodist Church. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Hammond has some good graded cattle, and Poland China hogs on his farm, which is located on section 9.

HENRY W. HAWLEY,

section 11, was born on February 7, 1848, and is a native of Orleans County, New York. His parents were Edward Hawley, of Ohio, and Phenelipa Hawley, *nee* Hibbard, who was born in the State of New York. About the year 1855 Edward Hawley went to California, since which time nothing has ever been heard from him. In 1860 the family moved to Jackson County, Michigan. Henry was raised upon a farm and received his primary education in the common schools, supplemented by one term's attendance at South Bend, Indiana. June 28, 1868, he was married in Jackson County, Michigan, to Miss Martha Beardsley, of that county, born August 2, 1849, and a daughter of William Beardsley. Mr. and Mrs. H. have four children: Adah, born April 26, 1869; Willie, born January 15, 1871; Frank, born July 10, 1873, and Edwin L., born March 29, 1877. In 1868 Mr. Hawley moved from Michigan to Fremont County, Iowa, but three months later went to

Nebraska, where he resided some two years. In 1871 he returned to Michigan and learned the carpenters' trade, and after a period or two years he again came to Missouri and settled in Craig, Holt County. For two years he was engaged in working at his trade there, coming thence to Atchison County and settling in this township. He has eighty acres of land, all fenced, a good orchard, and he makes a specialty of feeding stock, with a satisfactory result. He has lived in this place for five years.

ABRAHAM H. HAYNES

was born March 27, 1827, in Union County, Tennessee. His father, Isaac Haynes, was born in the same county. Abraham grew to manhood on a farm at his birthplace, his educational advantages being very limited. By self application and hard study he has, in later years, obtained such a store of knowledge as would do credit to one of far greater pretentions. In the spring of 1861 he moved from Union County, Tennessee, to Mercer County, Missouri, where he resided for about four years, going thence to Nodaway County. After sojourning six years in that county he came to Atchison County, in the spring of 1870, and settled on his present place, section 16, of Dale Township. He owns 200 acres of land, 120 acres of which is improved and adorned with 186 apple and 200 peach trees, also 100 grape vines and smaller fruit. He is greatly interested in the raising and feeding of stock for market and has upon his place good graded cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Haynes was married March 18, 1857, in Union County, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Lay, daughter of James Lay. They have ten children: Elbert, born January 5, 1858; James F., born May 3, 1859; Thomas M., born August 19, 1863; Anna A., born July 5, 1865; Ibbi O., born August 1, 1867; Francis M., born August 10, 1869; Tennessee, born March 27, 1873; Ollie B., born December 12, 1874; Fred L., born October 20, 1876; William E., born January 23, 1879.

HENRY HICKEY,

a native of Jo. Daviess County, Illinois, was born September 7, 1846. Edward Hickey, his father, was born in Canada, and was married to Harriet Porter, a native of Ohio. Henry grew to manhood in his native county, on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In the spring of 1869 he moved from Illinois to Tremont County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for two years, after which, in the spring of 1871, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled in this township. Five years ago, he moved upon his present farm in section 24. This contains 160 acres, all fenced, with a thrifty orchard of different varieties of fruit. He makes a specialty of the stock business. October

1, 1869, the marriage of Henry Hickey to Miss Mary A. Hamblen occurred, in Fremont County, Iowa. She is the daughter of Leven and Mary Hamblen, and was born in Jo. Daviess County, Illinois, August 6, 1848. They have four children: William Harvey, born August 3, 1873; Eldora, born October 29, 1876; Cora Ella, born July 22, 1879, and Nancy D., born September 15, 1881. One child, Walter, who was born September 13, 1870, died November 29, 1871.

CALAWAY HODGES,

section 16, was born in Washington County, Tennessee, December 21, 1844, and is the son of Allen and Louisa (Buckingham) Hodges, also natives of Tennessee. In 1847, the family moved to Barren County, Kentucky, where young Calaway was raised, receiving ordinary common school advantages. When in his seventeenth year, he entered into military service, enlisting in Company K, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, in 1861, and receiving his discharge in January, 1865. He participated in several important engagements, among which were the siege of Corinth, Perryville, and several encounters with Morgan through Kentucky, and at the siege of Knoxville, where he was wounded through the left shoulder and breast. After being discharged, he returned to Barren County, where he lived until the fall of 1868, then coming west and settling in Mills County, Iowa. Mr. Hodges was there married, January 14, 1872, to Miss Margaret Buckingham, a native of Washington County, Tennessee, born March 9, 1842. They have one child, Minnie Ville, born November 29, 1876. Mr. Hodges continued to reside in Mills County, Iowa, for eight years, and in the fall of 1875, he came to Atchison County, Missouri. He has a fine bearing orchard of 100 apple and 100 peach trees, besides some cherry and plum. In his political preferences he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order.

FRANCIS HOLBROOK

was born in England, May 25, 1843, his parents being John and Jemima Holbrook *nee* Wooley, also natives of England. The subject of this sketch was reared a farmer at his birth place, receiving a common school education. Emigrating to the United States, he landed at New York, December 24, 1863, but soon moved westward to Bureau County, Illinois, where he was engaged in working on a farm by the month. Here Mr. H. was married September 9, 1864, to Miss Margaret Cies, a native of Germany. She was born February 13, 1844, but was raised in Illinois. They have four children living: Eva, born October 23, 1871; Thomas, born February 22, 1874; Jemima, born January 15, 1878, and Maud, born June 17, 1880. Four are deceased. Mr. Holbrook resided in Bureau County,

Illinois, for seven years, after which he removed to Missouri, and settled in Dale Township, Atchison County. He has a farm of 80 acres, all improved, upon the place being fruit of all kinds adapted to this climate. He has a lease upon 480 acres of land, and is engaged quite extensively in handling and feeding stock. His residence is on section 5. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN D. JONES,

section 32, a native of Bath County, Kentucky, was born September 3, 1825, and was the son of James F. Jones, of Fleming County, Kentucky, who was married to Elizabeth Stephens, a native of Bath County, that state. John D. spent his youth on a farm and attended the common schools, where he received a fair education, though the greater part of his knowledge has been obtained in later years by self application. Mr. Jones was married in Bath County, Kentucky, October 27, 1846, to Martha Adkins, daughter of Eber Adkins. She was born in Fleming County, August 26, 1828. In 1847 Mr. Jones moved to Randolph County, Indiana, where he was engaged in farming and teaching until 1868, when he came to Andrew County, Missouri. During the winter of 1868–'69 he taught school, and, in the summer of the latter year he followed agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1869 Holt County became his home, where he taught school near Mound City the succeeding winter. For three years his time was occupied in teaching during the winter months and farming in the summer season. In 1872 he came to his present place in this county. The farm as well as the greater portion of this part of country was nearly all unimproved. Mr. Jones now owns 140 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation, with 110 apple and 300 peach trees, etc., on the place. In the fall of 1876 he was elected justice of the peace of Dale Township, which position he has continued to fill most acceptably for six years. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had eight children, of whom seven are living: Susan E., born October 22, 1847; James I., born October 19, 1849; Eber A., born January 22, 1852; William F., born March 10, 1857; Orlando M., born January 20, 1860; Mary L., born September 20, 1862, and Francis M., born April 9, 1869. Mr. J. belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

DANIEL KELLY

was born in Fountain County, Indiana, January 5, 1847, while his father, John Kelly, was a native of Ireland. Daniel's mother died when he was but two years old, his father departing this life in 1855. Left an orphan at this early age, young Kelly grew to manhood on a farm in his native

county, where he attended the common schools. In 1860 he left there and moved to Iroquois County, Illinois, coming from that locality to Holt County, Missouri, in April, 1866. Upon leaving here he went to Madison County, Iowa, where he fed cattle during the winter of 1866-67, and in the following spring he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, settling on his present place. He has a good farm of 80 acres, improved, with a good residence and young orchard of 100 apple and some 40 other trees of different varieties, his location being in section 2. December 29, 1875, the marriage of Mr. Kelly to Miss Sarah Walkup, daughter of James Walkup, occurred in Atchison County, Missouri. She was born in Holt County, May 23, 1857. They have two children: James R., born April 15, 1878, and Frank, born July 25, 1880. Mr. Kelly is a member of the I. O. O. F. order.

JOHN DAVID KNESS,

section 35, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 16, 1832. George Kness, his father, who was in the war of 1812, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Strawser. In 1837, the family moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, and after living there some three years, located in Logan County. One year later, or in February, 1842, Jefferson County, Iowa, became their home. John D. passed his youth on a farm, his educational advantages being very limited. While yet a young man, he spent about four years in traveling over the different states and territories. July 7, 1853, he was married in Keokuk County, Iowa, to Mary Jane Webb, who was born in Keokuk County, in March, 1835, and a daughter of William and Innocent Webb. Mr. and Mrs. Kness have eight children living: George W., Daniel, Maggie, Isaac A., Sarah A., John C., Arthur A. and Jerry F. Three children are deceased: Martha J., Dora C. and Mary Isabelle. After his marriage, Mr. Kness resided on a farm in Keokuk County, Iowa, for some four years, when he removed to Kansas, living there for one year. In the fall of 1859, he returned to Jefferson County, Iowa, and after remaining there about five years, he went to Fort Kearney. Three years later he went back to Jefferson County, Iowa, living there until 1874, when Holt County, Missouri, became his home. There he continued to dwell one year, after which he came to this county, and settled in Dale Township on his present place. He now owns a farm of 160 acres with a fair house, and orchard of 300 peach and 130 apple trees, &c. Mr. Kness is Democratic in politics.

SAMUEL KNEPPER,

a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, was born September 1, 1837, his parents being David and Mary C. (Geesman) Knepper, both of whom

were born in that same county. The latter is still living in her native county at the advanced age of seventy-one years. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days and received a common school education in Franklin County. Upon leaving there in the spring of 1864, he went to Ogle County, Illinois, where he resided for about six and a half years, then moving to Atchison County, Missouri, in October, 1870. He settled on the place where he still resides, and which he improved, consisting of 160 acres of land all fenced, 110 acres being under cultivation. This is located in section 31, and upon the farm are 170 apple, 200 peach and a few cherry trees. During the war Mr. Knepper was in the service for ten months, in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. He was married in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1863, to Miss Mary S. Nicodemus, daughter of John Nicodemus. She is a native of Virginia, born March 1, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. K. have had nine children, eight of whom still survive: Charles A., born September 12, 1864; Franklin S., born November 17, 1865; Ida M., born December 27, 1866; Martha M., born November 5, 1869; Jennie M., born April 7, 1871; Anna E., born May 6, 1875; John W., born July 11, 1876; Burtie E., born January 20, 1882. Politically, he is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN KRUSE

was born in Hanover, Germany, March 29, 1843. Henry Kruse, his father, also a native of Germany, married Gracie Bayling, who was born in the same country. The youthful days of Christian were passed on a farm at his birthplace and attending school, in which he received a common education. When twenty-one years of age, in 1864, he immigrated to the United States, and for three months stayed in New York City, after which he settled in Illinois. For five years he was engaged in working by the month on a farm in DeWitt County, after which he began that occupation for himself. He continued to live in DeWitt County for thirteen years, and in March, 1877, he purchased his farm in Dale Township, Atchison County, Missouri, to which he at once moved. He owns a valuable farm, a large dwelling and an orchard of 300 apple, 200 peach, and cherry, pear and plum trees. There is also on the place a vineyard of 400 grape vines and small fruit. He makes a specialty of feeding stock for the market, with satisfactory results. Mr. Kruse was married April 29, 1874, in DeWitt County, Illinois, to a Miss Miller, who was born in Hanover, Germany, September 17, 1849, she being a daughter of B. C. Miller. They have had three children, of whom Herman H., born February 25, 1875, and John W., born June 9, 1880, are living, and one daughter is deceased, she having died June 25, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. K. are Protestants in their religious preferences. Mr. K. is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH M. KYLE,

section 6, was born on May 16, 1842, in Delaware County, Indiana, and is a son of E. D. and Angeline (Grover) Kyle, the former of Clermont County, Ohio, and the latter of Genesee County, New York. In 1856 the family removed to Howard County, Indiana. Joseph M. Kyle was raised as a farmer boy, and was the recipient of a common school education. August 26, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and served for nearly four years, being discharged August 9, 1865. During this time he participated in several important battles, among which were Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, besides numerous skirmishes and minor encounters—in all 129 engagements on regimental record, thus acquiring a most enviable career as a soldier. After being discharged Mr. K. returned to Indiana, remained there a short time, and in October, 1865, came west and settled in Jackson County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming. For five years he continued to live in that locality then went to Cass County in 1870, there embarking in the saw mill business. In 1875 he came to Atchison County, resumed that industry for two years, and subsequently became occupied in tilling the soil. He has a farm of 80 acres, all fenced, and a young orchard of 90 apple and 90 peach, and other fruit trees. Mr. Kyle was married April 26, 1866, in Jackson County, Missouri, to a Miss Meador, daughter of Job Meador, and who was born April 29, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. K. have had seven children, six of whom are living: William D., born March 12, 1867; Harriet E., born October 16, 1868; Eva, born October 7, 1870; Angeline G., born August 12, 1876, Earl D., born December 20, 1879, and Alma I., born July 9, 1881. Mrs. K. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. K. is independent in his political views.

DAVID P. KYLE

is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, where he was born October 14, 1844. His father, E. D. Kyle, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Angeline Grove, was a native of Genesee County, New York. About the year 1857, the family moved to Howard County, Indiana. David passed his youth on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. March 22, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana cavalry, and was in service for three years, being discharged in June, 1865. He took part in numerous engagements, among which were the siege of Corinth, battle of Stone River, Chickamauga and numerous minor encounters. After being discharged, he returned to Indiana, where he was engaged in the drug business for one year, and in March, 1856, he came west, locating in Holt County, Missouri. For

two years he gave his attention to the drug business at Oregon, after which he engaged in farming, and after making that locality his home for some time, he came to Atchison County in January, 1876. He then settled on his present place in section 31, of Dale Township, where he has 200 acres of land, all fenced and improved, with an orchard of 120 apple trees. Mr. Kyle makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock for the market. May 29, 1869, he was married in Holt County, to Miss Lydia J. Anselment, daughter of Joseph Anselment. She was born in Marion County, Ohio, July 1, 1849. They have had three children, of whom two survive: Harry D., born June 25, 1872, and Alvaro J., born January 10, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle are members of the Methodist Church. The former is independent in politics, but was formerly a Republican.

GEORGE W. LITTLER

is a native of Greene County, Ohio, where he was born July 13, 1834, his parents, Robison and Catherine (Wilkerson) Littler, being Virginians by birth. George W. was brought up on a farm and for a while attended the common schools; however, the greater part of his education has been obtained since arriving at maturity and by his own energy and self application. In 1876 he moved to Darke County, Ohio, where he resided for three years, then coming to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1879. He then settled on his place in section 1, and is now in possession of a fine farm of 320 acres, all under cultivation, with a good residence, barn, granary, etc. An orchard which adorns the place contains 150 apple and fifty peach trees, besides cherry, pear and plum trees. February 28, 1860, the marriage of Mr. Littler to Miss Mary J., the daugther of James Stillings, occurred in Greene County, Ohio. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 28, 1835. They have six children living: Algernon W., born January 2, 1861; Rosa A., born April 14, 1862; David R., born February 3, 1864; James S., born October 28, 1865; Mary Ella, born December 4, 1869, and Josie May, born January 28, 1876. Three are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Littler are members of the Methodist Church. In his political views Mr. Littler is Republican.

GEORGE W. C. LITTELL

was born in Greene County, Illinois, May 1, 1840. His father, Aaron Littell, and his mother, formerly Jane Brown, were natives of New Jersey. In 1843 the family removed to Mason County, Illinois, where he spent his youth on a farm, attending for a time the common schools. In the spring of 1874 he came from Mason County to Nodaway County, Missouri, after having spent the winter in Linn County. Mr. L. resided in Nodaway County for nearly two years, and in the fall of 1875, came

to Atchison County. He was married in Mason County, Illinois, February 15, 1860, to Miss Amanda Robinson, who was born near Manchester, Ohio, June 3, 1842, being a daughter of Dr. William R. Robinson. They have nine children living: Aaron, born December 31, 1861; Martha A., born March 20, 1863; William R., born September 30, 1864; Carrie E., born February 3, 1870; Fannie H., born February 20, 1872; Walter B., born March 6, 1874; Corwin Pearl, born March 8, 1876; Catharine E., born March 1, 1878, and Weaver, born July 12, 1880. During the war Mr. L. was in service for three years, being a member of Company C, Second Illinois Cavalry. He was on detached duty most of the time, and was in numerous engagements. He now owns 690 acres of land all fenced and improved, with an orchard of 150 apple, 200 peach and other trees besides an abundance of small fruit. He is successfully engaged in the feeding of cattle and hogs as well as farming. Politically, he is independent.

LYMAN Z. LOTSPEICH

was born November 23, 1841, in Menard County, Illinois. Eden Lotspeich, his father, was born in Ross County, Ohio, and was married to Melinda Caldwell, also a native of the state of Ohio. In 1846 they moved to Des Moines County, Iowa, where they still reside. Lyman Z. was raised in that county, his youth being spent on a farm. His education was received in the common schools, supplemented with one term's attendance at the University of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1867 he moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and was engaged in farming some two years, after which, in 1870, he went to Corydon County, and commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade. At this business he labored for two years in that county, when he moved to Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa, in the spring of 1872. There he resumed work at his trade, and after making his home in that place for six years, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1878, and settled on his present place in Dale Township, where he has since been carrying on farming and conducting a blacksmith shop. He owns eighty acres of land, all fenced, with an excellent new dwelling, and a small orchard. Mr. L. was married in Des Moines County, Iowa, September 30, 1868, to Miss Arminda Brown, daughter of Edward and Sarah Brown. She was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, in March, 1850. They have three children: Edward E., Charlie C. and Ula M. Mr. and Mrs. Lotspeich are members of the Advent Christian Church. He belongs to the Masonic order. In politics he is independent, but was raised a Republican.

JAMES McCASKEY

was born in Wilcox County, Alabama, November 26, 1843, and is the son of John Adam and Elizabeth McCaskey, *nee* Lynch, the former a native

of Alabama, and the latter of Georgia. James grew to manhood on a farm, his opportunities for acquiring an education being exceedingly limited, he having attended only the subscription school. For nearly three years he served in the Confederate army, being a member of the Thirty-eighth Alabama Infantry. He was in several important engagements, among which were the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He was taken prisoner at the latter mentioned place and held as such for about seventeen months. After the war Mr. McCaskey returned to Monroe County, and after remaining about seven months he moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, in the spring of 1866. There he remained some three years, subsequently going to Fremont County, Iowa, where he resided till the spring of 1876, when he moved to Atchison County, Missouri. He has since been a resident of this county and is now the owner of 100 acres of land, a small orchard, etc., his place being located in section 32. Mr. McCaskey was married March 7, 1869, in Fremont County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Barnard, daughter of Philip and Nancy Barnard. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, December 18, 1853. They have four children: Mary Ida, born December 25, 1869; Laura, born April 16, 1872; Stella, born April 26, 1877; Lottie, born June 3, 1880. One child, John C., was born January 26, 1875, and died October 9, 1877. Mr. McCaskey is Democratic in politics.

ADOLPHUS McDANIEL,

was born in Atchison County, Missouri, October 12, 1849. His father, Abel G. McDaniel, and his mother, formerly Susan Swinn, were natives of Saline County, Missouri. In the spring of 1847, the family moved to Atchison County, and settled in Clay Township. Young McDaniel grew to manhood and attended the common schools of his native county, and in 1877, came to Dale Township, locating on his present farm in section 7, township 64, range 39, about one year ago. He has 160 acres of land with fair improvements, and is engaged quite extensively in handling and feeding stock, as well as farming. Mr. McDaniel was married September 26, 1869, to Miss Lucy Ann Angel, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Angel. She was born in Clay County, Missouri, March 14, 1853. They have six children: James A., born August 6, 1870; Mandy Susan, born February 24, 1873; Bertie R., born October 14, 1875; Perry D., born February 7, 1878; Floyd A., born October 18, 1879; Verna L., born January 25, 1881. Mr. McDaniel in his political preferences is Democratic.

ALLEN MANSON

was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in May, 1827, his parents being David and Mary Manson, *nee* Mecance, the former a native of Washing-

ton County, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Allen grew to manhood on a farm in Coshocton County, Ohio, obtaining very limited school advantages, having attended the district schools but a few months. In 1858 he came westward and settled in Clarke County, Iowa, where he resided until the year 1863, then removing to Caldwell County, Missouri. There he was engaged in farming for some eleven years, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1874. Here he remained but a little over one year, when he removed to Barton County and stayed one summer. In November, 1875, he returned to Atchison County and has since been a resident of this locality. Mr. Manson has been on his farm in Dale Township for five years and now owns 240 acres of land, all fenced, with an orchard of 300 apple trees and a few cherry, pear and plum, besides small fruit. He is quite extensively engaged in feeding cattle for the market. On the 27th of November, 1851, Mr. M. was married in Ohio to Miss Jane Gracy, and by this union there were two children, one of whom survives, William A., born September 20, 1832. Mrs. Manson died in Clarke County, Iowa, March 14, 1860. Mr. M. was again married November 27, 1862, to Miss Sarah A. Spurlock, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of John Spurlock. He resides on section 9.

LUKE MOONEY,

was born in Canada West, September 14, 1844. James Mooney, his father, was a native of Ireland, and was married to a Miss Millmo, who was born in England. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in his native country, and was educated in the common schools. In 1865, he immigrated to the United States, and was engaged in working by the month on a farm in Iowa for some two years. In July, 1868, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and labored on a farm in Clark Township for two years. Mr. Mooney was married September 17, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Hinderman, daughter of John and Nancy Hinderman. She was born in Nebraska, February 17, 1853. After his marriage he settled in Clark Township, where he lived for some eighteen months, and then moved to Clay Township, where he was engaged in farming for three years. In the spring of 1879, he came to his present location, section 7, township 64, range 39, and now owns 160 acres of land, all fenced, with a fair house and thrifty orchard. He devotes considerable attention to stock feeding, in which he is very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney have had four children: James W., born February 15, 1872; Oscar S., born November 6, 1875; Frederick C., born September 4, 1877; Charles O., born August 19, 1881. The latter two are deceased. Mr. M. is Republican in his political preferences.

THOMAS J. PAYNE,

section 30, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, January 6, 1850, being a son of William and Mary (Miller) Payne, the former a native of Union County, Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. In 1852 the family moved to Tipton County, Indiana, but returned to Wayne County in 1857. After residing there some three years they went to Randolph County in the fall of 1860, making this their home for eight years, after which, in 1868, they removed to Van Buren County, Michigan. Thomas J. Payne passed his youth on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1871 he came to Atchison County, Missouri, where for one summer he was occupied in farming, after which he returned to Van Buren County in the fall of that year. In 1874 he again located in this county, and in the spring of 1879 moved upon his present place in Dale Township. He has 40 acres of land, and a thrifty young orchard. March 26, 1879, Mr. Payne was united in marriage in Holt County to Miss Ellen Meyer, daughter of John Meyer. She was born in Holt County May 6, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. P. have one child, Edith Meyer, born July 15, 1880. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. During the war he served for nine months in the Nintieth New York Infantry. He is Republican in politics, but was formerly a Democrat. Mr. Payne's grandfather, Miller, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He died in December, 1881, in Wayne County, Indiana.

TIMOTHY H. PROUD,

a native of Fayette County, Ohio, was born March 31, 1836. John Proud, his father, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, married Sarah H. King, a native of Fayette County, of that state. In 1849 the family moved to Howard County, Indiana, where they lived until 1864, then emigrating to Holt County, Missouri, and settling near Oregon, where they still reside. The youth of the subject of this sketch was passed on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1871 he removed from Holt County to his present place in section 34, of Dale Township, Atchison County, and is now the owner of 160 acres of good land, there being on his farm an orchard of 100 apple, 700 peach and other fruit trees. Mr. Proud was married October 30, 1859, in Fayette County, to Miss E. E. Goldsberry, daughter of Amos Goldsberry. She is a native of Ross County, but was raised in Fayette County. Mr. and Mrs. Proud have had seven children, six of whom are living: Emmerson T., born September 9, 1860; Anna W., born October 9, 1864; Sarah A., born May 20, 1866; Samuel E., born November 12, 1867; Jessie B., born October 10, 1869, and Clark W., born October 6, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Proud are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In his political preferences Mr. P. is Republican.

SAMUEL W. PROUD,

section 30, was born on the 11th of March, 1844, in Fayette County, Ohio. His father, John Proud, and also his mother, formerly Sarah King, were natives of Ohio. In 1849 Samuel W. accompanied his parents to Howard County, Indiana. He was raised on a farm and for a time attended the common schools, though the greater part of his education was obtained by self application, after reaching his maturity. During the war he served for three years, enlisting when seventeen years of age, in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry. His regiment was known as the Morton Rifle Regiment. While he was in the service his father moved his family to Holt County, in 1863, and, after his discharge, at the close of the war, Samuel W. Proud came to Holt County, settling near Oregon. There he resided until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Atchison County, and located on his farm in this township. He has 138 acres of land, all under fence, with a good new dwelling and young orchard. Mr. Proud was married in Holt County, May 11, 1867, to Miss Margaret Thorp, who was born in Randolph County, Indiana, July 4, 1843. They have two children: Luella B., born August 20, 1870, and Dollie E., born February 26, 1873. Mr. Proud is Republican in politics.

HARVEY QUINN

was born in Xenia, Ohio, September 5, 1829, and was the son of John Quinn, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and Rachel Quinn, *nee* Nash, who was born in Pennsylvania. In 1831 they moved to Warren County, Illinois, where Harvey was raised on a farm, and attended the common schools. In 1856 he went to Butler County, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming for two years, after which he embarked in the hotel business in Applington in 1859. This he continued until the 15th of August, 1861, when he enlisted in the Dubuque Light Artillery, which was attached to the Ninth Iowa Infantry. He remained in service for something over four years, and was in several important engagements, among which were the battles of Pea Ridge, Helena, Little Rock, Arkansas Post, Pleasant Hill and several minor skirmishes. After the war, he returned to Iowa in October, 1865. Mr. Quinn was married March 28, 1866, in Butler County, Iowa, to Miss Amanda M. Bisbee, daughter of Elisha and Mary Bisbee. She was born in the State of New York, September 3, 1836. Mr. Quinn resided in Butler County, engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, in the fall of that year, settling in Dale Township, on his present place. He has a valuable farm of 205 acres, improved, with fair buildings, etc., and a bearing orchard of 150 apple and 100 peach trees, besides other fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have had three children, only one of whom is living:

John Arthur Lee, born May 25, 1874. Mrs. Q. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he of the Christian Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

THOMAS N. QUINN,

section 31, a native of Warren County, Illinois, was born July 28, 1845. John Quinn, his father, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, married Miss Rachel Nash, a Pennsylvanian by birth. In 1857 the family removed to Butler County, Iowa. Thomas N. passed his early days upon a farm and received a common school education. The year 1867 he spent in Hardin County, but came from Butler County, Iowa, to Atchison County, Missouri, in the fall of 1870, locating on his farm in Dale Township in March, 1871. Mr. Quinn owns eighty acres of land with neat surroundings and a good bearing orchard. He was married in Hardin County, Iowa, September 14, 1870, to Miss K. A. Taylor, daughter of O. P. Taylor. She was born in Pennsylvania in November, 1845. They have two children: Glenn Arthur, born September 1, 1871, and Grace Agnes, born November 17, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In his political preferences he is independent, but was brought up a Republican.

HIRAM STEFFEY,

was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1847, and was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burkett) Steffey, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1849, the family removed to Ohio, where they lived for some seven years, then going to Fulton County, Indiana, in 1856, where they still continue to dwell. Hiram grew to manhood on a farm, and received such an education as the common schools afforded. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and served until August of the same year, when he was honorably discharged. September 7, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Steffey to Octavia True, daughter of Nelson True. She was born in Fulton County, Indiana, May 2, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. S. have one child, Leona, born July 28, 1872. About the close of the war, Mr. Steffey returned to Indiana, where he remained some six years working on a farm, after which, in 1871, he came to Warren County, Missouri. In the spring of 1872, he located in Atchison County. He now has a farm of seventy-three acres in section 18, township 63, range 39, all improved, and an orchard of 110 apple, 100 peach and other fruit trees, besides some grapes. He is a very enterprising farmer.

JOSHUA W. STEVENSON,

section 29, a native of Warren County, Ohio, was born December 7, 1843, his parents being George and Charlotta Stevenson, *nee* Ward, who were

also born in Ohio. Joshua accompanied them to Randolph County, Indiana, in 1852, where he was reared, attending the common schools during the winter months. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and was in the service for eighteen months, participating in several important battles, among which were Perryville and Murfreesboro; he was wounded at Stone River, Tennessee. After being honorably discharged February 26, 1863, he returned to Randolph County, where he was engaged in farming for seven years. In 1870, Mr. S. emigrated westward and settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he was occupied in tilling the soil for two years, after which he came to Atchison County. In the spring of 1872, he settled on his present place in Dale Township, and now has in his possession 239 acres of valuable land, all fenced, and a most excellent orchard of 184 apple, and some 800 bearing peach trees. Mr. Stevenson was married December 9, 1865, in Randolph County, to Miss Nancy E. Botkin, who died November 11, 1866. He was again married November 14, 1869, in Randolph County, to Miss Rachel A. Hunt, daughter of Miles Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have two children: George Tipton born November 21, 1871, and Mary Emma, born January 30, 1874. Mr. S. is a Republican in politics.

ADAM S. TIMERMAN,

a native of Jefferson County, New York, was born July 19, 1828. His father, Marcus Timerman, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Smith, was born in Herkimer County, New York. Adam S. passed his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a liberal education at the Jefferson County Institute and the Hartwick Seminary, which school was under the charge of the Lutheran denomination. He attended that college for about three years and was licensed to preach by this church in 1862, being ordained in 1864. In 1862 Mr. Timerman went to Illinois, where he was engaged as minister at Jackson for five years, and in 1867 he moved to Marshal County. In the fall of 1869 he came to Atchison County and settled on a farm in Dale Township. He has been twice married, first, in Jefferson County, New York, in March, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Ford, daughter of Alexander Ford. She died in Atchison County, February 17, 1874. In May of that year Mr. T. went to California on a business trip, remaining for about eighteen months, when he returned to this county in December, 1876. Soon after this, on December 17, he was again married to Miss Ann B. Hanger, daughter of Matthias Hanger. She was born in Germany, July 23, 1849. Her family emigrated to the United States when she was a child and settled in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Timerman have three children: Herman, born September 8, 1877; Percis Emma, born August 16, 1879, and Lillie R., born April 17, 1881. Mr. Timerman has

eighty acres of land, all improved, with a variety of small fruits and a good bearing orchard on the place. He resides on section 16. Politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH TYSON,

farmer and sheep raiser, was born in England in 1805, and was the son of John Tyson and Jennie Tyson, (*nee* Cooksie), also natives of that country. Joseph was educated in the common schools, and in 1855 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Shelby County, Illinois, where he resided for fifteen years, after which he came to Atchison County, Missouri. He then located on his present place in Dale Township, where he has been extensively engaged in farming and stock raising for the last twelve years. Mr. Tyson has 1,800 acres of land, all under fence, with about 600 acres in cultivation. He is engaged very extensively in the breeding and raising of fine Merino sheep, of which he has at the present time 1,600 head. He also has some thoroughbred Short Horn cattle and Poland China hogs. There is on the place a fine bearing orchard of some 500 apple, 200 peach, and other fruit trees. Mr. Tyson is one of the heaviest land owners in the county, and all his farming interests are conducted on a large scale. He is a representative citizen of this vicinity, and one honored by all. Mr. T. was married in England in 1838, to Miss Ann Fleming, also a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson have eight children : Jane, Mary, John, James, Joseph, Isaac, Thomas and William.

BRUCE WALKER

was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1828. Isaac Walker, his father, was a native of Massachusetts, and married Miss Jane Reno, who was born in Pennsylvania. In 1839 the family removed to Dearborn County, Indiana. Bruce was raised on farms in Beaver and Dearborn Counties, receiving ordinary common school advantages. In 1847 he entered the Mexican war, under Colonel Brough, in the Fourth Ohio, the captain being George E. Pugh. He remained in service for about ten months, and during that time was through Mexico, obtaining a very thorough knowledge of the country. After being discharged he settled in Mason County, Illinois, in the spring of 1848, where he resided for about twenty-six years. Mr. Walker then came to his present place in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1874, and here he has a fine farm of 400 acres in his home place and eighty acres in Nodaway County. All the land is under fence and improved, there being a good dwelling house and orchard of 325 apple and twenty-five cherry trees, with about 300 grapes and some small fruit. At that time this part of the country was almost a wilderness, while now excellently improved farms appear on

every side. Mr. Walker was married May 2, 1850, in Mason County, Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Appleman, who was born in New Jersey, January 2, 1824, being a daughter of John Appleman. They have five children: Lewis R., born October 11, 1854; Anna Augusta, born April 2, 1857; Lydia M., born December 21, 1862; Marietta, born March 23, 1866, and Harry B., born July 8, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. In politics he stands independent, but was formerly a Democrat.

LEWIS E. WILSON,

was born December 17, 1843, in Loraine County, Ohio, while his father, William, was a native of England. His mother, whose maiden name was Elvira Clisbe, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. The youthful days of Lewis were passed on a farm in his native county, he receiving the benefits of a common school education. In 1869, he immigrated west, and settled in Fremont County, Ohio, where for three years he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1872, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, locating in Dale Township, where, on section 4, township 64, range 39, he now owns a farm of 250 acres, mostly in cultivation. His orchard is young and thrifty. August 23, 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss May Carney, a daughter of Thomas and Phebe Carney. She was born in Shelby County, Indiana, August 23, 1853. They have had four children: Burton E., born June 2, 1874; Everett E., born May 22, 1875; Guy W., born May 19, 1877, and Roy, born December 24, 1880. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. W. makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock, in which he is quite successful.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS,

one of the leading farmers and early settlers of Atchison County, is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, where he was born, April 16, 1846, his parents being Harvey and Caroline Williams, *nee* Culp. The former was born in North Carolina, and the latter in Germany. In 1849 they removed to Missouri and settled in Atchison County, being among the first to locate here. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and received such an education as the common schools afforded. In the spring of 1882 he came upon his present place in Dale Township, where he has 260 acres of land, mostly improved, with a good house and orchard. There is upon the premises an abundance of small fruit. He is quite extensively and profitably engaged in the stock business, raising and feeding large quantities. His farm is in section 10. Mr. Williams was married June 3, 1866, to Miss Rachel Van Gundy, daughter of John and Leah Van Gundy. She was born on the 15th of November,

1849, and is a native of Ross County, Ohio. They have six children: Jennie L., born November 5, 1869; Clara F., born August 20, 1871; Foster G., born August 29, 1873: Luverna O., born March 15, 1876; Senator Floyd, born October 3, 1878, and an infant daughter, born July 17, 1881. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic order.

JOSEPH WEISENBERGER

was born June 7, 1842, in Baden, Germany, and was the son of Mathew and Magdalene (Houser) Weisenberger, who were both Germans by birth. Joseph's youth was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools of his native land. Emigrating to the United States, he landed at New York on August 27, 1865, and there lived for one and a half years, working by the month. He then came west and stopped in Chicago, where he was employed in a livery stable for three months. On leaving Chicago Mr. Weisenberger went to McLean County, Illinois, where he engaged to labor on a farm. He continued to reside in this and Tazwell Counties until 1871, when he came to Missouri, locating in Atchison County. In March, 1877, he moved upon his present and now valuable farm of 80 acres of improved land, there being upon it a fair dwelling, barn and orchard. June 7, 1874, Mr. Weisenberger was married to Miss Augusta Herdenreich, who was born in Germany, November 1, 1856. They have had four children, of whom two are now living: Ernest J., born September 3, 1867, and Anna May, born June 21, 1878. Emma was born April 15, 1875, and died August 5, of the same year; Elenora was born July 6, 1880; she departed this life August 10, 1881.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,

section 31, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, August 16, 1840. His father, Empson Wright, was a Virginian by birth, while his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Ruble, was a native of North Carolina. The youth of William H. was spent on a farm in his native county and in learning the carpenters' trade, he having commenced the study of that occupation in 1859, or when nineteen years of age. This he continued for two years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry and served for three years, taking part in numerous engagements, among which were the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and several encounters about Atlanta. He was discharged in the fall of 1864, when he returned to Randolph County, Indiana, there being occupied at his trade for about five years. In the fall of 1869 he moved to Holt County, Missouri, engaged in farming for one year, and then came to Atchison County, Missouri, settling on his pres-

ent place in Dale Township in the fall of 1870. Mr. Wright has a good farm of 228 acres of improved land, a good house, and an orchard containing 104 apple, 300 peach and cherry trees. He has some thoroughbred Short Horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, of a high grade. Mr. Wright was married January 31, 1865, in Randolph County, Indiana, to Miss Letetia Mercer, daughter of John Mercer. She is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born January 1, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have five children: Laura Edna, born June 15, 1868; Mary Emma, born May 12, 1870; Bertha Florence, born October 6, 1875; Thomas Clyde, born August 13, 1880, and Hester Olive, born February 10, 1882. Mr. W. is Republican in politics.

CHAPTER XII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—TIMBER—BRIDGES—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—WESTBORO—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—SECRET ORDERS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—POPULATION—PIONEERS OF THE TOWN—BIOGRAPHICAL.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

At the regular November term, held November 22, 1871, it was "ordered that Tarkio Township in Atchison, County, Missouri, be divided into two parts, and the territory thus stricken off, be called Lincoln Township, and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the southeast corner of section 33, township 66, range 38, at the eastern boundary of Atchison County, aforesaid, thence west on the south line of said township to the southwest corner of section 34, in township 66, range 40; thence north to the state line, thence east along said state line to the northeast corner of section 33, township 67, range 38, thence south along the east line of said county to the place of beginning.

The township of Lincoln is thus bounded on the north by the State of Iowa; on the east by Nodaway County, Missouri; on the south by Tarkio Township, and on the west by Polk Township. Its form is that of a rectangular parallelogram, measuring twelve miles east and west by seven miles north and south, and including eighty-four square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Though a prairie district, properly, Lincoln Township is not without its groves of valuable timber. These, which are generally interspersed throughout the limits of the same, are, however, generally found on the banks of, or in the immediate neighborhood of the streams and water courses by which its surface is veined. Tarkio Creek, flowing in a due southwardly direction from the state of Iowa, enters Atchison County, Missouri, in section 31, township 67, range 39, of Lincoln Township; bending thence to the westward it enters section 1, of township 66, range 40, on the east side of the northeast quarter, and flows in a southwestwardly direction, through the northern part of section 12, from near the center of which it flows in a nearly due southerly course, through sections 13, 24, 25 and 36, from which latter it enters Tarkio Township.

Middle fork of Tarkio, rising in the state of Iowa, enters Atchison County, Missouri, in section 34, township 67, range 39, whence it flows in a southerly direction, entering township 66, range 39, in section 3, whence flowing westward into section 2, it bends to the southwest through the northwest corner of section 11, and onward, in a generally southwesterly direction, through sections 10, 16, 21, 29 and 31, from the center of the southern boundary of which latter section it enters Tarkio Township.

East Tarkio, a stream of considerable volume, flowing in a southerly direction from the state of Iowa, enters Lincoln Township, in Atchison County, Missouri, near the northwest corner of section 32, township 67, range 38; after traversing which, and entering section 5, of township 66, range 38, it flows in a generally southwesterly course, through sections 6, 7 and 18, into and through sections 13, 24, the northwest corner of 25, and through sections 26, 35 and 34, of township 66, range 39, into Tarkio Township.

Besides these three principal streams, which divide the township into four nearly equal districts, not less than a dozen tributaries of the same vein the surface of Lincoln Township, affording an abundant and inexhaustible supply of stock water.

TIMBER.

As before stated, Lincoln Township includes within its limits several groves of timber. The most northern of these is embraced in portions of sections 1, 6, 31 and 32, embracing in its area considerably over 800 acres, and extending into the borders of the state of Iowa. In the southwestern corner of the township, lying chiefly in section 34, township 66, range 40, and extending westward into the adjoining section 35, is a grove of 400 or 500 acres of timber. Along the line of the Tarkio, in sections 13, 24, 25, and 36, chiefly on the left or east bank of that stream is a belt of timber varying in width from one fourth to one and a half miles in width. In sections 29, 31, and 32, in the southern part of the township and generally on the east side of Middle Tarkio Creek, is a body of timber including not less than 1,200 acres. Timber in Lincoln Township, in small quantities is found in sections 17, 18, 13 and 24, township 66, range 39, on both sides of and along the banks of East Tarkio, and also on the waters of Long Branch, a tributary of East Tarkio, in sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, township 66, range 39, within two miles of the Nodaway County line.

BRIDGES.

The bridges which cross the streams flowing through the area of Lincoln Township and into adjoining townships, are thirty and one-half

in number. These, in common with those in other portions of the county, are of various sizes. The exact location, size and character of these bridges will be found in the chapter entitled Bridges.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP DIVIDED.

At the regular term of the county court of Atchison County, held November 25, 1871, it was ordered that Lincoln Township be divided into two election precincts, as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 67, range 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section 32, township 66, range 39. That portion on the east side to be called "East Tarkio Precinct," and that on the west side of said line to be called "West Tarkio Precinct."

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the earliest settlers of Lincoln Township were Ambrose Ripley and Isaac Lebo, who emigrated from Tennessee in the spring of 1844, and settled in what was afterwards and since known as Waldren's Grove. This grove is located some miles from the present town of Westboro. They settled in the timber, as all early pioneers did, broke eight or ten acres of ground and built their cabins, which were noticeable because of the chimney to each stood at the corner of the building.

After two or three years, Lebo went to Oregon, where he remained. Ripley moved to Kansas, where he died.

William Daniel came from Jackson County in the summer of 1844 and arrived in Atchison County, Missouri, on the 4th day of July of that year. With his wife and one child, he traveled by land and water, coming from Brunswick, Missouri, to Weston on steamboat, and from the latter place by land. There was only one business house in St. Joseph when he came through—the store of Robidoux. He located on section 31, township 67, range 39, in Waldren's Grove. His nearest neighbors were Ripley and Lebo, mentioned above. Like them, he cleared five or six acres in the timber and raised a small crop of corn the following spring. At that time supplies were meagre, and at an inconvenient distance from those who had settled in this portion of the county. The nearest point or trading post to Waldren's Grove was English Grove, about twenty miles away. Mr. Daniel often carried provisions from English Grove to his home on his back, walking the entire distance. This however was not at that early day considered a very great hardship, as the roads were very indifferent and horses were scarce. Oxen were used almost exclusively in plowing, hauling, and even traveling. In breaking ground they were thought to be indispensable.

Edward Curry settled on the Bennett place, four miles southwest of Westboro. He went to California in 1849, returned in 1851 to Atchison County, and started again to California in 1852, and died on the plains.

David Price, from Kentucky, was also one of the earliest settlers of Lincoln Township, locating two miles below the present town site of Westboro.

H. H. Caudle, who was also a Kentuckian, arrived in the spring of 1844, and located in what was afterwards known as McCollister's or Bailey's Grove.

James Bailey came from East Tennessee in the spring of 1845, and settled also in Bailey's Grove, about six miles southwest of Westboro.

Aaron Graves, from Kentucky, settled what was known as Grave's Grove.

In the fall of 1844, Alfred Kimes emigrated from Indiana, and settled in the northern limits of what is known as Center Grove. Mr. Kimes now lives in Nebraska.

James Roberts was from Indiana, and settled in Lincoln Township, in the fall of 1844. He is now dead.

S. F. Roberts, also from Indiana, located at Center Grove in the fall of 1845, near the eastern limits of the grove, and about five miles from Westboro.

John P. Dunham came from Johnson County, Indiana, and ——— James was also from the same state, whence he came in the fall of 1844.

In East Lincoln Township, some of the original settlers were from South Carolina. Samuel Pettigo and —— Smith were from that state.

Among others from Indiana (Marion County) was William Sawyer, who came at a later date, and settled in Center Grove. Indiana was, perhaps, more largely represented in the early settlement of Lincoln Township than any other state. There were a few English and a few Germans. John, Thomas and William Zellers came from England and located at Waldren's Grove, about six miles northwest of Westboro.

These pioneers all preferred the timbered districts, and opened out their farms at first in and along the edges of the groves, never dreaming or thinking that the prairie soil was equal in fertility to the timbered lands, nor did they think that a farm could be made with half the labor, on the broad, treeless prairie that was required to make a farm from land on which stood a heavy growth of timber.

FRUIT.

There are perhaps, from twenty to thirty bearing apple orchards in the township, which will, including the young orchards, which are now growing, furnish an abundant supply of most excellent fruit.

CHURCHES.

The most important churches of the township, are located at the different groves; Weslyan Methodist Church, at Waldren's Grove, has been organized some fifteen or twenty years. The pastor, Rev. James Lytle, organized the church, and still preaches for the congregation. He now resides in Fremont County, Iowa. Among the pioneer members of this church, are Edgerton Peck, Wm. Daniel, George and Brown Wilkerson, James Teague, David Peck, John Essic, Sidney Scrampton and others.

The Baptists hold services at Moulton's School House, in East Lincoln Township, and the Christians at Center Grove school house.

MILLS AND POST OFFICES.

There is one mill (grist) within the limits of the township located about a mile south of the Iowa line, on the East Tarkio Creek, and is known as Schultz's Mill. There is a post office called Powelton Post Office, Ed. F. Powell, Postmaster.

WESTBORO.

In no country, outside of a few districts in Colorado, has the growth of towns been so remarkable in so short a space of time, as in Atchison County, along the line of the Tarkio Valley Railroad. This railroad, one of the branches of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Road, was completed through the county in 1881, but scarcely had it commenced running its trains when there sprang up, along its track, three towns, which, for beauty of location and thrifty growth are, perhaps, unrivaled by any other towns or settlements along its line. These are Westboro, Tarkio and Fairfax, and will be mentioned in the history of the townships to which they properly belong. At present we shall speak of Westboro. The town was laid out on part of the northeast quarter of section 10, township 66, range 38, the land upon which it was located being the property of Charles E. Perkins. It is well situated, the town site gently sloping toward the east, and is about midway between the east and west Tarkio Creeks, the middle prong of the Tarkio flowing just east of the town. The country surrounding Westboro is one of the best agricultural regions in the county, and is especially prolific of grain and live stoek, as the shipments for 1881 from that point amply testify.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Buck, O. W., drugs and medicines.
Bowers & Cox, groceries.

Coe, Alma J., postmistress.
Coulder, James, drugs and medicines.
Dunlap, D. R., general merchandise.
Davis, J. W., hardware.
Davis, William, blacksmith.
Davis, Henry, barber.
Frampton, Isaac, groceries.
Granger, James W., hotel.
Herman, Eli, blacksmith.
Hambleton, physician and surgeon.
Kime, William, clothing.
Lytle, Job D., hotel.
McCain, W. E., millinery.
Palmer, George & Co., lumber.
Safford, W. G., physician and surgeon.
Sawyer, Howard & Co., general merchandise.
Sawyer & Wright, bankers.
Scranton, I. W., restaurant.
Smith, Frederick, saddlery and harness.
Sapp, E. W., livery stable.
Sollider, J. M., depot agent.
Ustick & Sandell, general merchandise.
Van Leuvan, Anson, saloon and billiards.
Woodward, T. A., real estate and broker.
Wright, T. J., justice of the peace.
Wood, Aaron, hotel.

SECRET ORDERS.

There are no secret orders in Westboro at the present time; the Masonic order will, however, soon have an organization.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, erected a neat frame building in 1881, which cost about five hundred dollars. Rev. Houston is the pastor in charge. The church was organized with the following members: D. R. Dunlap and wife, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Scranton, Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton Peck, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Filson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. W. A. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. McCain, Ed. Savage and others, and has now a membership of about thirty-five.

The Christians and Presbyterians each have an organization, and hold services in the M. E. Church building.

SCHOOLS.

There is no school taught in the town. The schools, however, of the townships, are seven in number, and are in a flourishing condition.

POPULATION.

The town contains a population of two hundred and ten souls, representing an enterprising and intelligent people, who look forward to the time when Westboro will rank second to no other town on the line of the railroad.

PIONEERS OF THE TOWN.

Frank Lowe, Esq., erected the first house in Westboro—a small board house for a grocery. This building now stands on the same lot where it was first put up, at the end of Main Street, on the south side.

The second building was erected by J. Q. Morris, on the corner of Main and Adams Streets, and is now being repaired and remodeled for a bank. The third house was built by E. D. Credit, for a blacksmith shop. These buildings, and all others in the town are frame.

SOUTH BLANCHARD AND BERNICE CITY.

These two towns are at the northern extremity of the township line and upon the line between Iowa and Missouri. North Blanchard is just north of the state line in Iowa, and South Blanchard is just south of the line in Missouri. The business is all done in North Blanchard; there are, however, thirteen private residences in South Blanchard of citizens doing business in North Blanchard. North Blanchard contains a population of 550 souls. Bernice City adjoins South Blanchard on the west, and contains a residence (Dr. F. A. Rogers') and doctor's office and drug store, kept by one Adams.

INCORPORATION OF WESTBORO.

On the 10th day of January, 1882, the town of Westboro was incorporated as follows:

"Now, at this day, comes William Sawyer, W. D. Otis, G. T. Moore, James W. Granger, William B. Rowland, J. Q. Morse, A. M. Rowan, I. W. Scranton, D. B. Smith, R. E. Peck, F. W. Smith, G. B. Cook, W. A. Packard, J. M. Lovelady, M. D. R. Skinner, N. R. Skinner, I. E. Cradit, C. V. Ringo, George W. Ray, W. G. Safford, J. H. Tilson, M. L. Hurst, W. B. Carroll, T. E. D. Risley, J. P. Rogers, G. M. Bell, W. B. Vanzant, J. L. Vanzant, W. E. McCain, W. R. Frazier, A. Wood, L. L. Chastain, G. W. Fay, A. F. Van Luven, W. H. H. Shofe, Eli Heeman, E.

C. Hale, William Millsaps, L. F. Walsh, E. W. Sapp, Charles Clark, Thomas W. Homer, William A. Howard and Henry Davis, inhabitants of the village of Westboro, in the county of Atchison, and State of Missouri, and present their petition to the court praying that they may be incorporated, and a police established for their local government and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said village; and also setting forth the metes and bounds of said village, and the court being satisfied that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said village have signed said petition, and that the prayer of said petitioners is reasonable, it is therefore ordered by the court that said village be incorporated, and that such incorporation shall embrace the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 16, in township 66, of range 39, thence north 160 rods to the northeast corner of said section No. 16; thence west 125 rods; thence south 160 rods; thence east 125 rods to the place of beginning, and embracing the town plat herewith filed; and the court appoints the following named persons to constitute the first board of trustees of said village and until the annual election for members of said board, viz: W. A. Howard, E. W. Sapp, William Sawyer, D. R. Dunlap, J. W. Granger and W. G. Safford.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

W. G. BAKER,

farmer, section 12, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and was born in 1841, being a son of Charles and Eliza (Smith) Baker. The former was also born in the same county, May 19, 1814, and his mother was a Pennsylvanian by birth. They were married January 16, 1835. Mrs. Baker died December 31, 1845, and Mr. Baker subsequently came to Missouri with his son and is still living. The subject of this sketch accompanied his father to Wells County, Indiana, in 1852. There he married Rebecca Lesh, September 29, 1861. She was a native of Hardin County, Iowa, and was born in 1842. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Baker came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled near Linden. There Mrs. Baker died, June 10, 1868, leaving one child, Jennie. Mr. Baker was married the second time to Miss Eliza Kish, a native of Atchison County, born December 5, 1846. By this marriage they have five children living. Alonzo L., Rhoda B., Wm. N., Anna E., and Lulu.

E. R. BUNN,

farmer, section 10, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and was born November 23, 1817, being a son of John and Rosana Bunn. They were born in New Jersey, and after their marriage moved to Ohio in 1812. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native state. He early learned the carpenters trade, at which he worked for forty-seven years. He was married March 1, 1842, to Miss Dorcas Cummin, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born in 1824. Her parents came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. B. subsequently settled in their native county, and there remained till 1863, when they went to Illinois, and in 1865 settled at Hamburg, Iowa. In 1869 they located where they now reside. Their family consists of J. W., E. F., Ella R. and E. R. Bunn. Mr. B. is a Master Mason.

JOHN E. BUSHER,

farmer, section 5, is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, was born October 12, 1848, and is a son of John and H. (Emmerson) Busher. The father was a native of Liverpool, England, and when at the age of nineteen years emigrated to America and settled in Virginia. He afterwards went to Sangamon County, Illinois, being a leather currier by trade. A few years later he entered the harness business, which he continued for fifty years. John's mother was a native of Yorkshire, England, and with her parents she came to America, and settled in Sangamon County, Illinois, where she was married. She died in February, 1849. John E. Busher spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county. He worked at the harness trade for three years, and was in the employ of the Wabash Railway for some eight months. In October, 1873, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled at Hazel Grove, in Lincoln Township, where for a number of years he was the heaviest live stock shipper in Atchison County. Becoming tired of the business, he purchased a farm, and since then has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. Mr. B. married Miss Sarah Webster, December 17, 1876. She was a daughter of Aaron and Octeve (Wright) Webster, the former a native of Oakland, Michigan, born in 1836, and her mother a native of Monroe County, Indiana. They were married in 1848, and in 1870 came to Atchison County, Missouri, locating at Hazel Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Busher have one child living, Mary, having lost three : J. L., Bertha and Jonathan. Mr. Busher is a Mason in good standing.

H. H. CAUDLE,

a progressive farmer of this township, was born in Atchison County, Missouri, May 6, 1852, his parents being Hugh H. and Mary (Bailey) Cau-

dle. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Tennessee. After being married they came to Atchison County, in 1844, and settled in section 34. The subject of this sketch was raised in this county and commenced business for himself in 1876. He was married October 16, 1875, to Miss Thurza L. Gorden, a native of Iowa, born January 23, 1858. She was the daughter of David and Lydia Gorden. Mr. and Mrs. C. finally settled where they now reside, in section 19. They have a family of three children : Clarence, Sylvea and Pearl. Mr. Caudle's farm consists of eighty acres of well improved land.

J. C. H. CHRISTIAN,

farmer, section 34, a native of Newport Courthouse, Cocke County, Tennessee, was born March 30, 1838, being a son of T. E. and Mary A. (Doughty) Christian, who were natives of the same county. The father was born in 1801, and the mother in 1804. After their marriage they settled in that county, remaining there till March, 1852, when by wagon they moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and located some seven miles south of Rock Port. There they continued to reside until death. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in Tennessee, and with his parents came to Missouri, and since then has devoted his time to farming. He was married February 5, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Tate, a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, born in 1842. Her parents were Samuel B. and Minerva (Slone) Tate, who were natives of Cocke County, Tennessee. They moved to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1851, where Mr. Tate was county judge for one term. After their marriage Mr. Christian and wife settled on a farm in the Missouri bottoms and remained till 1864, when they moved to where they now reside. Their family consisted of six children : Columbus A., C. F., Maggie M., Thomas J. T., S. L. and Jessie.

CHARLES W. COE,

farmer, section 19, a native of Cayuga County, New York, was born January 17, 1842, and was a son of Curtis and Hannah (Clark) Coe. The former, also a native of Cayuga County, was born August 25, 1797. He died in 1875. Charles' mother, who was born in Rhode Island in 1794, died April 10, 1872. They were married February 20, 1820, and afterwards settled in Livingston County, and in 1830, moved to Cayuga County, New York, where they passed the balance of their days. Charles W. was raised and educated in his native county, and in 1861, went to Stark County, Illinois. He married Miss Julia Bennett, May 26, 1862. She was a native of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, born March 14, 1842, and was a daughter of Thomas F. and Diana (Howard)

Bennett. Her father was a native of Cayuga County, New York, born in 1815, but he was raised in Livingston County. He is now a resident of Atchison County. The mother of Mrs. Coe, who was born in Maine, in 1814, died in 1852. They were married in September, 1836, and moved to Indiana in 1837, returning to New York in 1843. They went to Stark County, Illinois, in 1856, and came to Missouri in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Coe subsequently settled in New York, and in 1866, came to Atchison County. They have three children living: Edwin, Frankie and Fred, having lost one, Howard.

D. M. COULTER,

farmer, section 33, was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 31, 1823. His parents were David and L. Coulter, the former a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. They were married in Richland County, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, but soon returned to Richland County, Ohio. In 1825 Guernsey County, Ohio, became their home and thence to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1850. The father died March 15, 1882, in his eighty-seventh year, and the mother of D. M. died April 26, 1881, aged eighty-four. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in Guernsey County, Ohio, and began life for himself in 1844. He taught school and farmed till the year 1849, when he was in the employ of the St. Louis marble works as collector in the Missouri Valley. In 1850 he settled at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Mr. Coulter was married January 21, 1851, to Miss Sarah Bowman, a native of Virginia, born January 29, 1831, she being a daughter of James and Rachel Bowman. With her parents she moved to Indiana in 1833, and to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1847. Her mother died in 1848, aged thirty-eight years, and her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter resided in Iowa about eight years, then moved to Plattsmouth, Nebraska. In 1862 he enlisted in company E, Second regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and served in Dakota. He was mustered out in December, 1863. He then settled in Holt County, Missouri, and remained till 1869, when he purchased his present farm and made all improvements. They have a family of eight children: Oscar B., Francis J., James M., Chase A., Howard M., Sarah N., Emma G. and Laura. They have lost three: Annie B., Ida R. and Garrett W. Mr. and Mrs. C. are both members of the Liberal League.

WILLIAM A. DANIEL,

farmer, section 18, is a native of Jackson County, Alabama, and was born April 14, 1842. William Daniel, his father, was a native of the same county, born May 19, 1818. His parents were natives of Kentucky. He

spent his boyhood days in Alabama, and was married to Miss Margaret Mulkey, July 11, 1838, she being a native of Kentucky, born October 11, 1819. With her parents, she moved to Alabama at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, in company with two families, procured a light wagon and two horses, and one morning in October, 1843, loaded their goods and started for Atchison County, Missouri. The following winter was spent in Carroll County, Tennessee, and in May, 1844, they arrived at Brunswick, Missouri, having disposed of their wagon and horses. Mr. D. had twenty dollars as his part, and by boat they went to Weston. While going up the river, Mr. D. discovered that his twenty dollars was counterfeit, and he was put ashore. Returning to Brunswick, he compromised with the original purchaser, and received a gun and one dollar and a half. After this he went to Weston, where he joined the families. They were obliged to walk to their present home, about one hundred and forty miles. Mr. D. commenced with nothing and is now classed among the wealthiest citizens of the county. The subject of this biography was only two years old when his parents came to this country. He remained with them till 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered out in about nine months. He soon re-enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in July, 1865. Mr. D. was married in 1865 to Miss M. V. Ferrill, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, after which they settled where they now reside, remaining till 1874. Then they moved to Smith County, Kansas, and some five years later returned to their former farm. They have but one child, born July 6, 1876. Mrs. D. is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN W. DAVIS

is a member of the firm of Davis & DeLee, hardware merchants at Westboro. This firm was established in March, 1881, the business having formerly been conducted by Day & Bell. When the present proprietors took charge the stock was increased by adding a complete line of general hardware. The subject of this sketch, John W. Davis, is a native of Des Moines County, Iowa, and was born in 1856, being the son of David L. and Lavina Davis. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Illinois. They settled in Des Moines County, Iowa, some time after their marriage. John W. spent his boyhood and received his education in his native county, assisting his father on the farm till 1877, when he began farming for himself. In 1879 he sold out and moved to Essex, Page County, Iowa, where he entered the mercantile business. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Lavina V. Dodd, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa, and by this union they have two children, Lawrence and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are both members of the M. E. Church.

The establishment with which Mr. D. is connected is a prominent one and the members well merit their success and deserve a liberal patronage from the citizens of Westboro and vicinity.

NATHAN S. DAVIS,

farmer, section 8, was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, July 27, 1839, being the only son of Nathan and Hannah J. (Barrett) Davis. His father was a native of the same county, born in 1812, and his mother of Salem County, New Jersey, born January 1, 1817. The former died in 1840. Mrs. Davis was married the second time to one J. P. Simpkins, and in 1849, moved to Peoria County, Illinois, and to Sarpy County, Nebraska, in 1856. She died September 1, 1879. In 1850, the subject of this sketch went to Illinois, and later, with his parents to Nebraska. In 1862, he took a trip to California, where he remained till 1865, then returning to Nebraska. April 5, 1868, he married Miss E. Minerva Woodhull, a native of Kilworth, Middlesex County, Ontario. She was born October 20, 1846, and was a daughter of J. and Eliza Woodhull. Mr. W. was a native of Canada, and her mother of New York. Mrs. Davis with her parents came to Atchison County in 1857. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Davis consists of three children living: Loraine Lee, born June 22, 1869; Melvin Woodhull, born July 16, 1871, and Fred Stennett, born March 26, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church

CLARENCE DE LEE,

of the firm of Davis & De Lee, hardware merchants, Westboro, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1861. His parents were J. E. and A. C. De Lee, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Iowa. Clarence remained in Des Moines County, Iowa, till 1868, when, with his parents, he moved to Greeley, Colorado. There he continued to dwell till 1874, when he came to Essex, Page County, Iowa, where he completed his education. In 1880 he entered the wholesale grocery house of Paxton & Gallagher, at Omaha, Nebraska, in whose employ he was till 1881. He then assisted in his father's hardware store at Essex, Iowa, till March, 1882, when, in connection with Mr. John W. Davis, he purchased their present stock of goods. This is the only house in Westboro that confines itself to the hardware business. Mr. De Lee is an excellent selesman, and a young man of pleasing address and social manners.

JOHN P. DUNHAM,

farmer, section 28. This pioneer is a native of Brown County, Ohio, and was born October 6, 1823. In 1826, with his parents, he moved to Johnson County, Indiana, and settled on a farm. His father died in 1837

and his mother still resides at the old homestead in Indiana, being in her eighty-third year. John P. Dunham was married September 8, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Mullis, a native of Washington County, Kentucky, born February 9, 1822. With her parents she moved to Johnson County, Indiana, in 1830. Mr. Dunham subsequently purchased a piece of timber land in Indiana, but soon becoming dissatisfied with it, sold out and moved to Holt County, Missouri, in 1848, and to Atchison County in 1849. He then settled where he now resides, having a beautiful farm of 200 acres, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. D. have seven children living: A. J., Nathan, John, Henry, Alfred, William and Vinna. Mrs. D. is a church member.

A. B. DUNHAM,

farmer, section 27, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, July 9, 1832, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Wheaten) Dunham. The former, who was a native of Ohio, died about the year 1839. The mother was born in New Jersey. After being married they moved to Indiana, at an early day. Aaron spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county, residing with his mother and family till he was twenty-four years old, except during the summer of 1854, which was spent in Atchison County, Missouri. He was married November 27, 1858, to Miss Nancy E. Prichard, a native of Johnson County, Indiana, born November 5, 1840. She was a daughter of Lewis and Susan (Marlin) Prichard, natives of Henry County, Kentucky, but who went to Indiana at an early day. After their marriage, Mr. Dunham and wife settled in their native county, and remained till 1877, when they located where they now reside. The farm consists of 120 acres of well improved land. They have eight children living: Loutta, James S., Emery, Alfred, Albert, John M., Jennie M. and Ida. They have lost two, Emma and Alonzo. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Christian Church.

A. J. DUNHAM,

farmer, section 27, is a native of Johnson County, Indiana, where he was born September 3, 1845. His parents were John P. and Elizabeth A. Dunham, with whom he moved to Holt County, Missouri, in 1848, and to Atchison County in 1859, settling near Center Grove. Here he spent his boyhood days and received a good education. During the late war he enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry in 1865, and was mustered out June 30, 1865. He then returned home and devoted his time to farming, purchasing his present place in 1873. Mr. D. married March 15, 1877, Miss Emma Coulter, a native of Hancock County, Illinois, born January 8, 1858. She was a daughter of Josiah and Mary Coulter, natives of Ohio. Her father was

born in 1829, and her mother in 1833. After being married they settled in Illinois, and in 1865 moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. D. have two daughters: Mary L., born April 6, 1878, and Helen, born March 4, 1880. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE H. FOSKET,

farmer, section 2, was born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, in November, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Lucy (Macy) Fosket. His father was a native of Connecticut and went to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1838, and in 1842 to Lafayette County, Wisconsin. He died in 1863. The mother of George H. died in 1872, aged sixty-three years. When twenty-one years old the subject of this sketch began for himself as a farmer. In February, 1862, he married Miss Hester A. Smith, a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, born in 1839. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith, natives of Muskingum County, Ohio, who, after their marriage, settled in Pennsylvania, moving to Lafayette County, Wisconsin, in 1847. Her father died in 1876, aged sixty-two years, and her mother in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Fosket finally located in Wisconsin, and in 1870 moved to Atchison County, Missouri, settling where they now reside in 1877. His farm consists of 120 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. F. have a family of three sons, Lorin, Lewis and Frank. Mrs. F. is a member of the Christian Church.

DAVID FRAMPTON,

farmer, section 30, was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1851, and with his parents he came to Atchison County, Missouri, at an early day. Here he spent his boyhood days, and received a good education, starting out for himself in 1877, as a farmer. In 1880 he purchased his present valuable farm, of 200 acres. Mr. F. was married November 28, 1880, to Miss Laura Pedigo, a native of Atchison County, Missouri. She was born in 1858, being a daughter of H. S. and Mary Ann (Smith) Pedigo. Her parents, who were natives of Virginia, were married in 1844, and came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. F. have one child: Delacy, born January 2, 1882. Mr. Frampton is a representative agriculturist of this district, and is respected by all.

SAMUEL FRANCIS,

a prominent farmer in section 31, was born in 1828, and is a native of Ross County, Ohio. His parents were natives of Virginia, and settled in Ross County, at an early day. Samuel spent his youthful days there and received a good education. He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary Strech, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born in 1832. They remained in

that county till 1852, when they moved to Shelby County, Illinois, continuing to dwell there till 1866. Mr. F. then went to Peoria County, Illinois, and in 1869 came to where he now resides. He has a farm of 160 acres of fine land. Their family consists of four children: Jane, Milton, Druzella and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. F. are both members of the M. E. Church.

A. HILL,

merchant, Westboro, is a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, and was born January 11, 1834, being a son of James and Martha (Watson) Hill. His parents were both natives of Virginia. Young Hill accompanied them to Missouri in 1837 and settled in Saline County. There the father died. The mother was married the second time, after which, with her family, she moved to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1847, settling near Irish Grove. Mr. H. started out as a farmer, and continued as such till 1862, when he turned his attention to freighting across the plains. In 1867 he married Miss K. T. Rupe, a native of Atchison County, Missouri, born in 1842. She died in 1877, leaving two children living, and one deceased. Mr. Hill is an enterprising merchant, and is well known and respected by all.

NELSON O. HOPKINS, JR.,

a leading farmer, stock raiser and feeder of this township, in section 6, is a native of Atchison County, and was born September 5, 1846, being a son of Hon. Nelson O. and Catharine (Hughes) Hopkins. His parents were native of Kentucky, and came to Atchison County at an early day. Young Hopkins spent his boyhood days and received an excellent education in this county, commencing business life for himself as a farmer. He was married April 30, 1872, to Miss Mary G. Evens, a native of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, born June 29, 1843, being a daughter of Gabriel and Mary Evens. Her father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and died in 1863. Her mother, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was born in 1800, and is still living. They were married in 1821, and in 1839, moved to Ohio, where Mrs. E. now resides. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. H. in Ohio, they came directly to this county and settled where they now reside. His farm consists of 400 acres of finely improved land, on West Tarkio. They have three children living: Frank, Elizabeth, and Nelson; having lost one son, Horace H. Mrs. Hopkins is a member of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES B. HURST,

farmer, section 6, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1842. His parents were James and Elizabeth Hurst, the former a native of Maine,

who, when at the age of seven years, with his parents, moved to Ohio. He was a mason by occupation and worked at that trade for over fifty years. He was twice married. The mother of Charles B. was a native of Pennsylvania, and she early accompanied her parents to Ohio. There they were married, after which they settled in Pickaway County, remaining till 1852, when they moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in the fall of 1853 to Holt County, Missouri. In the spring of 1855 they located near Rock Port, Atchison County, and afterward, in 1869, moved to Lincoln Township. The father died in 1879 and the mother still survives. The subject of this sketch came to Missouri with his parents. He started out in life for himself, as a farmer, in 1863, commencing with comparatively nothing. He now owns a fine farm of 114 acres. Mr. Hurst was married April 8, 1866, to Miss C. Rich, a native of Illinois, born in February, 1848. She was a daughter of Washington and Julia Rich, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Illinois in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. H. have five children living: Linley S., Finley D., Mary S., Sophia S. and Benjamin B., having lost one, Aara L. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the M. E. Church.

H. P. HURST,

farmer, section 19, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, where he was born May 13, 1844. He was a son of William and Charlotte (Duval) Hurst. The former a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and his mother of Ohio. The subject of this narrative, with his parents, moved to Clarke County, Missouri, in 1858, and the following year settled near Corning, Holt County, Missouri. He started out in life as a farmer, in Clark Township, Atchison County, in 1865. In 1871 he was married to Miss Angeline Hindman, a native of Holt County, born April 18, 1850. Her parents were John and Jane Hurst. The former a native of Clay County, Missouri, and the latter of Holt County, Missouri. They came to Atchison County in 1858, and in that year Mr. Hurst was drowned. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have a family of six children: Bertha J., Willie, Oscar, Clarence, Arena and Jessie. Mr. Hurst's farm consists of 545 acres of fine land, with good buildings and surroundings, indicating the successful agriculturist.

JUDGE M. KIME,

farmer, section 5, is the owner of a landed estate consisting of about 1,600 acres, all improved. Mr. K. was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, May 8, 1820, and is the son of David and Nancy (Tillery) Kime, who were of English descent, but natives of North Carolina. The subject of this sketch with his parents moved to Marion County, Indiana, in 1822, and settled on a farm. He received a good education and taught school for a number of years, and in 1848 came to Atchison

County, Missouri, where he entered a large tract of land in Lincoln Township. In 1850 he went to California, but returned to Atchison County in 1852. He has served four years as county judge by the choice of the people and made a most capable officer. Judge Kime found a wife in the person of Miss Catherine Hull, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born August 15, 1841. The event of their marriage was celebrated July 5, 1866, after which they settled where they now reside. Mrs. Kime's parents were James and Rebecca Hull, who, after being married in Ohio, moved to Indiana in 1856, and to Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1857, coming to Page County, Iowa, in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Kime have six children: William T., David S., James A., Adella and Lillian. One daughter, Leora R., is deceased. Judge Kime is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES W., ELIZA AND FRANK LEE,

who are natives of Canada, were the children of W. T. and Margaret Lee, *nee* Woodhull. The former was born in Canada, February 28, 1838. He there spent his boyhood days, and received an excellent education, beginning life for himself as a farmer. December 5, 1859, he married Miss Margaret Woodhull, after which they settled in Canada, where they continued to reside until 1870, then coming direct to Atchison County, Missouri, and settling in section 7, Lincoln Township, May 9, 1872. Mr. W. T. Lee died, and subsequently his widow was married to A. B. Wilkinson. She departed this life September 3, 1878, leaving three children by her second marriage. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Charles W., Eliza and Frank, now reside on the old homestead, which contains 120 acres of excellently improved land.

D. A. McCOLL,

farmer, section 24, is a native of Fulton County, New York, and was born November 13, 1845, being a son of Hugh and Agnes McColl. His father was a native of Scotland, and when but a boy came to America with his parents. His mother was born in New York. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native state, and in 1867, with his mother moved to Marshall County, Iowa, where he devoted his time to farming. November 18, 1871, he married Miss Jane Pye, a native of Livingston County, New York, born May 14, 1847. Her parents were James and Jane Pye. She went to Marshall County, Iowa, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. McColl settled in Iowa after their marriage, and in 1872, moved to Atchison County, Missouri, locating where they now reside. Mr. McColl's farm consists of 200 acres of well improved land, in excellent cultivation.

JOHN McCOLLISTER,

farmer, section 35, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, was born August 10, 1833, and is a son of Andrew and Maria McCollister. The former was a native of Dorchester County, Maryland, born July 12, 1801, his parents being Robert and Ann McCollister. Andrew moved with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, in 1802. He married, July 17, 1823, Miss Mariah Kilpatrick, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born November 17, 1805. They soon settled at the old homestead and remained till June, 1856, when with their family they went to Johnston County, Iowa. The following spring they came to Atchison County, Missouri, and located where their son John W. now resides. The father died February 12, 1872, and the mother survived till September 28, 1881. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received a good education in Ohio. He was married March 10, 1857, to Miss Jane Kirkwood, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 22, 1834. She was a daughter of James and Ann Kirkwood. Her father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1811, went to Ross County, Ohio, in 1834, and was married in January, 1834, to Miss Ann Young. In 1857, they moved to Montgomery County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. McCollister came to Missouri with their parents, and have since lived here. Their family consists of five children: William W., Belle I., Clara, Hallie, and James A. Mr. McC.'s farm consists of 320 acres of fine improved land. Mrs. McC. is a member of the M. E. Church South.

HUGH McINTYRE,

farmer and live stock shipper, resides in section 30. He was born in Selkirk, British America, on North Red River. His parents were born, raised and married in Scotland, and his father came to America in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1812. He resided in the above mentioned locality for some time, and subsequently moved to Jo. Daviess County, Illinois. Hugh went to Illinois with his parents, and at manhood commenced to devote his attention to farming. He afterward went to Jones County, Iowa, where he was in the live stock business, in connection with farming, till 1866. He then sold out his entire effects and came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. His farm consists of 320 acres of fine land, well improved. Mr. McIntyre is a member of the Masonic lodge. He married April 26, 1862, Miss H. A. Millard, a native of Lee County, Iowa. They have ten children.

W. J. McKAY,

farmer, section 17, was born December 18, 1827, in Boone County, but was raised in Moniteau County, Missouri. He was a son of Joseph and

Margaret McKay, who were natives of Madison County, Kentucky. After being married they settled in Howard County, Missouri. His father was born in 1788 and died in 1833. His mother, who was born in 1793, died in 1860. The subject of this biography started out for himself when at the age of eighteen years, as a farmer, supporting the mother and younger children. In 1846 they moved to Platte County, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Weston, where they remained till 1851, then moving to Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. McKay there opened the first store in the place, and in 1860 moved near to Rock Port and farmed till 1862. Selling out, he returned to Graham, living on a farm till 1866, when he again came to Atchison County and located near where he now resides. He was married in 1853 to Miss Cydarilla Burris, a native of Tennessee, born May 25, 1833. By this union they have eight children: James, born June 23, 1854; Margaret, born November 20, 1856; Nancy, born November 27, 1858; George, born April 18, 1860; Laura, born August 4, 1862; Ida, born September 20, 1865; Robert, born March 10, 1869, and Elizabeth, born June 10, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. McKay are both members of the Christian Church.

W. J. McMILLAN,

farmer, section 17, is a native of New York City, and, with his parents, moved to Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, in 1850. There he remained till 1859, when he went to Des Moines County, Iowa, and settled on a farm. He enlisted in October, 1864, in Company A, Ninth Regiment Iowa Cavalry, and participated in many battles, until the close of the war. He afterward returned to Iowa and came to Atchison County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm of 160 acres of fine land, making all the improvements himself. Mr. McMillan married Miss Jane McElroy, in 1875. She was a native of Indiana. By this union they have three children, Bert E., Oliver M. and Cora M.

N. B. MERRITT,

lumberman and farmer, section 5, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, April 16, 1834. His parents were Lewis H. and Hephizah (Jewett) Merritt. The former, who was a native of Onondaga County, New York, born July 9, 1809, married Miss H. Jewett, January 2, 1832, she being a native of Deerfield, Massachusetts, born October 14, 1812. With her parents she moved to Onondaga County, New York, in 1824. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county. In 1855 he went to Ashtabula County, Ohio, and there was married to Miss Jennie H. Holman, October 14, 1857. She was a daughter of Aaron J. and Sarah Holman. Mr. and

Mrs. Merritt subsequently settled in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in 1860 moved to St. Louis County, Minnesota. Being a millwright by trade, Mr. M. worked at that industry till 1866, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and remained till 1870. He then settled where he now resides, owning a fine farm. Mrs. Merritt died April 24, 1881, leaving a family of four sons: E. T., Frank W., Thomas A., and Frederick T. The winter of 1881–'82 Mr. M. spent in Minnesota.

A. R. MERRITT,

farmer, section 6, is a native of Warren County, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 22, 1853. He was a son of Lewis H. Merritt, who was a native of Onondaga County, New York, born July 9, 1809. He married Miss H. Jewett, January 2, 1832. She was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, October 14, 1812, and with her parents moved to Onondaga County, New York, in 1824. A. R. Merritt, with his parents, moved to St. Louis County, Minnesota, in 1856. There he grew up and was educated, and with his parents moved to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1876. His farm consists of 144 acres of fine land. Mr. M. married Miss Susan Bullock December 22, 1877. She was a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of James and Loreday (Bullen) Bullock, natives of Cornwall, England, who, after being married, came to America in 1856. Mrs. Merritt died March 10, 1880, leaving two children, James C. and Thomas A. Mr. M. is, and his wife was, a member of the church.

SOL. D. OHL,

farmer, section 25, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lehigh County, in 1848. He there spent his boyhood days, and received a good education, and in 1868, began business for himself. He was a brickmason by trade, and in 1876, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he has since devoted his time to farming. Mr. Ohl was married in 1871, to Miss Amanda Romack, a native of the same county and state as himself. They have four children: Alice, Eddy, Berime and Niles. Mr. Ohl has a good farm, and is ably qualified to conduct it properly.

E. E. PECK,

section 5, is the owner of a farm which consists of 400 acres of finely improved land, including good buildings, orchard, etc. He is a native of Canada, and was born near Toronto, September 3, 1832. His father was a native of Connecticut, and with his parents moved to Canada. His mother was born near Rochester, New York, and she also moved to Canada with her parents. There they were married and then settled. The subject of this sketch, when at the age of eight years, moved to

Illinois, and in 1845 to Wisconsin. He returned to Canada in 1847, and settled near London, and in 1850, with team and wagon, went to California, stopping at Salt Lake some time. He built the first cooper shop there. Mr. Peck was married to Miss Hannah Woodhull, December 25, 1855. She was a native of London, Canada, born January 4, 1837, and is a daughter of J. and Eliza Woodhull. Her father was a native of Canada, and her mother of Schoharie, New York. After being married, they settled in Canada, after which they moved to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1860. The father died in 1873, and the mother in 1861. In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Peck came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled where they now reside. Their family consists of seven children: J. W., Eliza, Emma, E. Frank, Roscoe, Carrie and George. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

AARON PERRY,

farmer, section 18, was born October 12, 1847, in Holt County, Missouri, His parents were John and Hannah (Kerold) Perry, natives of Indiana, who, after being married, moved to Holt County, Missouri, at an early day. The father died when the subject of this sketch was but six months old and his mother soon married again and moved to Atchison County. When Aaron was seventeen years old he enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1864, and was discharged June 30, 1865. That fall he entered the employ of Robert Hunter, and freighted to Denver, Colorado, and the following season freighted for Samuel Walkup. He then began farming in Clay Township, Atchison County. Mr. Perry was married March 12, 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Millsaps, a native of Atchison County, Missouri, born February 12, 1850. She was a daughter of Callaway and Sarah (Handlay) Millsaps. Mr. and Mrs. P. soon settled near Rock Port, on a farm, and in the spring of 1876 came to Lincoln Township. Mr. P.'s farm consists of 160 acres of fine land, well improved. They have a family of six children: Viola, Cora, Etta, Olie, Minnie and Arcratie, having lost one, George A., aged eleven years. Mrs. P. is a member of the Christian Church.

E. F. POWELL,

live stock raiser, section 24. Among the prominent men in Lincoln Township engaged in this business, is to be found the subject of this narrative, whose farm is a model one, consisting of about 1,000 acres of finely improved land. He is a native of Chittenden County Vermont, born in 1840, and was a son of Welcome B. and Catharine Powell. When five years old, with his parents he moved to Lehigh County, in the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, this valley being one of the richest and most picturesque regions of the United States. Here he spent his boyhood days,

and received an excellent education, at Moravian College, of Nazareth. Soon after he accepted the position as general superintendent of the Lehigh Iron Works, located at Allentown. Upon him devolved the general oversight of the production and success attending its operations, and he now owns a large interest in the same. He found a wife in the person of Miss E. C. Horn, to whom he was married in 1859. She was raised in Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of William and Mary Horn. She received the advantages of a good education at Allentown. Mr. Powell withdrew from the iron business in 1877, and with his family came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he took charge of a large tract of land situated in Lincoln Township, belonging to the Lehigh company. He afterwards purchased of the above company his present farm, now well improved. Mr. P. is a Knight Templar. Mr. and Mrs. Powell's family consists of four children: Minnie C., Welcome N., Arthur L., Beulah. Welcome N. graduated March 31, 1882, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and had the honor of winning the first prize given in that institution, consisting of a case of surgeon's instruments.

J. E. RANKIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, is a native of Mahaska County, Iowa, and was born December 1, 1855. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth A. (Bingham) Rankin, both of whom were natives of Indiana. They were married at Indianola, Iowa, and then moved to Kirkwood, Warren County, Illinois, in 1866. There J. E. Rankin spent his boyhood days and received a good education. In 1876 he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm of 280 acres, it then being nothing but wild, raw land. Now it is one of the model farms in the county. Returning to Illinois, Mr. R. was married, January 15, 1878, to Miss Clara E. Allison, a native of Henderson County, Illinois, and the daughter of John M. and Sarah (Rodman) Allison. The former was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother in Kentucky. They settled in Henderson County at an early day. Mrs. R. spent her girlhood days and received an excellent education in Illinois. They have two daughters: Pearl B., born September 29, 1878, and Bessie, born July 10, 1881. Mrs. Rankin is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

S. L. RIDGEWAY,

one of the most prominent and enterprising stock dealers in this vicinity, resides on section 1. He is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, and is a son of S. L. and C. A. (Stout) Ridgeway. His father was born in Danville, Kentucky, and in 1828, went to Sangamon County, Illinois. His mother is also a native of Kentucky, and in 1826, removed to Sanga-

mon County, Illinois. There they were married and afterwards settled, and in July, 1872, moved to Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, where they now reside. The subject of this memoir passed his boyhood days and received a very good education in his native county. He started out in life as a farmer and stock raiser, and in 1871, came to Atchison County, purchased the whole of section 1, and now he has one of the finest improved sections in the northeast part of the county, surrounded and subdivided with Osage hedge, and planted in orchard and forest trees to the extent of twenty acres. Mr. Ridgeway married Miss Laura Hamlin, a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, and a daughter of H. N. and Evelin (Scott) Hamlin. Her father was a native of New York, and her mother of Kentucky, who, with their parents early went to Sangamon County, Illinois. There they were married and afterwards moved to Morgan County, Illinois, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway have one son, Samuel Leslie. Mr. R. is a Mason in good standing.

WILLIAM SAWYER,

president of the bank and also senior member of the mercantile firm of Sawyer, Howard & Co., Westboro. Few men are more highly esteemed or respected by all in any community than is William Sawyer. He is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Roberts) Sawyer. The former was a native of North Carolina, and with his parents moved to Kentucky and afterwards to Marion County, Indiana. There he was married to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a native of Kentucky, who, with her parents early moved to that county. The subject of this sketch was born in Marion County, Indiana, June 15, 1844. When at the age of eleven years he began life for himself by working on a farm. He came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1860 and located near Center Point, where he devoted his time to farming, and in 1875 entered into partnership with D. R. Dunlap, at Central Point in the general merchandise business, afterwards coming here. Mr. Sawyer married October 22, 1864, Miss Hannah Daniels, a native of Atchison County, Missouri, born June 9, 1847. She was a daughter of William and Margaret Daniels, natives of Alabama, who came to Atchison County, Missouri, at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer's family consists of three children: William N., Mary A., and Charles. Mr. S. is an exceptionally successful man and in all his dealings is honorable and straightforward.

A. SMITH,

farmer, section 20, was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, December 17, 1843, and is the son of Samuel and Mary M. (Sanders) Smith, natives of the same county and state. Young Smith, with his parents, came to Atchi-

son County, Missouri, in 1858, and settled near Linden. He went to Nebraska in 1860, returned to Missouri in 1878, and in 1881, purchased his present valuable farm. Mr. Smith was married February 1, 1872, to Miss Melinda Ruble, a native of Tennessee, born December 11, 1855. She came to Missouri with her parents when quite small. They have five children living: Mary M., Aaron, Lusin, Arceila, and Anna M.

B. W. STEEL,

farmer, section 19, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and early accompanied his parents to Vinton County, Ohio, and to Stark County, Illinois, in 1864. His father and mother were natives of Pennsylvania, who, after being married, settled in Ohio at an early day. The mother now resides with her son. The subject of this sketch began life as a farmer. In 1870 he came to Atchison County, Missouri, improved a farm in Tarkio Township, and, in 1880, sold out and purchased his present farm, in Lincoln Township, consisting of 240 acres of choice improved land, situated on East Tarkio Creek. Mr. Steel was married in 1870, to Miss Lavina Tautz. She died in 1874, leaving one child, Jennie. Mr. S.'s second marriage occurred in 1879 to Miss Maggie Tautz, a second cousin of his first wife, and by this union there is one child, Charles. Mrs. Steel is a member of the United Brethren Church.

J. W. TEED,

farmer, section 10, was a native of Cook County, Illinois, born in 1848, being the son of Joseph and Martha Teed. The former was a native of Germany, and his mother of New York. After being married they settled in McLean County, Illinois. During the war the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a drummer. During the years from 1869 to 1873, he had the entire charge of a fine herd of Short Horns belonging to J. M. Woodrong, in Indiana. In 1874, he entered the mercantile business at Williamsburg, Indiana, doing an extensive trade till 1876, when he sold out and returned to McLean County, Illinois. There he was engaged in farming till 1880, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm consisting of eighty acres of well improved land. March 31, 1875, he married Miss Elma Gale, a native of Johnston County, Indiana, born in 1859. She was a daughter of V. P. and Louisa Gale, who were natives of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Teed have two children, Alonzo and Minnie. Mr. T. is a Master Mason.

N. UTTVITS,

farmer, section 29, was born in Zombor, near the Danube River, in Hungary, December 18, 1839, being a son of Marquires and Sophia Uttvitts.

He spent his boyhood days in his native country, and during the year 1848, served in the army. The following year he went to Vienna as an assistant surgeon, and remained some two years. Then he traveled through Germany, and subsequently came to America. March 17, 1856, he married Miss Laura Kobs, a native of Leipsic, Germany, born February 19, 1837. She was a daughter of John and Emily Kobs, the former a Polander, and the mother of German descent. In 1853, that family came to America and settled at Elgin, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. U. finally located in Chicago, and remained there one year, then moved to Scott County, Iowa, and five years later to Nebraska City, where they resided till they came to Atchison County, in Missouri, in 1866, and settling where they now reside. Mr. U. owns a fine farm of 270 acres, well improved. Their family consists of Oscar, Matilda, Annie, Lizzie, Laura, Walter and Jennie living. They have lost two: Helen and Robert.

GEORGE H. WILKINSON,

farmer, section 36, was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, February 27, 1830, and is a son of John and Susan (Pierce) Wilkinson. The former was a native of Massachusetts, and early went to Yates County, New York, and there married. He afterwards moved to Steuben County, New York, and to Sandusky City, Ohio, in 1829, finally settling in Seneca County, Ohio, where he was one of the first anti-slavery men in that county. George's mother died in 1830, and his father married the second time in 1832. He died in 1875. George H. spent his boyhood days and received a good education in Seneca County, beginning life as a farmer. In 1857 he came to Atchison County, Missouri, purchasing a farm. Then he went to Bureau County, Illinois, and was married, October 20 1857, to Miss Demia Wilkinson. With his wife he returned to Missouri, and in 1859 moved to Fremont County, Iowa, being the first settler in Locust Grove Township. In 1862 he returned to Atchison County, Missouri. His landed estate consists of about 700 acres of finely improved land, well watered and under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. W. have three children: Alice, Frank and Elmetta.

A. B. WILKERSON,

farmer, section 7, is the owner of a valuable farm, consisting of 440 acres of fine land. He is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, born May 5 1853. His parents were natives of New York. A. B. passed his earlier days and attended the common schools in his native state. He came to Waldren Grove, Atchison County, Missouri, in 1859, and since that time he has lived in Fremont County, Iowa, and this county. During the late war he enlisted in 1863 in Company E, Second Regiment Mis-

souri Volunteer Cavalry, and did service in Dakota Territory till December, 1863. Mr. W. married in October, 1874, Mrs. Margaret Lee, widow of W. T. Lee. Her maiden name was Woodhull, a native of Canada. She died September 13, 1878, leaving three children: L. E., Maggie E. and Edna G. Wilkinson. Mr. W. is an enterprising farmer, and is held in high esteem by those favored with his acquaintance.

ISAAC M. C. WOOD,

farmer, section 34, is a native of Clarke County, Indiana, and was born April 11, 1835, being a son of E. R. and Matilda (Chambers) Wood. Isaac, with his parents, came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1855, and settled in the Missouri Bottoms. He was married May 25, 1861, to Miss Almira Morrell, a native of Edwards County, Illinois, born January 3, 1844. She came to this county in 1855. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wood settled in the river bottoms. Mrs. W. died October 5, 1880, leaving four children: Elisha R., Ruthie A., Elvis G. and Lulu N. In 1881 Mr. G., with his children, moved to where he now resides. Being an old settler, he is widely and favorably known, and holds the respect of many acquaintances.

CAPTAIN T. J. WRIGHT,

is a member of the firm of Wright & Sayer, bankers at Westboro. This house was established on a sound business basis March 1, 1882, and has since continued to do a flourishing business. Captain Wright is a native of Clark County, Kentucky, and was born in August, 1830, being a son of A. S. and Matilda Wright. He was raised on a farm and received a fine education, and while young learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for many years. In 1850, he married Miss Mildred G. Williams, a native of Clark County, Kentucky, born December, 1828. Her parents were D. B. and Mildred B. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, after their marriage settled in Clarke County, Kentucky, and in 1855, moved to Bloomington, Illinois. There he worked at his trade in connection with farming till 1856, when he sold out and moved to Estill County, Kentucky. He devoted his time to milling, but disposed of his interests in 1859, and purchased a small farm, and tilled the soil till August, 1861. Mr. Wright then recruited Company H, Eighth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was elected second lieutenant, and January, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant, and June 1, 1863, to captain. He was mustered out November 18, 1864, after which he returned to Kentucky. He then sold his farm and settled in Hendricks County, Indiana, remaining till 1869, when he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and

bought a farm in section 25, township 66, range 40, and devoted his time to farming and stock raising till January, 1882. He then came to Westboro. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are both members of the Christian Church. In his business transactions, Captain Wright is exceptionally clear and transparent, and as a financier is second to none in the county.



CHAPTER XIII.

NISHNEBOTNA TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—BRIDGE—THE FLOOD—EARLY SETTLEMENT—SONORA LAID OUT—SONORA INCORPORATED—PIONEER MILL—DR. WYATT—BUSINESS ENTERPRISE—PORK PACKING—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—SAW MILL—YORKTOWN—WATSON—POSTMASTERS—CHURCHES—SCHOOL HOUSE—INCORPORATION OF WATSON—ODD FELLOWS—MASONIC—BUSINESS OF 1882—SHIPPING INTERESTS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

NISHNEBOTNA TOWNSHIP,

one of the five original municipal divisions of Atchison County was reduced to its present (1882) limits by the creation of Templeton Township, February 22, 1870. It is in consequence of the extreme sinuosity of the streams between which it lies, very irregular in the configuration of its outline. It is bounded on the north, in a distance of about a mile and a-half, by Buchanan Township, on the east by Polk, and a small portion of Clay Township, on the south and west, and also on the northwest, by the Missouri River, separating it from Nebraska.

TOPOGRAPHY.

That portion of this river on the northwest boundary of the township, is the old channel of the same, and is from one to two and a-half miles east of its present (1882) channel. Between these two channels is a sandy island about four miles long, by two and a-half miles wide. In the center of this island, and embracing considerably over one-half its area, is a deposit of alluvial soil, covered with a dense growth of timber. The timbered portion of the mainland of Nishnebotna Township occupies the western promontory of the same, and embraces an area of about three thousand acres. This timber covers, wholly or in part, sections 32 and 33, of township 66, range 42, and fractional sections 22, 27, 28 and 29, of said township, and also fractional sections 5 and 6, of township 65, range 42, as well as fractional sections 1 and 2, in township 66, range 43, much of which has disappeared by the caving of the river banks. In the extreme southwestern corner of the township, in fractional sections 15 and 16, is also a small body of timber, extending southward into the northwest corner of Templeton Township.

The balance of the township is prairie land, and the whole is devoid of streams except those on the line of its boundaries. The

extreme western projection of the timbered section of this township, which is bounded on three sides by the Missouri River, is the landing of Peru Ferry, directly opposite the town of Peru, in Nebraska.

BRIDGES.

There is no stream absolutely within the limits of Nishnebotna Township. The Nishnebotna River, which separates it on the east from Polk Township, is spanned as set forth in the general chapter on bridges, by a substantial wood and iron structure 130 feet in length. This bridge connects it with Polk Township in the northwest quarter of section 1, township 65, range 41, about one mile and a half east of the town of Watson. It is generally known as "Watson Bridge."

THE FLOOD.

During the prevalence of the high water in the spring of 1881, nearly the entire bottom, with the exception of a slightly elevated strip of territory extending between old Sonora and the town of Watson, was submerged, and, on the subsidence of the waters, as elsewhere stated, a considerable area of the low bottom lands extending from a point just north of the site of Sonora and extending to and beyond the immediate neighborhood of Peru Ferry landing was covered by a deposit of sand varying in depth from one to six feet. This is a timbered district of considerable extent, and is popularly known as the "Dogwoods."

The ravages of the flood in the eastern part of the township, between the track of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad and the banks of the Nishnebotna River, were overwhelming, and evidences yet remain of the consequences of this terrible visitation, notwithstanding the prompt and energetic action on the part of the sufferers, who began the work of repair as soon as practicable after the subsidence of the waters. It appears that the east and west hedgerows, and in some instances other fences, forming a temporary barrier to the influx of the torrent from the northwest, accumulated a vast amount of debris of all kinds, including corns-talks, fence-rails, cord-wood, etc., along its line, and thus formed a temporary dam over which the turgid waters ultimately bursting with terrific violence, washed out immense channels varying in depth across the highways from three to ten feet. These impediments, however, have long since been removed, and the public roads of the townships are at present in as fair a condition as those of any other section of the county.

We have been led to the consideration of these facts with, it is hoped, a pardonable disregard of chronological precedence, from the circumstance of their intimate connection with the topography of the township. We now invite the attention of our readers to the

EARLY SETTLEMENT

of the township. The first settlers of Nishnebotna Township were also the earliest settlers of Atchison County. These were Samuel Wilson, Samuel Rich and Hank Roberts, all from Clay County, Missouri. They landed and effected a settlement in the spring of 1839, on what subsequently became the site of Old Sonora. In the fall of the same year, came to the same spot, a third settler within the limits of the county. This was Callaway Millsaps, elsewhere referred to as the pioneer of Clay Township, and now (1882) a member of the mercantile firm of Harrington and Millsaps, in the city of Rock Port. Of these original settlers, Wilson died many years ago, Samuel Rich moved to the far west, and Hank Roberts now resides on McKissock's Island, in the Missouri River, near the northwest corner of the county. Millsaps is thus the only one of the original pioneers, yet (1882) living within the limits of the county.

Among the settlers of Nishnebotna Township, who came shortly after the above mentioned, were Jacob Hughes, from Clay County, Missouri; William Hays, still living; Ben. Parmer, a mulatto, now living in California; George Borchers, the pioneer merchant of Holt County, who afterwards located a mile and a quarter northwest of Sonora. Another German by the name of Beuzer was also an early settler of this township, as was James Cook, from Illinois. Abraham King and Bennet King were among the first to settle on the Nishnebotna. A. S. Jackson, from Clay County, Missouri, was also a very early settler. J. Hall and R. Horn came in 1850. R. Horn and his son, I. T. Horn, and John Kellison, were the only parties living in Sonora in the spring of 1851, when Isaac Plasters and his son, B. F. Plasters, came to the neighborhood. The latter is now (1882) a merchant of the town of Watson. Isaac Plasters died in 1864. Jesse York, step-father of E. Goodwin, present partner in business of B. F. Plasters, above mentioned, came in 1851. His brother, Archibald York, settled in the country October 20, 1852. He laid out Yorktown, about half a mile west of Watson, in 1857. Saybird Addington, from Cass County, Illinois, settled near the Nishnebotna River, in the neighborhood of Watson, in the fall of 1851. He died in 1881. William Durham, from Kentucky, settled in Sonora in 1856.

SONORA,

an ancient river town of Atchison County, was laid out on the 15th day of April, 1846, by Robert Wilson. This was on the day following that of the laying out of Linden, the oldest town in the county. In November, 1854, John Hall and Elizabeth, his wife, purchased of Hiram Rich, to whom the place had been sold by Wilson, the town site of Sonora, and acknowledged that they had adopted the name and set apart the entire

block, No. 11, for the purpose of a public square, to the inhabitants of said town.

The site of the town occupied the south half of section 5, of township 65, range 42, in what is now Nishnebotna Township, and fronted the Missouri River, where, for many succeeding years, it enjoyed the reputation of an important business point and steamboat landing. The streets extending in an easterly and westerly direction from the river northward were Water, Main, Market, Rich and Albert Streets. The intersecting streets from the east to the west boundary of the town site were Elm, Walnut, Pine and Cedar. The lots were sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-two feet deep. The streets were laid out at a declination of sixteen and a half degrees east of the true meridian. On the 3d of November, 1854, William E. Horn laid out, on the west side of this survey, an addition of three blocks to the eastward of Cottonwood Street. Previously to this, January 30, 1852, Hall's Addition, including two blocks, had been laid out on the west side of the original town site.

We state on the authority of George L. Bischof, a merchant of Rock Port, who came from Germany in an early day, that he reached Savannah Landing, now Amazonia, in 1850, and walked thence to Sonora. On his arrival he found the town to consist of a single building. This was a double log house, then the property of a widow, Mrs. Helvey. She had two sons who worked for Judge George Borchers, who then ran the ferry opposite Peru. Sonora, at that period, was nothing more than a landing, and, during the year that he remained in the place, no additional building was erected. The California excitement was at its height, and every body was going west.

SONORA INCORPORATED.

At the March adjourned term of the county court, for the year 1855, the town of Sonora was incorporated as follows:

"And now at this day comes W. K. McAdams and presents a petition of himself and others, praying that the county court incorporate the town of Sonora, in Atchison County, Missouri, and the court being satisfied that said petition is signed by two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town, within the following metes and bounds, be and the same is hereby incorporated:

Commencing at the southwest corner of block 16; thence running east to the southeast corner of block 1, in Wiley H. Harris' addition to said town; thence north on the east line of said addition, to the northeast corner of block 3; thence west to the northeast corner of said block; thence north along the east side of Albert Street to the east end of said street where the same terminates with the end of Cedar Street; thence west to where the same intersects Rich Street; thence north to

the north side of Cottonwood Street; thence west down the north side of Cottonwood Street to the west side of Water Street; thence south down the west side of said street to a point opposite the southwest corner of block 16, the place of beginning, said incorporation to include the whole of Elm Street, and also John Hall's addition to said town.

Ordered, that William S. Horn, Thomas M. McAdams, Wilson M. Swan, I. D. York and Stephen South be and are hereby appointed trustees of said town.

Though the town of Sonora was laid out, as before stated, in the spring of 1846, it will be seen by the above statement, that four years after, there was but a single dwelling house on the town site. By the opening of spring in the year 1852, A. S. Buddington opened the first store established in the town of Sonora. He continued to sell goods there for the period of a year. The commercial interests of the place thenceforward increased substantially, and Sonora became extensively known as a business center. In the fall of 1856, Dr. Solomon Wyatt, at a previous period a noted citizen of Rock Port, had a large general store in Sonora.

PIONEER MILL.

He also owned a steam power saw mill in the place. This was located in a substantial two-story building, fifty-three by fifty-four feet in size, in which he afterwards added to the machinery a grist mill with one run of burrs. It continued to be operated about two years. The mill was abandoned in 1858. The saw mill was originally built by John Hall and Abraham Lyons, in the fall of 1851, and run by them by means of horse power until 1853 or 1854, when they substituted steam power, by which it afterwards continued to be operated. The building was many years ago moved away, and its site has long since disappeared with the crumbling banks of the insatiable Missouri, whose waters now (1882) flow over a considerable portion of what was formerly included within the area of the town.

DOCTOR WYATT.

Doctor Solomon Wyatt, the proprietor of the above mentioned mill, was in his day a noted character. He was a native of the State of Virginia, and one of the early settlers of the county, residing previous to his locating in Sonora, in the town of Rock Port, where he also practiced medicine. He is mentioned by those who personally knew him as a man of honorable impulses and superior professional attainments, as well as of untiring industry and enterprise.

He settled in Sonora about the year 1853, and thus achieved the distinction of being the first physician to practice in the neighborhood. Dr. Wyatt also had a drug store in the town, which he owned in part-

nership with Dr. Jesse Davis, who conducted its business. Dr. Davis was also a practicing physician and a man of fair standing in the community. They were both large men physically. In a difficulty which occurred in 1857, over a business transaction, Wyatt shot his partner Davis in the wrist with a shot-gun loaded with buck-shot. The nature of the wound necessitated the amputation of his arm. This "unpleasantness" ended the partnership. Dr. Davis, on recovering from the effects of his wound, moved to Arago, Richardson County, Nebraska. He was afterwards killed in a general fight in the streets of Falls City. This fight, which resulted so disastrously to the doctor, grew out of a dispute over the county seat question. Dr. Davis was a native of Greene County, Tennessee, where his father was murdered during the civil war. Dr. Wyatt failed in business and closed out in 1858. He then moved to Nebraska, where he soon after laid out the town of Middleport. He went to Pike's Peak during the period of the gold excitement, in the spring of 1859, and thence moved to Arkansas, and ultimately to Texas, where he died.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

In 1857, A. Lyford, who had been selling goods in Sonora on commission for a St. Louis house, entered into partnership with Isom T. Horn, and opened under the firm style of Lyford & Horn, a stock of general merchandise in the town. As early as 1855, and perhaps before, Thomas M. McAdams and Rice H. Swift had blacksmith shops in the town.

Dr. Henry T. Trimble, father of Robert W. Trimble, the present (1882) popular and efficient deputy clerk of the County Court of Atchison County, was an early settler among the business men of Sonora, and kept books in that place for Dr. Wyatt as early as 1856. He was from the neighborhood of Paris, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was a graduate of Transylvania University in the faculties of law and medicine, as well as of the arts. Dr. Trimble was also a man of fine native endowments and great powers of eloquence. At the period of his death, which occurred in August, 1858, he was commissioner of public instruction for Atchison County.

The Edmondson Brothers, Robert and Frank, had a large store in the place in 1859. Sonora saw her best days in 1856, 1857 and 1858. During the latter year, there were, besides other business, three large general stores in the place. These were owned respectively by Lyford & Horn, Edmondson & Bro., and N. V. V. Swift. In 1858 Wylie Horn put up, for the purpose of a business house, a two-story brick building, twenty-five by sixty feet in extent. This was occupied, as soon as completed, by Horn, Cross & Co., general merchants, who sold goods in the house for the period of a year, when they were succeeded by Poindexter

& Co. The latter firm are said to have opened with a forty thousand dollar stock of goods. They continued to sell these till a short time after the breaking out of the civil war, when Poindexter, being regarded as a southern sympathizer, was robbed of his goods and compelled to leave the country. Dr. Poindexter had just completed for a business house, into which he was on the point of moving, a large two-story frame building, of the same dimensions as the brick house, which he was then occupying.

The building is among the few which yet (1882) stand on what is left of the site of this ancient and virtually deserted town, which, in the days of its prosperity, had a population of 300. Its comparatively vast proportions, rising in gaunt and dingy solitude, alone remain to tell of the thronging life which in bygone days bespoke the thrift and animation of Northwest Missouri's rising river town, steamboat landing and grain shipping depot. Dr. Poindexter, on being driven from Sonora, moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he afterwards engaged in the drug business. He ultimately moved to St. Louis, where he died. The frame building, above referred to, was afterwards purchased by the district and converted into a school house, a purpose which the lower room now (1882) subserves. The bell of this school once belonged to a steamboat which sunk loaded with corn, near Peru Landing, in 1867. It has a remarkably fine tone and was purchased from the owners of the boat for sixty dollars. On the final abandonment of the town, which followed almost immediately after the laying out of Watson, the spacious two story brick building was taken down, and the material of which it was composed sold to different parties. Many of the chimneys and flues in the neighborhood, far and near, are built of the bricks which once composed the walls of Sonora's model business house.

PORK PACKING.

Among the early enterprises which bespoke the enterprise and importance of Sonora was the large pork packing establishment owned by Syfers, of St. Louis, which, in the winter of 1852–53, did an unusually large business, and achieved a fortune for the proprietor.

CHURCHES.

Sonora, up to the period of her final abandonment, had several religious organizations within her limits. These included, with perhaps others, the Cumberland Presbyterians, since moved to Watson, and the Methodists. No church edifice, however, was ever erected in the town ; the different religious denominations holding their services in schoolhouses and other convenient places, as circumstances permitted.

SOCIETIES.

Both the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows had organizations in Sonora. The former, Sonora Lodge, No. 200, A., F. & A. M., were set to work April 6, 1867, in the second story of the large brick building above referred to, which said story the order purchased from John McNeal, Cross & Horn, the proprietors. This they continued to occupy till the removal of the lodge to the town of Watson in January, 1875. Under the head of "Watson" the histories of both these organizations will be found fully considered.

Sonora not only afforded an example of a live and stirring river town, but in the days of its prosperity bore the reputation of an orderly and well conducted place. But one atrocious outrage is known to have occurred within its borders in the annals of this town. A detailed account of this will be found in the chapter entitled "Criminal Record."

The last merchant to sell goods in Sonora was Frank Rother. He closed out his stock in 1869.

The last enterprise to survive in the town was the graded school, which, shortly after the close of the civil war, included over one hundred pupils, and occupied the large two-story frame building above referred to. In 1869 this institution was presided over by Professor Beard.

SAW-MILL.

Immediately after the close of the civil war, a saw-mill was set up in the heavily timbered bottom above Sonora by Thomas Green, a settler from Indiana. The location of this mill was in the neighborhood of Peru landing. It was afterwards moved further inland.

YORKTOWN,

one of the ephemeral or rather prospective towns of Atchison County, was supposed to exist about half a mile west of the site of the present town of Watson. It was laid out on the southwest quarter of section 3, township 65, range 42, by Archibald York.

The plat of the survey of this town, which, according to a statement filed in the circuit clerk's office, by W. H. Dunbar, surveyor, May 18, 1857, shows that the lots were 40x120 feet in size. The north and south street, which was eighty feet wide, was styled Main; the east and west streets, of which it appears there were two, were named, respectively, Commercial and Nebraska. The entire town, in its best days, only contained two buildings, one of which was a blacksmith shop and the other a Methodist Episcopal Church. Both have long since disappeared, and the town site is now included within the limits of the farm of Hon. A. S. Campbell, who at one time represented Atchison County in the

State Legislature. Mr. Campbell was the author of the celebrated hog-law passed mainly through his efforts by the Legislature, during the session of 1879–80. His residence, a neat and tasteful frame structure, is the most elegant in Nishnebotna Township.

WATSON,

an important shipping point and business center of the county, is now (1882) the only surviving town within the limits of Nishnebotna Township. It is a station on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, one hundred and thirty-eight miles north of Kansas City, and eight miles south of Hamburg, Iowa. Its population is about two hundred and sixty. The town was laid out on the 1st of February, 1869, by Marion Good. The only building at that time on the town site was his residence. The first erected in the place was a small, one-story frame house, fifteen by twenty feet. It was moved from Sonora by James Odell, and set up in Watson the year the town was laid out. This original building is now attached to the rear of the store house occupied by Frazer Allen, where it serves the purpose of a wareroom.

The first house built in the town was a two-story frame building, near the northern extremity of the street running parallel with the railroad. This was put up by Willlam Cowan for a hotel, and was first occupied as such by C. Sleeper. The building is now the property of John Knowles.

The first store opened in the place was the general stock of Harris & Williams, in the building now (1882) occupied by Dean, Dyche & Co., dealers in general merchandise.

The second store building in the place was built by G. J. Englehart, of the firm of Lockwood, Englehart & Co., of St. Joseph. It was long occupied by M. E. Hall in general trade.

The first blacksmith to locate in Watson was John Martin, who opened his shop in the place in 1870 and still there works at his trade.

Saloon men seem, as a general thing, to manifest more than ordinary enterprise in establishing their business in new localities, and are rarely second to any one in the accomplishment of their object. The extreme virtue of the founders and early settlers of Watson resulted, however, in rendering the town almost an exception to this rule. On the day the same was laid out G. T. Boston, with the characteristic enterprise of his calling, moved, from Sonora, a small building, which he proposed to set up on the town site, and open as a saloon. This the settlers of the town would by no means permit, and he was constrained to erect his dram shop outside its limits, near the southern boundary of the town site, on P. G. Morgan's land. Hence originated south end addition to the town of Watson, which may thus be said to have had its birth if not its baptism in whisky.

One of the earliest to settle and build in the town of Watson was Dr. I. B. Jones, who moved from Sonora on the first laying out of the former town. He has continued ever since to reside there, in the practice of his profession Dr. Jones built the first private residence in Watson.

POSTMASTERS.

On the removal of the post office from Sonora to Watson M. E. Hall was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by William Harris, who, in turn, was succeeded by Charles Funk. The successor of the latter was S. C. Danforth, the present (1882) official.

CHURCHES.

The Cumberland Presbyterians had, in Sonora, an organization which was effected by Rev. Jesse Allen, long before the war. As soon as the town of Watson was laid out, this organization moved to the place. This was in 1869. The Rev. Isaac Chivington, who subsequently allied himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, supervised the erection of the present elegant frame structure of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Watson. The building is 70x50 feet. It cost $3,000. It affords seating capacity for five hundred, and has a present (1882) membership of one hundred and seventy-five.

The minister of the congregation, at the period of its removal from Sonora, was Rev. E. A. Starnes. He had been pastor of the church in that place for a period of five years next preceding the removal of the congregation to Watson. The organization were never provided with a building in Sonora, but met, while there in the spacious hall of the public school house. A Union Sunday School has been taught in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, ever since its first erection, during all which period Dr. I. B. Jones has superintended the institution. The average attendance at this school is 100. These are taught by five assistant teachers, besides the superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Watson, is a neat gothic frame structure, directly east of the railroad track. Its dimensions are twenty by forty-four feet. The building was erected in 1879, at a cost of $1,300. Rev. H. C. Langley is minister in charge.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

The public school of Watson is a plain but neat one-story frame building, in the western part of the village. It was put up in 1870, at a cost of $1,700. The house stands in a yard of about a quarter of an acre of ground. This is set with a grove of boxelder trees, of considerable size, affording a dense shade from the rays of the summer's sun.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WATSON.

The following appears on record May 22, 1874: Now here at this day comes C. A. Funk, N. N. Green, J. T. Workman, R. B. Rhodes, John McNeal, Jr., A. H. Rhodes, T. J. Bayless, A. E. Newmeister, N. Jones, N. S. Beners, W. Stafford, D. W. Roberson, J. W. Barr, L. F. Gober, I. B. Jones, John Noles, William M. McNeal, S. C. Danforth, C. N. Van Pelt, N. S. Hull, Stephen South, Francis Picket, John W. Stevens, Jesse York, G. A. Bowers, A. R. Sherill and D. J. McNeal, inhabitants of the town of Watson, in the County of Atchison, in the State of Missouri, and present their petition to the court, praying that they may be incorporated, and a place established for their local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town; and also setting forth the metes and bounds of said town; and the court being satisfied that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, and that the prayer of said petitioners is reasonable, it is therefore declared by the court that said town be incorporated, and that such incorporation shall embrace the following boundaries, to wit:

Forty acres off the west side of the northeast fractional quarter of section three (3), in township sixty-five (65), of range forty-two (42), and also the following addition: Commencing at a point 30 feet south of the southeast corner of the said town of Watson; thence east 141 feet; thence south 179 feet; thence west to a point 209 feet south of the southwest corner of said town of Watson; thence north to the southwest of Watson; thence east to the southeast corner of Watson; thence south to the place of beginning, and the court appoints the following named persons to constitute the first board of trustees of said town until the annual election for members of said board, to wit: I. B. Jones, C. A. Funk, George A. Bowers, A. E. Neumeister, and A. H. Rhodes.

The present (1882) officials of the town are Lott Watts, F. J. Bayless, Eben Buck and A. H. Rhodes. Of these Lott Watts is chairman of the board, and A. H. Rhodes, clerk. W. L. Crocket is town marshal.

SOCIETIES.

Watson Lodge No. 300, I. O. O. F., was first organized in Sonora, June 4, 1873, with the following charter members: Spier Spencer, Isaac Sharp, Thomas N. Morrow, George H. Kearn, and Martin Fisher.

The first officers chosen were Isaac Sharp, N. G.; Thomas Morrow, V. G.; George H. Kearn, Secretary, Spier Spencer, Treasurer, and Martin Fisher, Warden.

The following have filled the position of Noble Grand from the periods indicated by the dates appended to their several names: W. P.

Stafford, on the removal of the lodge from Sonora to Watson, June, 1874; J. W. Hoover, 1875; W. P. Stafford, 1876; J. A. Horn, 1877; Joel W. Hoover, 1878; O. W. Squires, 1879; O. A. Sharp, 1880; N. N. Green, 1881.

The present (1882) officers of the lodge are N. N. Green, N. G.; James Casey, V. G.; George Dragoo, Secretary, and Joel Horn, Treasurer. The present membership is thirty-two. The charter of this lodge was granted by Grand Master M. C. Libby, June 4, 1873.

SONORA LODGE, NO. 200, A. F. & A. M.,

was organized in the town of Sonora, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State, dated April 6, 1867, and was set to work by Rt. W. D. G. M. Gee. The following named constituted the original membership: Rev. Isaac Chivington, David McNeal, W. L. Reeves, Thomas McAdam, Stephen South, Lewis Lawrence, Rev. A. A. Starns, Robert Furguson, D. B. Morgan, W. C. Morgan, A. W. Matthews, J. M. Cross and Sylvester Hall. Isaac Chivington was appointed W. M.; David McNeal, S. W., and W. T. Reeves, J. W.

On the 27th of December, 1867, they assembled under their charter granted October 19, 1867, and held their first election of officers, which resulted as follows: W. L. Reeves, W. M; David McNeal, S. W.; W. H. Morgan, J. W.; W. R. Horn, Secretary, and L. Lawrence, Tyler.

The second annual election occurred December 27, 1868, and resulted as follows: W. L. Reeves, W. M.; Robert Furguson, S. W.; Thomas McTlravy, J. W.; John McNeal Secretary; John Jones, Tyler.

At the third election, held December 27, 1869, the following officers were chosen: W. L. Reeves, W. M.; C. W. Harris, S. W.; Thomas McTlravy, J. W.; A. H. Hunniston, Secretary; A. H. Rhodes, Tyler.

There is no record extant of the election of 1870.

It was, thereafter, determined to hold the annual elections on St. John the Evangelist's Day, instead of on St. John the Baptist's, as heretofore. Accordingly, on the 24th of June, 1871, an election was held which resulted as follows: W. L. Reeves, W. M.; W. H. Morgan, S. W.; A. Predmore, J. W.; A. S. Campbell, Secretary; L. Lawrence, Tyler.

The fifth annual election occurred June 24, 1872, with the following result: W. H. Morgan, W. M.; B. F. Plasters, S. W.; A. Predmore, J. W.; C. O. Spencer, Secretary.

At the sixth annual election, held June 24, 1873, the following were chosen: W. H. Morgan, W. M.; B. F. Plasters, S. W.; A. Predmore, J. W.; C. O. Spencer, Secretary; T. M. McAdams, Tyler.

At the seventh annual election, held June 24, 1874, the following were elected: W. H. Morgan, W. M.; B. F. Plasters, S. W.; W. P. Stafford, J. W.; A. H. Rhodes, Secretary, and T. McAdams, Tyler. This

was the last election held in the town of Sonora for officers of this lodge. The organization, on the 7th of January, 1875, moved to Watson, where it held its first meeting on the 16th of the same month.

The eighth annual election of officers of Sonora Lodge No. 200, A. F. & A. M., was the first which occurred in the town of Watson. It was held on the 24th of June, 1875, with the following result: B. F. Plasters, W. M.; J. A. Bowers, S. W.; A. H. Rhodes, J. W.; S. South, Secretary, and J. J. Vanderslice, Tyler.

At the election held June 24, 1876, the following were chosen: W. H. Morgan, W. M.; J. T. Hudson, S. W.; Thomas McTlravy, J. W., and S. South, Secretary.

June 24, 1878, W. L. Reeves was chosen W. M.; J. T. Hudson, S. W., and S. South, Secretary.

The election of June 24, 1879, was with the following result: W. H. Morgan, W. M.; W. L. Reeves, S. W.; W. H. R. Dean, J. W., and Stephen South, Secretary.

The election held June 25, 1880, was as follows: W. H. Morgan, W. M.; W. L. Reeves, S. W.; W. H. R. Dean, J. W.; S. South, Secretary.

At the election following (in 1881) the following officers were chosen: W. H. Morgan, W. M.; W. H. R. Dean, S. W.; A. Rhodes, J. W., and Stephen South, Secretary.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

The present (1882) business of Watson is as follows:

Allen, P., dealer in general merchandise.

Bayless, Frank, dealer in drugs and grain buyer.

Boston, Granville, proprietor of livery stable.

Dansforth, S. C., dealer in family groceries, and postmaster.

Dean, Dyche & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, stoves and hardware.

Durham, William, harness maker.

Finney, Williams & Co., dealers in lumber and building material.

Good, Ebner, dealer in general merchandise.

Green, N. N., proprietor of the Senate hotel.

Goodwin & Plasters, proprietors of meat market and dealers in groceries.

Hudson, Thomas, blacksmith and general artificer in iron.

Knowles, John, proprietor of the pioneer hotel of the town.

Martin, John.

Rhodes, A. H., grain dealer.

Sneed, J. W., railroad and express agent.

South, Stephen, justice of the peace.

Squires, O., hardware and agricultural implement dealer.

Warfield, Samuel, tinsmith.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The shipping interests of Watson constitute a considerable item in the business of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, in this section of the state, and the records of this station show that during the year 1881, there were forwarded from the same of grain and live stock, eight hundred and twenty car loads.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians of Watson are three in number: Dr. I. B. Jones, the pioneer M. D. of the town, and Drs. Johnson and H. B. Haven.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AMBROSE LEE ADDINGTON,

farmer, section 36, is the owner of 176 acres of land. He was born in Cass County, Illinois, January 31, 1832. His father, Saybird Addington, was from Tennessee, as was also his mother, who was formerly Frances Lee. While young, Ambrose learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1852 came to Missouri, settling in this county. In politics he is a Democrat, and religiously a Cumberland Presbyterian. In 1859 he married Miss Hannah Ann White, daughter of Lawrence White, of this county. They have six children living: James L., Benjamin B., Ida Frances, (wife of William V. Hudson); Sarah Mabel, Charles Lee and Eliza Lee. After the death of his father Mr. A. moved on to the old homestead, which fell to him in the division of property, and now has a beautiful and valuable home and farm. He commenced life poor, worked at his trade for many years and gained an enviable reputation at his business and as a man. Now, with everything about him, he is enjoying his declining days, though not in possession of very good health. S. Addington, his father, was born in Tennessee, October 24, 1804. In 1830 he moved to Illinois, and in 1852 came to Missouri and settled in this county. He was a Democrat and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He married Frances Lee in 1825. Of this union three children are living: Prilla M., (now Mrs. Henry H. Barnhart); Ambrose Lee, and Milla Lee, (wife of James H. Prather). Mary E. died August 25, 1881; Benjamin C. died in 1861; Mr. Adding-

ton died in 1880. Lawrence White, Mrs. A.'s father died in 1860. He settled in Clay Township at a very early day, improved a good farm and raised a family of children, who are an honor to his name. Mr. Addington was a pioneer here, bought some land, worked hard and was very successful. When he died he had 684 acres. He was one of the best known men in the county and his loss was regretted by all.

WILLIAM JACKSON BARNHART,

farmer, section 13, was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, in 1837. In the fall of 1856 he came to Missouri with his father, Felix Barnhart, who bought a farm which he improved. In 1858 William purchased forty acres of the farm he now owns. In the spring of 1863 he went to Pike's Peak and remained for two years. He married Miss Mary Jane Million October 16, 1866. They have eight children : Nina Viola, Ice Ander, Nellie A., Mary Malissa, Nora Persilla, Samuel Felix, John David, and William Clarence. Lost two : Alice Frances died when three years old, and an infant. Felix Barnhart, who was born in Tennessee, died when sixty years of age, in August, 1866. William's mother, formerly a Miss Bird, died when he was a child. The father was married a second time to Miss Polly Ann Runnells. Mr. B. is a Democrat in politics, and a zealous Baptist. He has an excellent farm of 213 acres, and is entitled to great credit for his improvements and success, having commenced a poor boy. He is now numbered among the best and most reliable citizens of the county.

HON. ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL,

farmer, stock and grain dealer, was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, May 26, 1836, and was the son of Adam Peck and Susannah (McNeese) Campbell, both natives of East Tennessee. The subject of this sketch came to Missouri in 1857 and settled in this township, where he has grown to manhood with the growth of the county and has kept pace with its needs and requirements. He early bought 200 acres of land, had limited means with which to start, but by good management has succeeded in adding, from time to time, to his original purchase, until he now has 490 acres, with excellent improvements, good residence, etc., one-half mile from Watson. The surrounding shrubbery, etc., make one of the prettiest places to be found in this district. Mr. C. has for many years been among the leading politicians of the county and was honored by the people as being their representative in the State Legislature, in 1878. In the faithful discharge of his duties he not only reflected credit and honor upon himself, but upon his constituents. He was the author of the hog law, which has been so popular since in the state. He

is now engaged in farming extensively, dealing in grain, buying and feeding stock, and is known as an honorable man, having the confidence of all. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Nancy Jones, daughter of William Jones, of Greene County, Tennessee. They have eight children living: Landin Wayne, Martha S., William T., Jacob Newton, Mary Helen, John B., Robert Archibald and Albert Brookins. James Douglas died when two years old. Mr. Campbell has endeavored to give his family good educational advantages. L. W. Campbell, of Rock Port, is his oldest son, and is a leading attorney in the county. His daughter, Susan, had the first organ bought in the county. She is a talented musician and a young lady of cultured refinement.

SIMEON CUMMINGS DANFORTH,

was born in Atkinson, Piscataquis County, Maine, on May 17, 1824, being the son of Simeon Cummings and Abigail Danforth. The former a farmer by occupation, was a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Maine. Simeon remained at his birthplace until seven years old, and from then until he was twelve, he was in Merimac, New Hampshire, working on a farm. He obtained about three months schooling each year. When at the age of fourteen years, he bought his time of his father, and entered a cotton factory in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he continued to labor until eighteen years old. From that time until he was twenty-one, he attended an academy at Hancock, New Hampshire, and was engaged in teaching and working alternately, acquiring for himself a good education. In 1851, he and a brother left Lawrence, Massachusetts, for California, where he remained two years, working hard in the mines, and obtaining enough to make a start in life. Five years after returning, he went to Nebraska, where he made a claim near where Lincoln is now located. In 1860, he came to Missouri, and settled in Atchison County. From that time till 1874, he taught school here except for six months, while in Brownville, Nebraska, and also for a short time spent in the east. Mr. Danforth never had to ask for a school, his services and recognized ability always being called into demand. In 1867, he bought a farm of 120 acres near Langdon, which he improved, but in 1873, he left this farm, though he still owns it, and moved into Watson for the purpose of teaching. Six months later he bought the store he now occupies, and engaged in merchandising. In 1875, he was appointed postmaster of Watson, which position he still holds. For three years he served the people as mayor of the town in an acceptable manner. In 1879, he received a flattering offer from a St. Joseph firm as traveling salesman, and is now acting in this capacity. His wife tends to the store and postoffice during his absence on the road. Mr.

Danforth has been twice married. First, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 21, 1851, to Miss Harriet C. Davis, who died in this county in 1862. His second marriage occurred in Rock Port, February 23, 1865, to Martha Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, of Decatur, Ohio. By this happy union they have three children: Edwin C., born June 22, 1869; Evalina A., born April 30, 1873, and Simeon Guy, born December 6, 1880. Politically, Mr. D. is a Republican, and his religious preferences are with the Universalists. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN FLEMING,

farmer, section 28, is the owner of 258 acres of land. He was born in Page County, Virginia, February 6, 1831. His father, Andrew Fleming, was a native of Virginia, as was also his mother, formerly Mary E. Fleming. His grandfather, John Fleming, who was born in the north of Ireland, in 1754, died in 1844. Thomas Fleming, a brother, came to this country in the same ship, and also the father of John's mother. John, Sr., had two children, James and Andrew, the last being the father of the subject of this sketch. James died when a child. John had good school advantages in youth, attending the Rappahannock County High School. He came to this state and county in 1854, and was engaged in teaching school for two years in Mound City, Holt County, and two years in other parts of the county. He married Miss Evaline Field, in April, 1855, a daughter of William D. Field, then of Holt, but now of this county. They have nine children living: Mary E., John L., Lee D., Lillian, Lucy E., Benton S., Andrew B., Mattie and Maggie. Mr. Fleming subsequently settled in Pawnee County, Nebraska, and was active in assisting in its organization. He was elected county surveyor and county clerk, and was postmaster and notary public at different times during his residence there. He bought a claim, and afterwards entered it. In 1862 he sold out and went to Denver, Colorado, where he entered into trade and commission business in the "Elephant Corral," so-called. He continued to live there until 1869, doing a large and extensive business, then returned to this county and purchased a saw mill, which was located near where he now lives. He bought large tracts of land, sawed off the timber, and from a portion of it he has a beautiful farm. Mr. Fleming is one of the best posted men in the county upon mills and mill powers, excavations and public works. He is well known, and his advice is often sought for.

JOSEPH B. FREDE, JR.,

farmer and stock dealer, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, February 9, 1845. His youth was spent at hard work, his educational advantages

being limited. In April, 1845, he came to this state and county. He married Miss Catharine Giesken, April 18, 1871. She was the daughter of John Giesken, of Putnam County, Ohio. They have five children living: Clementine, John Burnett, Harmon Ferdinand, Carl and Florentine Caroline. Mr. F. has 185 acres of land, on section 4, some of the finest in the county. He lived with his father until he was twenty-six years old, at which time he commenced farming for himself. He was given the old homestead, which he has improved in good condition, adding much to his original tract. His time is principally occupied in buying and dealing in stock, in which he has been very successful. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. Mr. F. has been a prominent candidate for county judge, and has many warm friends in all parts of the county. John Henry Frede, farmer, is the owner of forty acres of land on section 4, and was born in Putnam County, Ohio, February 11, 1851. He married Clara Giesken, in 1873. They have three children: Mary, Harmon Henry and Joseph. Like all the sons of Joseph B. Frede, Sen., John Henry is an honest, industrious, economical and progressive farmer. He has a good home. William Frede lives on section 4. He was born in Putnam County, Ohio, February 17, 1853. He married Miss Winie Buck, of this township, in 1876. She was the daughter of Eben Buck. Joseph Barnet Frede, Sen., farmer, section 14, has 606 acres of land. He was born in Prussia, March 25, 1823, and came to this country in 1833, settling with his father in Putnam County, Ohio, where he grew up, working very hard. The new canal then being built through Henry County to Toledo, Ohio, afforded work for many men at very low wages; yet he worked at $1 per day, supporting his family and purchasing forty acres of heavy timbered land, upon which they went to work. After his father died, Joseph bought the interests of the two heirs. In the spring of 1864, he moved to Nebraska, and remained one year, and in 1865, he came to this county, settling one mile west of Watson, where he improved a fine farm. He resided upon this until 1873, when he came to the farm he now occupies. In 1844, he married Miss Clara Maria Rhinemere, daughter of Christian Rhinemere. They have eight children living: Joseph Barnet, Jr., Clara, (Mrs. Martin Fisher,) Catharine, "Katie," (now Mrs. William Eickholt), John Henry, William, Mary, John and Frank. Anna was born January 22, 1861, and died June 16, 1882. She was a young lady, universally beloved. When Mr. Frede came to Missouri, he invested in good land, and with the help of his sons has made fine improvements. He is one of the solid men of the county, has settled his children on farms as they have gone out from home, and now his family are among the most prosperous in this vicinity. He has a large farm in Worth County, upon which he has located a son-in-law, Mr. John Giesken. He is a Catholic, and in politics a Democrat.

FREDERICK GARST,

farmer, section 11, is the owner of a farm of 550 acres. He was born in Virginia, January 4, 1830. His father, Frederick Garst, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation. His mother, Sarah Garst, *nee* France, was a Virginian by birth. Fred spent his early life in Tennessee. He came to this state and county in 1860. He married Miss Mahala Adaline Miller, November 27, 1854. She was the daughter of Charles Martin Miller. They have six children: Charles Martin, (who married Bell Hall), Frederick Melvin, Rueben Arnold, George Washington, Mary Jane, and Frances Ella. Mr. G. went in debt for his first eighty acres of land, had bad luck, was sold out of house and home, and was obliged to again commence entirely new, with a family of six children to support. Determined to succeed, he bought another piece of land, went to work, and by economy and good management was fortunate to obtain enough to pay for his first purchase. He bought more land from year to year, until now he has a splendid farm, well improved, with one of the most desirable residences of the town, a large, excellent barn and many outbuildings. Though his educational advantages were much neglected, Mr. G. now ranks as one of the solid farmers of the county, and is a man universally respected. Politically he is a Democrat, and in his religious preferences a Dunkard.

PETER GARST,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Roanoke County, Virginia, in October, 1837, and when two years old his father moved to Tennessee, where he grew up. He came here in 1858 and bought a claim on some school land. In 1862 he took a trip to Idaho, remaining there for three years, mining, etc. He returned with money enough to pay the interest on the land, and went to work with his brother John improving the 160 acres which they had bought. He first learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for two years. Selling his school land to his brother John, he bought the farm he now occupies in 1875, containing 180 acres. He worked several years at his trade and built many of the best residences and business blocks in and about Watson. Mr. Garst married Miss Malinda J. McNeal in 1866. They had two children only, one of whom is now living, Frances Edna. Mrs. Garst died in March, 1872. For his second wife he married Miss Cordelia H. Morrow, daughter of Thomas N. Morrow, of Watson, in September, 1876. They have by this happy union three children: George, Luther and Lora. Mr. G. has a well located farm a short distance from Watson, and with his brothers, is one of the substantial farmers of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Dunkard.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GARST,

farmer, etc., section 11, is the owner of 300 acres of land. He was born in Washington County, Tennessee, April 3, 1847. He was deprived of school opportunities when young, but by self application has become one of the best posted men in the neighborhood. He came to this county with his brother Fred in 1860, and in 1864 and 1865 they went to Wyoming, where, by hard work, he secured sufficient money to enable him to make a start. They returned to this county and township, where they bought their first land, which they improved. Mr. Garst has been one of the most fortunate young farmers in the township. His additions, from time to time, with most excellent improvements upon them, together with his dwelling and surroundings, renders his place one of the most desirable. He married Miss Arminta Hackett, September 10, 1868. She is the daughter of S. H. Hackett. They have four children: William Tell, John Barton, Josephine and Jesse Oden. Mr. Garst, on commencing business life, rented a farm, secured a crop of corn, which he husked and cribbed, but it was set on fire and burned up by an incendiary. This left him in debt for the rent, but since that time his success has been remarkable. He is a Democrat and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MARION McDONALD GOOD,

farmer and dealer in stock and grain, is the owner of ninety-three acres of beautiful and finely cultivated land on section 3, adjoining the town of Watson. He was born in Washington County, Tennessee, March 2, 1840. He had a common education, and was raised a farmer. In 1856, he came with his father to Missouri, and settled north of Watson, where he improved a good farm, and in 1879, the father died. In 1867, Marion bought the farm he now occupies, which at that time included the village of Watson and the railroad grounds, and contained 134 acres. After the railroad was located, he sold the village plat to a company, of which he held one-quarter of the stock. Mr. James McNeal bought of Mr. Good one-half of the railroad plat, and presented it to the railroad company. In 1870, Mr. G. built an excellent residence on his place, and made other valuable improvements. His yard, shade trees, shrubbery, &c., all show culture and good taste. He married Miss Elizabeth Brainard, August 30, 1867. She is the daughter of Sylvester Brainard, Esq., of Cass County, Illinois. They have two children: Willie Henry, born October 27, 1868; John, born February 3, 1874. He is Republican in politics, and religiously a Cumberland Presbyterian. In 1862, he joined the Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company E., and after serving five months, he was mustered out on account of disability, receiving an honorable

discharge. Mr. Good is liberal in his gifts to the needy, and as a farmer is above the ordinary, having been taught by his father, who has been considered by many to be one of the most successful agriculturists in the county.

SAUL HICKS HACKETT,

farmer, stock dealer and feeder, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, February 11, 1827. His father, Daniel D. Hackett, was born in Kentucky, and was a farmer by calling. He died when Saul H. was only two years old. The mother was formerly Maudalina Hicks, born in Kentucky, who, after the death of her husband, moved the family to Crawford County, Illinois, in 1829. There they were raised. At that early day school advantages being very limited, what learning the children had was obtained at home. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of five children, and from his earliest recollections saw many hard times, and was deprived of many of the necessaries of life, and all its luxuries. He grew up with industrious habits, and with a determination to succeed, but poor in pocket. He soon bought a tract of land, improved it, and in 1865 sold out and came to this state and county, purchasing a part of his present farm. Upon this he made extensive improvements, built a substantial dwelling and other buildings, besides making large additions from time to time. He has become one of our heaviest stock dealers and feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs yearly, having as good facilities and lots adapted to that business as any one in this township. He has 314 acres of land and lives on section 12. Mr. Hackett married Miss Polly Watts, March 1, 1849. She was the daughter of Lott Watts, a native of Virginia, but long a resident of Illinois. They have six children: Arminta (now Mrs. B. F. Garst), Mary Ann (now Mrs. George L. Hughes), Morton F., Zerelda (wife of John L. Harrison,) William Levi and Phœbe Emma. He has raised quite a family of children, given them good advantages for an education and started them in life under favorable circumstances. Mr. H. religiously was raised a Methodist and is very zealous in advancing the interests of the church, giving much towards its support. He has for many years been superintendent of the Sunday school. After having made a successful start in life he was induced in 1868 to help the railroad and in the enterprise he suffered a loss of $6,000, which nearly ruined him. But with his characteristic energy he succeeded in re-establishing himself on a firm basis, and is now one of the solid and reliable men of the county. His father died in October, 1829, and his mother, who was born May 21, 1797, is living with him. Though deprived of her sight, she is enjoying good health for one of her years. She has two sons living: Felix Grundy Hackett, living in Illinois, and the subject of this shetch. Mr. H. has taken four children to raise:

William Hale, Henry R. Hale, Sarah Collins, a very capable young lady, and Owen Hale.

SYLVESTER HALL,

farmer, stock raiser and feeder, is the owner of 330 acres of land, his residence being on section 15. He was born in Bureau County, Illinois, October 31, 1837. He received a good district school education and worked hard at home, helping his father, John Hall, to improve a large farm. In 1851 the elder Hall, desiring to help his children to obtain some land, selected the Platte Purchase, sold his valuable farm in Illinois and moved to this county, where he bought a large tract of land, in and about Sonora, there making a good place. In 1858 he gave his son Sylvester 120 acres of land, which is now a part of his large and valuable farm. Few young men made better use of their time, or the small means at his command. With the additions made to his original gift not many men in the county have as good a home. Mr. Hall was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Horn, daughter of James and Sarah C. Horn, in 1861. They have seven children living: Melvina Isabel Garst, Mary Ann, Elizabeth Caroline, James Edward, Zuritha, Cora L. and Robert Crawford. Malissa died when three years old and two died in infancy. Mr. H. is a Democrat in his political views and an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Masonic lodge in Watson. He is one of the most enterprising men of the county, has always taken an active part in building up schools, churches, and all enterprises calculated to make the world and community better for his having lived in it. John Hall, his father, was born in Georgia, but was raised in Kentucky. He was among the earliest settlers in Sonora and did much to help build up that town. He first erected a saw mill, with horse power, and afterwards built a fine steam mill, a large warehouse and started a store, working hard to make a business town. At the same time he was improving his large farm, these improvements being commenced in 1851. He married Elizabeth Kellums, of Indiana. They had thirteen children: Wesley, Louisa B. Brown, Charlton, Elizabeth South, Sylvester, Irena Buckham, Elijah and Elisha (twins), and William M. Mr. Hall died near Sonora, in the spring of 1861. Mrs. Hall died in the fall of 1875. He was an active Methodist.

NATHANIEL HAYS,

deceased, was born in Washington County, Tennessee, in 1805, and came to this state and county in 1857. His wife was Mrs. Anna Bayless Million, a daughter of Reuben Bayless, of Tennessee. They had four sons: Samuel Moore, William Alexander, Hugh H. and Nathaniel B. Mrs. Hays' first husband was Edward Million, who died August 19, 1837, leaving five children: Joseph J., Malinda E., Mary Jane, John Asa and

Reuben E. Mr. Hays moved to this state and county in 1857, and died in 1867, leaving a fine farm of 200 acres on section 29. However, this was partly unpaid for, as he commenced here with very limited means, and had to work hard and alone to obtain a start. He had his land improved and was an energetic farmer and worthy citizen. His sons, as they grew up, took hold of the work with a will to help their mother pay the debt, and for this are entitled to much credit. They have labored together, assisting each other in business and in their speculative enterprises have been successful. The old farm was divided between the sons, the mother living with and keeping house for William A. Mr. Hays was one of the substantial men of the township, and had hosts of friends because of his honorable course. He was Democratic in his political views, and religiously a Baptist. William Alexander Hays, the second son of Nathaniel and Anna Hays, is the owner of a farm on section 35, containing 113 acres of choice land. He was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, July 27, 1847. In politics he is a Democrat. He had very poor school advantages, but in later life has been quite studious, so that by his own exertions he has acquired a liberal business education. He is a young man of much promise. Hugh Hezekiah Hays, the third son of Nathaniel and Annie Hays, was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, October 2, 1852. He has a good farm of 113 acres on section 34, finely improved. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Hays, June 8, 1869. Her father is Hamilton Hays, of this township, but a native of Tennessee. They have had four children, two of whom are are living: Daniel Franklin, and Alonzo. Mr. H., like his brothers has worked hard, been economical and is now among the successful farmers and feeders of the township. He is a Democrat.

JOEL AYERS HORN

was born in Cass County, Illinois, July 15, 1830. His father was Reddick Horn, of Logan County, Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Milly Stribbling, was also a Kentuckian by birth. She died in 1859. Joel came to this state and county in the spring of 1851, and settled in Sonora, where he has lived for most of the time since. In the spring of 1864 he took a trip to Montana and was engaged in mining and the grocery business. After remaining there for two years he sold out and returned, in the winter by the overland route, suffering many hardships. He went to Nebraska in an early day and made several claims, but subsequently sold them, and finally returned to Sonora, where he remained until the spring of 1882, when he came to Watson. He has bought and sold several farms, and has been occupied in dealing in stock etc., very successfully. His farm of sixty-four acres is well improved. Mr. H. is one of the reliable men of Watson, and is interested in every enterprise looking

towards the improvement of Watson and its society. In all his business affairs he has retained an honorable name, and no man in the community has a better standing for integrity. He is a constant attendant of the church, and has the confidence of the community to a great extent. Mr. Horn is a member of the Odd Fellows order. In politics he is a Union Democrat. He married Miss Addie L. Crockett, in August, 1860. She was a daughter of Leander Crockett, of this town. They had two children: Lee Reddick, born in Nebraska City in 1867, and Carrie Lambuth, born in Sonora in 1869. Mrs. Horn died September 11, 1869, at Chillicothe, and was buried at Sonora. Reddick Horn was a preacher of the M. E. Church, and organized the first church in Sonora. He afterwards moved to Pawnee City, Nebraska, then sold out and moved to Pawnee County, where he died in 1858.

DR. ISAAC BARTON JONES,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, July 18, 1834. He commenced to receive his education in the common schools and completed it at the Tasculum College, in Tennessee. In 1858 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Young, of Greenville, Tennessee, with whom he studied and practiced for three years and a half, attending medical lectures at the University of Nashville. Before the close of the term the University was discontinued on account of the war, and he failed, as did all the students, to graduate. In 1862 he came to Missouri and settled in the then flourishing village of Sonora, in this county, where he was soon in possession of a lucrative practice, which has steadily increased until now he is the oldest experienced physician of this part of the county, and to a large extent has the confidence of the community. Being among the oldest practitioners here, he is one of the most successful. He married Miss Drucilla E. Hill, daughter of H. S. Hill, Esq., in 1867. They have one child living, Vernon Wayne, born November 15, 1881. The have living with them Emma Keele, a niece of Mrs. Jones, whom they took while an infant and have cared for and educated her. She is now an interesting young lady of sixteen years. They lost two children in infancy. In politics the doctor is a Democrat, and in his religious views a Cumberland Presbyterian. He is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to the old Sonora Lodge. He has been Sunday School superintedent here for seventeen years, and is one of the most active Sunday School workers in the county and a zealous Christian man. He carries his religion into his every day business and acts it out in his every day life. When he came to Sonora he had no means except his profession. He has been kind to the poor and accommodating to all, and his life work has been a financial success. When Sonora became depopulated and this city was built

on its ruins with a railroad running through it, he moved here and built a fine residence. He has done much toward the erection of a fine Presbyterian Church, and has assisted the Methodists in building their house of worship.

ADAM LIESS,

farmer, section 22, was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in March, 1826. He was well educated, and was brought up a farmer, coming to this country in 1854, and settling near Cleveland, Ohio, where he bought a farm. He remained there for five years, then moved to Nebraska City and rented a farm, and in 1865, he came to this township and rented land of Mr. Grosebeck. In February, 1866, he bought eighty acres of prairie and forty of timber, earning this money by hard work. He brought some means from Germany, but lost it all in Ohio. He chose one of the best selections of land that can be found in this township, has made many valuable improvements and additions to his farm, and now owns 315 acres. His residence is a good one, and his vineyard embraces three-quarters of an acre. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Republican in politics. Mr. Leiss married Miss Catharine Hildabrandt, in Germany, in 1853. She died in 1873, leaving five children: John Adam, Anna Barbara, Ernst Christian, Louisa and Frederick. His second wife was Mrs. Amelia Folk, of St. Joseph, whom he married in 1873. She has one child by her former husband, Emma. By this latter union there are five children: George, Joseph, Julia, Mina and Mary. Mr. L. was a faithful soldier for four years, entering the cavalry in 1849, in one of the eastern wars.

LORENTZ LUTZ,

farmer and dealer in stock and grain, section 25, is the owner of eighty acres of land. He was born in Germany, in the year 1834, and came to this country with his father in 1839, settling in Cass County, Illinois, where the senior Lutz entered some land, which he improved. On this he remained until his death, in 1845, his wife dying in 1846. They left two children: Catharine Dorrity (now Mrs. Welch), and Lorentz, the subject of this sketch. In 1852 he came to Missouri, and in 1856 bought his present farm. In 1858 and 1859 he was engaged in freighting for the Government to Salt Lake and other western posts, and also driving stock to Fort Randall, etc. This he continued for four years successfully, when he returned. He married Miss Catharine Wilson, January 27, 1867. She was the daughter of Hon. Isaac Wilson, of this county. They have six children: Sarah Ann, Edmund Lee, Lillian Stella, Thomas Jefferson, Lulu Onie, and William Dudley. Hon. Isaac Wilson, Mrs. L.'s father, was born in Virginia, December 24, 1794, and subsequently

moved to Indiana, and in 1854 to Missouri, locating near Linden, then the county seat, improving a good farm. He married Ann Townsend, also of Virginia, born January 3, 1801. She died December 24, 1851, and May 27, 1874, he died. They had thirteen children, Mrs. Lutz being the youngest of the family. Mr. Wilson was elected to represent this county in the State Legislature in 1850, and made an honorable and faithful member. Mr. Lutz, on commencing life for himself, worked for the senior Addington at $10 per month. He now has a good farm.

DANIEL BARTLETT MORGAN,

farmer, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, May 16, 1829. His father, Ralph Morgan, was a native of Ohio and was a farmer by calling. His mother was formerly Nancy Ann Stergess, of North Carolina. Daniel's early life was spent at school and on his father's farm. He came to Missouri in 1855, settling in this county in April, 1858. He married Miss Tacy Baxton, daughter of Peter Baxton, February 5, 1854. They have four children living: James T., Benjamin Franklin, Marquis Lafeyette and George H. Four are deceased. Two died in infancy. Marcellus, at the age of twelve years, died in 1881, and Leonidas died in 1881, aged ten years. Mr. Morgan has 366 acres of land and lives on section 2. He commenced life poor, was for two years a resident of Gentry County, after which he sold out his small farm and came to this place, locating on lands which are now beautifully improved and situated on the banks of the Nishnebotna. His large dwelling and splendid barn and other valuable improvements attest the fact that he has not been an idler, or spent his time in vain. He is a good farmer, is ever making valuable improvements, and is now numbered among the wealthy men of the county. Mrs. M., a practicable, economical woman, is one calculated to make life happy and home desirable. Mr. Morgan is a Mason in good standing, belonging to Sonora Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat and religiously a Cumberland Presbyterian.

JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY MORGAN,

section 3, was born in Owen County, Kentucky, in October, 1840. He received a common school education. In 1844, he moved with his father, Presley Morgan, to Morgan County, Illinois, where the father made a farm and lived until 1856. He then sold out and came to Worth County, thence to Nodaway, and finally to Atchison County, the same year, and purchased the farm where his son William now lives. In 1861, W. H. Morgan married Miss Mary Bushong, the daughter of Zach and Louisa Bushong. She died in 1862, leaving one child, Louisa, who also died in the winter of 1881, aged eighteen years. His second wife was Miss

Amanda Good, whom he married in 1864. They have four children living: Laura May, Agnes E., Henry W. and Richard Marion. In March, 1882, Mrs. Morgan accompanied these children to Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, where the Lincoln University is located, and where she remains while her children are obtaining an education. Judge Morgan is Republican in politics, and religiously a Cumberland Presbyterian. He is a Mason, being a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. He was elected county judge and served for four years very acceptably. He is a thoughtful, candid and enterprising man, and has a beautiful farm of 166 acres adjoining the town, with good improvements. His father, Preston G. Morgan, married Miss Susan Cox, also of Kentucky. They moved to Illinois in 1844, and then to this state. He died here in 1874, and Mrs. Morgan died in 1857, leaving eight children: D. C., I. S., William H., Jennie, J. P., C. R, R. P. Jacob and Susan.

EDWARD JACKSON MILLION,

farmer, is the owner of 329 acres of land, and resides on section 26. He was born April 6, 1838, in Washington County, East Tennessee. His father was John Million, of East Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Alice Adilla Bayliss, was a native of the same state. Edward was brought up on a farm to habits of industry, and received his education at the common schools. He came to Missouri May 2, 1857, locating in this county in 1864. In his political views he is a Democrat, and his religious sympathies are with the Baptists. He married Miss Nancy Broyles, August 21, 1858. She was the daughter of William W. Broyles, of Tennessee. They have six children: William Franklin, John W., Martha Jane, Washington L., Charles Bird, and Olive Mabel. Mr. M. is improving his stock with the pure Holstein breed. John Million, his father, settled in Nodaway County in 1857, bought a farm and improved it, and became a prosperous farmer. When Edward was twenty years old, he went to work at making brick with a brother. They worked hard all summer, lost their time, and came out two hundred dollars in debt. He then rented a farm for two years, and made two crops, one being a failure. Although the most of young beginners would have been discouraged, he knew no such word as fail, and soon bought eighty acres of land on time, which he improved and in two years sold it and rented a farm. In the fall he disposed of his crop and stock, which made the first payment on 200 acres of this farm, which he then bought, going into debt for the remainder. He came here in 1869, and finding the land so rich he determined to make this his home, and for many years he worked hard and successfully. He raised large crops of corn and grain, fed it to his herds of stock, from fifty to one hundred head yearly, for twelve years, built a splendid residence and other neces-

sary buildings. His farm contained 473 acres, making one of the most valuable farms in the county. Mr. M. is now assisting his children to homes and giving them good educations. His second son, John W., is a fine scholar, and taught the district school to the great satisfaction of all. He is eighteen years old and is determined to obtain an education, hoping to enter college the coming fall and take a regular course of study. Mr. Million is deserving of great credit for what he has done, not only for his own profit and pleasure, but for the improvement and beautifying of the county.

JAMES H. PRATHER,

farmer and stock and grain dealer, section 36, owns 390 acres of land. He was born in Warren County, Kentucky, March 15, 1837, and in 1857 came to this state. He worked a piece of land on shares for a year and then labored out for several years. He married Miss Nellie L. Addington, daughter of Saybird Addington, April 13, 1861. They have two children living: Rosa J. and Laura One son died in infancy. In 1876 Mr. P. went to Southwest Missouri for the health of himself and wife, and remained five years, working in the meantime on rented land. He returned and settled on 40 acres of land, which his wife received from the father's estate. He then commenced to improve land, and has been very successful in life, having accumulated a fine property. He has for several years been in ill health; not able to do much work. As a man he is respected, and has the best wishes of all. He is a Democrat.

STEPHEN SOUTH,

farmer and justice of the peace, Watson, is the owner of ninety acres of land, and lives on section 4. He was born November 26, 1829, in Madison County, Ohio. His father, Samuel South, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and was a carpenter and builder by trade. His mother, formerly Marada Ann Bascom, was a native of Vermont. Stephen was deprived of the advantages of an education in youth. He learned the carpenters' trade and in 1851, came to this state and county. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, and is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. South married Miss Mary M. Hall, in 1852. She was the daughter of John Hall, Esq., an early pioneer. They have six children living: John F., Augustus W., Robert E., Steven Stewart, Melvina Mary, and William L. Mr. South came here with means enough to enter 170 acres of land, and after improving a part of it he bought some 680 acres of the county, which is now where the village of Watson stands. He has always been accommodating, and for many years before the war had become security for several persons. When the war

came on, the most of the men left the country, and Mr. S. had the debts to pay. To do this he was obliged to sell his valuable lands and begin again. He now has a good home which he can enjoy. He has been the principal acting justice of the peace here for 14 years, and in his decisions and conduct of his cases all have great confidence. He went to Denver in 1870, and has traveled through Texas, each time returning to Atchison County, better satisfied with his home than before.

ROBERT WATTS,

farmer, section 5, was born in Crawford County, Illinois, November 25, 1828. He was raised a farmer, and in the fall of 1865 he came to Missouri and settled in the place he now occupies, where he has made a beautiful and valuable farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with the Fourteenth Corps. He engaged in all the hard fought battles of the Cumberland Army, from the battle of Crabtree Orchard to the battle of Chicamauga, when he was taken prisoner. He was confined in Andersonville, Danville, Libby and Florence (S. C.) prisons for fifteen months and suffered everything but death itself. He there contracted diseases which will cling to him during life. In 1864 he was exchanged and shortly after received an honorable discharge, after which he returned home. He soon came to Missouri and has since remained on his farm of 145 acres. Mr. Watts married Miss Susannah Leach, in 1848. Her father was Ezekiel Leach, of Crawford County, Illinois. She was born in Virginia. They have two children, Alfred and Rosetta (now Mrs. Dean). Mrs. Watts died in 1851. His second wife was Mrs. Jane McClird Hess, whom he married January 20, 1853. They have five children living: Jerry T., Elmer E., Martha A. (now Mrs. John Noble), Archibald F. and Charles H. Mrs. Watts had one child by her former husband, Mary Ellen (wife of John W. Eastridge). Mr. E. died January 8, 1881, leaving two children, Elmer F. and Nora Bell. Mr. Watts belongs to the Christian Church and is an active Republican. He is entitled to great credit for the improvements he has made, the substantial dwelling and barn he has built, his orchard, etc. His children are industrious and have good opportunities for obtaining an education.

LOTT WATTS,

dealer in grain and agricultural implements, was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on June 27, 1843. His father was Lott Watts, a native of Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Eaton, was a Kentuckian by birth. Lott received a good common school education, and in 1866 he came to Missouri, settling in this county. In August, 1862, he joined the Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, with whom

he remained until July, 1865. He participated in many of the hard fought battles of the war from the engagement of Stone River, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, etc., performing his duty in a manner becoming a soldier. In politics he is a Republican. He married Miss Phœbe Ann Good in November, 1868. She is the daughter of John and Nancy Good, of this county. They have three children: Alonzo Allen, Amy Iola and Ida. Mr. W. has 413 acres of land in two good farms. He came here without means and first entered the store of Mathews & Hackett, of Sonora. In eighteen months, his health failing, he entered a farm and went to work. After three years agricultural labor he came here and commenced to buy grain and deal in farm implements. He succeeded for a time beyond his anticipations, but by a confidential clerk lost $1,650, which left him in a bad condition. He resumed business against much opposition in 1873, and since that time has accumulated a good property. The first year of his business he handled 50,000 bushels of grain. In 1874 he bought a stock of goods with Dr. Hardy, of St. Joseph, but sold out in January, 1875, and in 1876 they leased a lead mine in Mound City for six months. This also they sold out having been quite successful. In 1880 Mr. Watts bought the farms he now owns, upon which his two brothers are living. In every good enterprise, something in which the community is interested, Mr. Watts is to be found lending his influence and means. He has a grain house at this point and is agent for the McCormicks machinery. His father, Lott Watts, Sr., was born in Virginia in 1793, and during his boyhood he moved to Overton County, Tennessee, where he remained until 1818. He then went to Crawford County, Illinois, where he improved a farm. He served through the war of 1812 and received an honorable discharge. In 1819 he married Miss Nancy Eaton, formerly of Overton County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Benjamin Eaton. They had fifteen children, three of whom died in infancy and eight died after they were grown; four are now living: James Harvey, Polly (now Mrs. S. H. Hackett), Benjamin Franklin and Lott. Mr. Watts was one of the pioneers of Crawford County, Illinois, and took an active part in its organization. He was the county judge for fifteen years and justice of the peace for thirty-five years. In 1854, in company with his son, James H., and John Downey, his son-in-law, they started for Atchison County, Missouri, and, upon arriving in Knox County, Missouri, he was taken sick, as was also Mr. Downey, they both dying within six hours. Benjamin Eaton, the father of Mrs. Watts, moved to Illinois from Overton County, Kentucky, in 1812, and, on account of the Indian troubles, they were obliged to live in a fort for six years, or until the Black Hawk war was over. Mrs. Watts was born August 5, 1798, and has lived with her son Lott since she came to this state in 1866. She is now in the enjoyment of good health.

JOE HAYES YOUNG,

stock dealer, at Watson, was born in East Tennessee May 11th, 1836. His father, Joseph Young, who was born in North Carolina, was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation. His mother was formerly Mary Hayes, of Cherokee County, Georgia. The youth of J. H. Young was spent at school and in helping his father on the farm. He was a student at the Painseville School for six years. In 1857, he came to Missouri and settled in Clay County, and in 1865 located in Irish Grove, this county, moving to Watson in September, 1876. He learned the carpenter and and wagon making trades in youth; was deputy sheriff of Clay County some time, and made a faithful officer. In 1861, he joined the Fifth Missouri Confederate Infantry from Buchanan County; he was made sergeant of his company, and participated in the battles of Springfield, Lexington and Pea Ridge. He was then commissioned by the Secretary of War as recruiting officer, and before he arrived home he was taken prisoner, April 2, escaping May 1. He was recaptured and imprisoned at St. Louis, and, after a few months, sent North and exchanged. He then was ordered to organize a company, which he recruited and which consisted of those who had been taken prisoners and exchanged with him. He was elected their captain and ordered to report to E. Kirby Smith, but before he could do this occurred the siege of Vicksburg. They were all surrendered with Pemberton's command on the 4th of July, and were subsequently sent to Dunapolus, to Parole Camp, where they were exchanged on the 9th of September. They next engaged in active service with Joe E. Johnston's command, and went through the Atlanta campaign and afterwards with Hood. Mr. Y. was at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and late went to Mississippi and Alabama, where he remained until the close of the war. For valuable services, he was breveted major. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for 15 years. He married Miss Sarah J. Cox, July 30th, 1856. She is the daughter of Wm. Cox, Esq., of Tennessee. They have two children, James Marcellus, born May 7th, 1857, and Robert Franklin, born April 15th, 1860; two sons and a daughter have died. Mr. Young has made stock dealing his life business, and is the only exclusive dealer in Watson. He is an active worker in the church and Sunday schools, and is an enterprising citizen.

CHAPTER XIV.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES—BRIDGES—EARLY SETTLERS—LINDEN—FIRST HOUSE—FIRST PHYSICIAN—FIRST BLACKSMITH—POSTMASTERS—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—ORIGINAL COURT HOUSE—HOTEL—ODD FELLOWS—LINDEN OF TO DAY—NEIGHBORHOOD OF LINDEN—MILLS—COUNTRY CHURCHES—HIGH CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH—GRANGE HALL—BIOGRAPHICAL

Polk Township, one of the original municipal divisions of Atchison County, at the period of its first organization, included about one-half the present (1882) territory of Clay Township, all of East Buchanan, and a portion of the western part of the present territory of Lincoln and Tarkio Townships. It was reduced to its present limits at the period of the organization of Lincoln Township, in November, 1871. It is bounded on the north, in a distance of six miles, by the state of Iowa and by about four miles of East Buchanan Township; on the east by seven miles of Lincoln and two miles of Tarkio Townships; on the south, in a distance of a mile and three-fourths, by Tarkio Township, and by six and three-fourths miles of the north line of Clay Township, and on the west by Nishnebotna Township, from which it is separated by the Nishnebotna River.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The general aspect of Polk Township is that of a highly diversified landscape. The western portion, in its northern and southern districts, presents two distinct classes of territory. In the southwest corner, and extending northward a distance of about a mile and a half, the bluff range in the township approaches the banks of the Nishnebotna. This bluff line, extending thence in a northward by easterly direction and the course of the river being generally southwesterly, a bottom of considerable extent is thus created within the limits of Polk Township; the bluff range, which constitutes the western boundary of the timbered region, receding, as it extends northward, from the banks of the Nishnebotna. This not inconsiderable body of timber, which includes a large amount of the best specimens of the growth indigenous to this latitude, extends wholly, or in part, through sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 34, of township 66, range 41, sections 1 and 12, of township 65, range 42, and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 8, of township 65, range 41, includ-

ing considerably over 8,000 acres, in Polk, of a body of timber which extends in an unbroken grove several miles into Clay Township. Some four or five small groves of timber are interspersed through the northern and eastern sections of this township. The largest of these, which lies in sections 12 and 13, of township 66, range 41, and sections 7 and 18, in township 66, range 40, includes probably not over 400 or 500 acres.

WATER COURSES.

Besides the river bounding it on the west, Polk Township is veined with several important streams. Rock Creek, rising in the southeast quarter of section 4, township 66, range 40, flows in a generally southwesterly course, through sections 9, 17, 20, 29 and 31, into the northwest corner of section 1, and through sections 2 and 11, of township 65, range 41, into Clay Township. It has several insignificant tributaries.

High Creek, flowing in a southwesterly course from the State of Iowa, enters Polk Township in the northwest quarter of section 31, township 67, range 40, and flowing through section 36, of township 67, range 41, continues on through sections 1, 2, 10, 15, 22, 21, 20, 30 and 19, of township 66, range 41, in the southwest quarter of which latter section it enters the Nishnebotna River.

McElroy's Branch, flowing in a southwesterly course from Buchanan Township, enters Polk in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 20, and flows into High Creek in the southeast corner of section 19, of township 66, range 41.

BRIDGES.

There are across the streams within the limits and along the borders of Polk Township, nineteen and a-half bridges of various span and character of construction, all of which will be found specifically located and described in the general chapter of this work concerning bridges.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Polk Township were Justus Hall, a German, whose son, Edward Hall, kept a saloon on the town site of Linden before the public sale of lots in the place. C. Clipfiel, also a German, since dead, settled in 1842, as did also John George Woolf, who settled on the town quarter of Linden. John Branstein, another German, came in an early day. Lawrence White and Thomas Martin, from Ohio; Moses Beal, who died in 1852; A. McElroy, one of the original county judges; Judge McDonald and Joshua McDonald, from Ohio, (the latter was a noted fiddler at the popular hoe-downs and shin-digs of the early days of Atchison County); Thomas Stafford, and a man by the

name of Rafferty, both of whom moved to the State of Oregon, in an early day, came in with the first settlers of the township ; Dr. Richard Buckham, from Kentucky, who located in the township before Linden was laid out ; Peter Low, from the State of New York, was also a very early settler ; James Low, his son, went to the State of Oregon, then a territory, in 1846, and then to California, whence he returned to Linden, near which town he built a steam saw and grist mill ; Judge Jere Purdum, formerly of the county bench, and now (1882) a resident of the city of Rock Port, came from Ohio in 1844, and settled in what is now the southern part of Polk Township ; Asa Jackson, a native of Kentucky, and now a resident of Texas, settled in the township in 1842 ; John Stoner settled there in the same year ; Lewis Hays, of Indiana, (since dead,) came in 1843 ; Abraham King and Bennet King, both from Indiana, settled there in 1845 ; two years before this period Isaac Wallace, who did the carpenter work on the Linden courthouse, settled in the township.

Dr. Robert Buckham, from Caseyville, Kentucky, was the first physician to settle in Polk Township. He moved from Fugitt's Mill to Linden on the first laying out of the town, where he kept the first drug store established in the place. He afterwards erected for an office and drug store, the only brick building ever put up in the town. It was a small one-story house, and was destroyed in 1871 by an accidental fire.

LINDEN.

The following appears on record in the clerk's office of the county court.

"JANUARY 21, 1846.

"*To the Honorable Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri:*

The undersigned commissioners appointed to locate a county seat for the county of Atchison and state of Missouri, having attended to the duty assigned them according to law, make report as follows : That they have selected as a site for the seat of justice for said county the southwest quarter of section 34, township 66, range 41.

WILLIAM BROWN,
JAMES MILLER.
JOSEPH WALKER."

Said report having been considered by the court, is approved. The following appears on record April 14, 1846 :

"The undersigned commissioner of the county seat of Atchison County, submits the following as a report of his proceedings : Said county seat has been laid off as follows : The public square, 180 feet square ; the four principal streets crossing the public square at right angles, sixty-six feet wide, the lots laid off 60x120 feet ; the back streets laid off fifty feet, and the alleys, sixteen and a half feet wide. The rem-

nant of land laid off in small lots, streets and alleys, is forty-five acres, no roods and thirteen perches. A number of out lots have also been laid off of various sizes, amounting in all to twenty-seven acres, one rood and fifteen perches.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. M. WARNCASTLE.

At the October term of 1846 the county court borrowed of Daniel McKissock the sum of two hundred dollars, for six months, at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, for the purpose of entering the town quarter.

At the November term, 1846, the said $200 was reported paid by Daniel Lowber, Commissioner for Atchison County, Missouri, to Bela M. Hughes, receiver at the land office in Plattsburg, the entry price being $1.25 per acre.

The town included the following named streets : The public square which occupied the centre of the town, was bounded by Polk and Market Streets, running north and south, and by Jackson and Jefferson, running east and west. The streets running north and south beginning at the west were Liberty, Wood, Penn, Polk, Market, Oak, Prairie and East. The cross streets running east and west beginning at the north are Wolf, Bluff, Jackson and Jefferson. Besides these, there were out lots on the north, south, east and west.

At the April term of the county court for the year 1847 the superintendent of construction of the court house submitted his plan for the same, which was approved and the contract let accordingly to Isaac F. Wallis for $475. A detailed description of this primitive structure will be found under the head of public buildings. It is worthy of note however, that this initial structure in the way of a temple of justice was not erected on the public square, but on an adjoining street, the center of the square having been reserved for the future and permanent court house which, however, in consequence of the removal of the county seat to Rock Port, nine years after, was never built.

Of the exact date of the sale of lots in the town of Linden by the county the records fail to make mention. A statement filed in the clerk's office at the April term shows the following report of funds paid into the treasury by Daniel D. Lowber, commissioner of the county seat :

Sale of town lots	$131 14
Amount borrowed from Internal Improvement Fund	181 49
Amount borrowed from Road and Canal Fund	31 18
	$343 81
Expenditures	$200 00
Six months interest on same	12 67
	$212 67

On the day of the lot sale there were but two buildings in Linden: Hall's unfinished saloon shanty and Warncastle's sixteen-foot square log cabin.

It would seem from the number of claimants allowed compensation by the county court at the August term, 1846, for laying out the county seat, that not a few were required to perform that seemingly arduous undertaking. In the first place, Henry H. Bruce, the surveyor, was allowed $22.50 for laying out the town. Under the head of "For Labor Performed in Laying out the Town of Linden" we find the following: John Gard, $6.37; George Wolf, $10.87; Justus Hall, $4.87; Alexander McElroy, $6; Samuel Rafferty, $2.50; William Frame, $1; Robert World, $2; Edward Hall, $4.87; Robert World for furnishing stakes, $2. Samuel Rafferty's claim for labor performed was in crying of lots. The nature of the labor performed by the others the sale we must leave to the imagination of the reader.

On the third Monday in June, 1846, court met for the first time in the town of Linden. This meeting was in pursuance of an order made at the April term of the same year. It occurred before the building of the court house, and the temporary quarters of the honorable body in Warncastle's log cabin were of an exceedingly primitive character.

Conrad Clipfiel and John George Woolf were the first settlers of Polk Township. Woolf settled on the southwest quarter of section 34 (the town quarter) and Clipfiel on the northeast quarter of section 34, township 66, range 41. The widow of Conrad Clipfiel still resides on this original homestead. They both located there in 1842.

George Klaus, from Ohio, settled on the southwest quarter of section 34, townsip 66, range 41, where he still (1882) resides, and on which he has one of the best barns in the county.

Daniel Lowber, from Indiana, taught in 1844, the first school established in Polk Township. On the laying out of Linden, four years after, Lowber taught the first school in that town. This was in the same cabin which was moved from its original site, one mile northwest.

FIRST HOUSE.

The question as to who built the first house in the town of Linden is not fully determined, the credit of that distinction bei g claimed both for Ed. Hall, the father of the whisky business in the town, and also for F. M. Warncastle, the pioneer attorney for the same. It is, however, the general opinion that while Hall was the first to commence business, he did so before his saloon was roofed in, while Warncastle's business being of a less pressing nature, he had ample time to complete his building, a log house sixteen feet square, and was comfortably housed before his more successful competitor for the distinction of priority in architectural

enterprise, could afford leisure from his remunerative business to cover in his roof.

The first circuit court which assembled after the erection of these buildings in Linden, met, as before stated, in Warncastle's house, the same being of the two, the larger structure in the budding city. Both edifices were erected a short time before the town was laid out. The records of the county court at the April term, 1846, declare that Edward Hall is granted a license to keep tavern in the town of Linden, and gives bond in the sum of $500. Tavern here means saloon. Ed. Hall, after doing a prosperous business for some time in Linden moved to California. Success seems to have crowned his efforts in life and he now (1882) resides in the city of New York in possession of immense wealth.

The first store in Linden was started in the spring of 1847 by Nuckols & Hall. The second mercantile establishment in the place was a small concern owned by Smith & Tootle and conducted by a man by the name of Booth. It was moved to Linden from the vicinity of Fugitt's Mill shortly after the starting of the town. Thomas Zook, from Oregon, in Holt County, also had a small store in the town of Linden. While others at different periods sold goods there, there never were, at any one time, more than three stores in the place.

Warncastle's sixteen foot square log cabin subserved, in its earlier day, many purposes. It not only accommodated the circuit court up to the period of the building of the court house in Linden, but afforded office room for the only physician in the neighborhood, as well as for the solitary attorney, by whom it was built. A shed was afterwards added for the accommodation of the grand jury.

On the completion of the court house, the Warncastle building was converted into a saloon.

The first physician to settle in the town of Linden was Dr. Robert Buckham, the pioneer physician of Atchison County before referred to. He had originally (in 1845) located at Rock Creek, near Fugitt's Mill. On the laying out of the county seat, in 1846, he moved to the place, and has since continued to make Linden his home where he still, (1882,) though advanced in years, continues to reside in the practice of his profession.

Peter Christian opened the first blacksmith shop in Polk Township. This was in Linden the year the town started. Shortly after, a Mormon by the name of Turpin started a shop in the town. John Hall, a brother of Justus Hall, had the first wagon shop in Linden.

The first postmaster of the town of Linden was A. A. Bradford, the circuit clerk. He was appointed in 1846. The second to hold the office was Edward Hall, of the firm of Nuckols & Hall, merchants. He was appointed in 1849. It is uncertain who succeeded him. Thomas Schrack had the office from 1861 to 1864, when he was succeeded by A. Millsaps.

In 1866 J. G. Lewis succeeded to the position, which he continued to hold till 1868, when he was, in turn, succeeded by John Woodberry. In 1869 the Linden postoffice was discontinued, and for a period of ten years there was no direct mail communication with the place. At last, in 1879, a post office to which weekly mail is sent was established for Linden. The original name, however, was ignored and that of Magnet substituted. A. S. Jones was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by the present (1882) official, A. Millsaps.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The first sermon preached in Linden was delivered by Elder John Mullis, Sr., of the "Christian" Church. This was in a very early day. The first church to effect an organization in the town of Linden was the Methodist Episcopal. They were at no time, however, provided with a building, and have long since ceased to exist as a local church in the place.

The present organization of the Christian Church of Linden was effected by Elder John O. White, in December, 1858, with the following members: Henry B. Barger, Phœbe Barger, Mary Barger, William H. Barger, Zerilda Barger, J. Q. Adcock, Peter Redick, Rachel Redick and Nancy Redick. The present (1882) membership is about 100. Elder D. A. Quick is pastor of the church. Prior to the year 1877 the congregation was without a church edifice and met at school houses in the neighborhood. The present neat building, an unpretending frame, 22x50 feet, was erected in 1877, chiefly by voluntary contributions of labor and money on the part of members and others. It stands in the center of the public square, the site designed for the second court house building, which, unfortunately for Linden, was never erected in her midst.

THE ORIGINAL COURT HOUSE

building was purchased by the citizens of the district for the sum of $225. It was cut down from a two to a one story building, and moved across the street, where it still stands, converted into a public school house. This was accomplished on the removal of the county seat from Linden, in 1856.

HOTEL.

Conrad Clipfiel ran the first hotel in Linden. The building in which he kept was a good frame house, which he erected for that purpose. This house continued to be kept as a hotel as late as 1862. It was afterwards moved away from the town site to his farm in the immediate neighborhood and converted into a residence. It is still (1882) occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Clipfiel, the widow. The farm on which this building

stands is one of the best improved in this section of the country. It includes an orchard of 1,500 bearing apple trees and is the largest in the county.

THE ODD FELLOWS

had the only secret benevolent society in the town of Linden. Though no definite record of the institution yet remains, it is said to have been, in its day, a prosperous organization with a full membership. It was known by the name and style of Linden Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was chartered about 1856. In 1863 its charter was surrendered. John W. Smith, the present circuit clerk, was the first Noble Grand of this lodge.

Linden, as a commercial center, existing during the first decade of the county's history, a period when the neighborhood was sparsely settled, though prosperous to the full extent of its business, never at any one time had, within its limits, more than three stores.

At the period of the removal of the county seat, Smith & Moore kept one of these and Tootle & Doughty the other. These firms were both engaged in general merchandise.

Dr. Buckham, the pioneer physician, was also at that period selling drugs.

The senior member of the firm of Smith & Moore was John W. Smith, the present (1882) efficient clerk of the circuit court, and one of the most popular men, both as an official and private citizen, that ever made his home in Atchison County.

Dr. J. Y. Bird, a prominent physician and representative citizen of the county, moved from Linden to Rock Port on the removal of the county seat, in June, 1856.

LINDEN OF TO-DAY.

The population of Linden in its palmiest days, never amounted to fully two hundred. At present the town site, which appears in every respect a desirable location, affords an aspect of decay and almost of desertion. The two small stores in the place are kept, one by Aydlott Millsaps, the postmaster, for Mrs. Clipfiel, and the other by C. O. Porter. They, in common with most of the original buildings of the town, are ghostly, antiquated looking structures of the Noah's Ark order of architecture, and stand in gloomy contrast to the modern and spacious two-story frame residence of Dr. Buckham, on the west side of the public square, and the neat white frame edifice of the Christian Church in the center of that enclosure. James M. Hull, established there in 1880, is the blacksmith of the place.

The neighborhood of Linden is generally a rolling surface, and where it has not been cleared for cultivation, it is heavily timbered with some of the best specimens of forest growth found in this country.

Some of the best improved farms in the county are also found here. One of these is the property of Daniel Lowber, the pioneer school teacher of the township. To George Klaus' and the widow Clipfiel's farms reference has already been made. The neighborhood of the town seems specially adapted to the growth of fruit trees, and though this character of enterprise seems yet to be in its infancy here, this portion of the county bids fair at no distant day to become a fruit growing region. The first apple orchard in Atchison County was planted in 1843, by a man by the name of Wood. This is about two miles south of Linden.

MILLS.

There is but one mill in Polk Township. This is known as Muir's Mill, from the name of the present owner. It stands on the northeast corner of section 29, township 65, range 41, on the waters of High Bridge Creek, which, at this point, has a sufficient fall to afford the power necessary for operating the machinery. It was first built, in 1848, by Stofford & Rafferty, for a saw mill and was operated many years as such. In 1862 Godsey Stiner converted it into a grist mill, and ran it eight or nine years, at the end of which period, R. V. Muir, the present (1882) proprietor, who had previously been a partner with Stiner in the ownership of the mill, purchased the latter's interest and has since continued to run it. It is now a two run grist mill, with a saw mill attachment. These mills are operated both by water and steam power. The latter has been recently added. The site of the mill is about half a mile east by south of the High Bridge.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

The Centennial Church, a neat frame structure twenty-six by forty feet in extent, within the limits of the Rock Port circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was built by that denomination, during the year 1876, and completed at a cost of about $900. It is located in Polk Township on section 26, township 66, range 41, in a northeasterly direction from Linden.

The church was dedicated on the 24th of December, 1876, by the Rev. D. B. Lake, now (1882) minister of the church in Chillicothe, Missouri.

The edifice was erected by the High Creek class of which Rev. E. Edmonds, of the Rock Port circuit, was then minister.

This High Creek class was organized in 1864. The records of the church at that period show in this class, a membership of twenty-five. The principal men in the building of this church were James Low, John Zuck, Jacob Branstein, and Ransom Smith.

HIGH CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

on the northeast quarter of section 29, township 66, range 41, two and a half miles northwest of Linden, and in the immediate neighborhood of Muir's Mill and the High Creek bridge, is a handsome gothic frame structure, thirty by fifty feet in extent. The building was completed in 1882 at a cost of $2,600, and is one of the handsomest in the county. The organization of this church is one of the oldest in the county. For many years previous to the building of their house of worship, they held services in the spacious public school building in the immediate neighborhood of the new church. The organization of High Creek Baptist Church is of comparatively remote date, and has been the mother of several off-shoots which have since developed into prosperous churches. The Rev. H. J. Latour, late of Maryville, Missouri, is present (1882) pastor of this church.

GRANGE HALL.

Four and a half miles northeast of the town site of Linden, and within the limits of Polk Township, in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 66, range 80, is located a neat frame building, 50x28 feet in size, and with a 16 foot ceiling. This structure, which was erected in 1876, by the Grangers to accommodate the sessions of their order was completed at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. It stands on what was formerly a part of the farm of N. O. Hopkin's, who donated to the order a five acre tract of ground within the enclosure of which stands the hall. This surrounding tract also includes a cemetery. The hall is used for religious and for other meetings.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILBER F. BAKER,

farmer and breeder of fine hogs, section 6, is a native of Knox County, Illinois, and was born in 1849, being a son of Rev. Jacob and Mary A. (Chesney) Baker. The former was born in Virginia, January 16, 1806, and subsequently with his parents moved to Tennessee. When eighteen years old he went to Union County, Indiana, and was there married. Mrs. Baker was a native of Maryland, but with her parents early moved

to Indiana. In 1853, the subject of this sketch moved to Fremont County, Iowa, where his parents now reside. He received his education at Tabor. In 1870, he purchased his present farm. March 12, 1872, Mr. B. married Miss Alice H. Hopkins, a native of Atchison County, Missouri, born March 31, 1855. She was a daughter of Hon. N. O. and Kitty (Hughes) Hopkins. She was educated at Rock Port. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have four children living: Emma, Mary A., George C., and Kitty. They have lost one, Anna M. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are both members of the M. E. Church. His farm consists of 290 acres of good land.

G. BEAL,

farmer, section 20, is the son of G. M. and Phebe M. Beal, and was born in Atchison County in 1854. His father was a native of New York, where he was reared, but later removed to Illinois, and thence to Indiana, coming to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1841, where he purchased over 2,000 acres of land unexcelled in the Union for productiveness. He was a successful agriculturist up to 1854, when he was killed by lightning. He left, besides his widow, three children: Lucretia (now Mrs. Rudasil); Lucinda (now Mrs. Taylor), and G. Mrs. Beal afterwards became Mrs. Ford. She died in 1873, leaving one daughter, Belle. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and owns about 900 acres of good land, well improved. He was married in 1878 to Miss Edmona Poindexter, a native of Atchison County. They have two children, Myrtle and Iva.

WILLIAM BENEDICT,

farmer, section 15, is a native of Venango County, Pennsylvania, was born March 12, 1828, and is a son of Alvin and Julia Benedict, who were natives of New York. William spent his boyhood days and received a good education in Pennsylvania. November 2, 1853, he married Mahala O. Dunham, a native of Venango County, Pennsylvania, born May 9, 1837. Her parents were John and Elizabeth Dunham, the former of whom was drowned in 1850. Her mother was married the second time to one Mr. G. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. B. finally settled in Pennsylvania and afterwards moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, living there during 1865. He then came to Atchison County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm, consisting of eighty acres of finely improved land. Mr. and Mrs. B. have five children living: Frank E., Charles O., Flora E., M. W., and John S. They have lost two: Flora D. and Effie M. Both Mr. and Mrs. B. are church members.

DR. R. S. BUCKHAM,

is one of the oldest medical practitioners in Northwest Missouri. He is a native of Sumner County, Tennessee, and was born on the 6th day of

September, 1809, and is the son of Andrew and Charlotte (Taylor) Buckham. His father was a native of Scotland and a carpenter and joiner by trade. While the subject of this sketch was very young, his parents removed to Kentucky, where his boyhood days were spent on a farm, which business he followed for some time in connection with dealing in grain. He selected the practice of medicine as a profession, and applied himself diligently to his studies in the science of the healing art, and after preparing himself thoroughly, in July, 1845, he came to this county, where he has since become so widely known, and whose presence and skill have gladdened the homes of many a pioneer settler of Atchison and adjoining counties in relieving the sufferings of their loved ones. His rides at first extended over a wide extent of country, but of late years he has confined himself to patrons in his immediate vicinity. Dr. Buckham was married in 1862, to Miss Irena M. Hall, a native of Illinois. They have two daughters: Highland Mary and Lucinda. They lost one daughter, Adaline.

JUDGE WILLIAM CAMPTON,

section 9, a representative citizen of this district, is a native of Dubuque, Iowa, where he was born May 21, 1838. His parents were James V. and Phebe Campton. The former was a native of Morgan County, Ohio, who, in 1836, went to Iowa, where he was married. Mrs. Campton was a native of Ohio, and went to Iowa with her parents. His father had the first blacksmith shop at Dubuque, Iowa. He died in 1845, and in 1848 William's mother died also. The subject of this sketch took care of himself after he was ten years old, and when at the age of fifteen he went to live with J. J. Vanmeter, an uncle, in La Fayette County, Wisconsin. From the age of eighteen years till he was twenty, he attended school, and then devoted his time to farming. He was married November 13, 1861, to Mrs. Phebe A. Dyer, (maiden name was Cox), a native of Suffolk County, Long Island. She was born May 1, 1832, and is a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Hallock) Cox. In 1850 she moved with her parents to Iowa County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. C. soon settled in Iowa County, and in 1867 moved to La Fayette County, Wisconsin, where he remained till 1869. He then returned to Iowa County. Leaving the family there, he went to Woodson County, Kansas, and purchased land. He went back for the family. and while on the road to Kansas concluded to locate in Atchison County, Missouri, where he now resides. His farm consists of 400 acres of well improved land. Mr. Campton was elected county judge in 1880. Their family consists of six children: Thomas J., William D., George C., Charles C., Fanny and Louise A. Judge C. is a Mason. His official duties he ever discharged with scrupulous care and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of all.

J. B. GIBSON,

farmer, section 15, is a native of Ontario County, New York, was born in 1831, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Chattin) Gibson, who were born and raised in New Jersey. Some time after being married, they settled in Ontario County, New York, and in 1837, moved to New Jersey, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days, and received a good education. In the summer of 1856, he went to Des Moines, remaining there till March, 1857, when he visited Nebraska. In February, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and served in Dakota till December, 1864. He was engaged in the milling business at Otoe, Nebraska, till the fall of 1866, after which he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm consisting of 240 acres of well improved land. June 11, 1866, Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Hannah M. Benedict, a native of Venango County, Pennsylvania, born July 26, 1847. She with her parents came to Atchison County, in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are both members of the Baptist Church.

JUSTUS HALL,

farmer, section 8, is a native of Germany, and was born April 16, 1836. His father, Andrew Hall, was a shepherd by occupation. Justus lived in his native country until seventeen years of age, and in 1853 he emigrated to the United States, arriving here early in 1854. He soon found employment working on a farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and served until the close of the war. He participated in the fatiguing campaigns of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. He was taken prisoner near Newton, in Georgia, on the McCook raid and experienced the privations of the southern prisons for months, first in Andersonville, Savannah, Florence and others. After his discharge he returned to Atchison County, Missouri, and in 1865 was married to Miss Ursula Ruedy. She was born in Switzerland. They have a family of four children : Mary, Willie, Lizzie and Charlie. His farm contains eighty acres.

HON. N. O. HOPKINS,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 18, is a native of Bath County, Kentucky. He was born April 22, 1823, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Murphy) Hopkins. His father was a native of the same county and when quite young commenced to read law. He practiced for many years in Bath County. He was married in Kentucky and after a few years moved to Carrollton, Illinois, where he died. Young Hopkins went to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1836, and the following year to Clay County,

Missouri, he being educated at Liberty. Mr. Hopkins was married at Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, May 10, 1840, to Miss Kitty Hughes, a native of Nicholas County, Kentucky, born May 3, 1823. Her parents, William and Peace (Hopkins) Hughes, were natives of Virginia, but raised in Bourbon County, Kentucky, moving to Clay County, Missouri, in 1830, and settling near Liberty. Her father died in 1838 and her mother in 1865. Mr. Hopkins later settled in Clinton County and in 1842 moved near Corning, Holt County, Missouri, where he remained till 1843, then coming into Atchison County. He located near the Missouri River, and in 1846 settled where they now reside. His landed estate consists of some 2,000 acres of finely improved land. They have nine children living: Joseph, Eliza, Mary, Nelson O., William, Emma, Alice, Lulu and James. They have lost one. In 1847 the subject of this sketch was nominated and elected by a large majority to represent this county in the State Legislature, and also in 1882. This important position he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned and with credit to himself.

JOSEPH A. HOPKINS,

farmer, section 7, was born in Atchison County, Missouri, February 21, 1841, and was the eldest son of Hon N. O. and Kitty Hopkins. Joseph spent his boyhood days and received a good education in that county. He began business for himself as a farmer in 1860. September 2d of the same year he married Miss Elizabeth M. Barger, a native of Callaway County, Missouri, born in 1839. She was a daughter of H. B. and Phœbe Barger, the former a native of Virginia and the mother of Tennessee. They came to Missouri at an early day, and in 1855 settled in Atchison County. Mr. and Mrs. H. finally settled where they now reside, the farm consisting of 160 acres of well improved land. They have a family of ten children living: James G., John W., Laura J., Phœbe C., Joseph B., Charles O., Bob, Henry, Louisa and Myrtle. Three children are deceased: Orlando N., Mary A. and Bettie. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE KLAUS,

farmer, is a native of Germany, and was born on the 25th day of May, 1823. His youth until twelve years of age, was spent at his birthplace. His father, Jacob, and his mother, Ann Eliza Klaus, emigrated to America with their family in 1835, and settled in Lorain County, Ohio. The senior Klaus was a miller by trade, but was engaged in farming, and in October, 1844, he became a resident of Atchison County. The son was reared on a farm and has since made agricultural pursuits his life vocation, in which he has been very successful. In 1849 he was

influenced by the report from California in relation to the discovery of gold to visit the new Eldorado. He made the trip accross the plains and was for some time engaged in mining with a fair degree of success. He returned to the states in 1851 by the way of Central America. In 1852 he married Miss Margaret Hall, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Klaus died in 1874, leaving ten children: Louis, Louisa, (now Mrs. Van Meter), Lucretia, (now Mrs. White), Levi, Loretta, (now Mrs. Low), Lavina, Lucinda, Luella, Lelia, Lunolla. They lost one son, Lafayette. Mr. K. married for his second wife Mrs. Adaline Barger, whose maiden name was Burns, in 1876; she is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri. Their family by this marriage consists of two children: Flora and Charlie. Mrs. Klaus has four children by a former marriage: Melissa, (now Mrs. Jenkins), Henry B., Lydia and Viola. Few men are more widely or favorably known throughout the county. He has never sought or held a public office, nor is he a candidate for popularity or public fame. He is a plain, unassuming farmer, social and obliging as a neighbor, kind and warm hearted as a friend, law abiding as a citizen, hospitable and generous to all; a citizen of whom his adopted country may well be proud. His farm contains 350 acres, with excellent improvements.

THOMAS McTLRAVEY,

farmer, section 11, is a native of Ireland, and was born in January, 1831. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Higgison) McTlravey. Thomas remained in his native country till 1852, when, with his mother, he came to America, landing at New York. He went direct to Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, devoting his time to farming. October 5, 1858, Mr. McTlravey married Miss Elizabeth M. Morrow, a native of Greene County, Illinois, born January 31, 1836. They soon settled at Lancaster, Cass County, Illinois, remaining there till 1863, when he moved to Nebraska. After living there a short time he settled in the river bottoms in Atchison County, Missouri, where he resided till 1877. He then purchased his present farm, consisting of 320 acres of fine land, well improved. They have seven children living: John A., Thomas A., Rebecca E., Charles A., Eliza J., Maggie and Franklin D. One is deceased, Mary Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. McTlravey are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Master Mason.

H. P. MOORE, M. D.,

is one of Atchison County's most worthy and respected citizens. He was born in Yates County, New York, May 31, 1823. His father, William Moore, was a native of the same state, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Phillips. H. P. lived at his birth place

until twelve years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Carroll County, Indiana, where he was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age. His education until this time had been confined to the common schools of the vicinity. He then entered the State Institution at Jacksonville, Illinois. After selecting the practice of medicine as a profession, he commenced reading with Dr. James M. Justice, an eminent physician of Logansport, Indiana. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, also Rush Medical College, of which he was a graduate. He came to Atchison County, Missouri, first in 1847, and in 1855, made it his home, where for twenty-seven years he has been a leading medical practitioner. He is well known throughout the county, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance, and to his most thorough qualifications as a physician he adds promptness and dispatch in professional duty, and is ever ready, regardless of distance or weather to attend to the wants of the afflicted. He is a man of kindly feelings and his heart as well as his judgment prompts him to be very attentive to the sick and suffering. He has served the citizens of the county as a member of the county court, and proved himself a prompt, reliable and efficient official. He is largely interested in agricultural pursuits, and owns 1,200 acres of land. Dr. Moore was married in 1856, to Miss Eliza Matthews, a native of Platte County, Missouri, who came with her parents to Atchison County, they being among its first settlers. Their family consists of seven children: Gobryas, George, Lincoln, Mary, Henry, Jennie and Frank. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an active member and liberal supporter of the Baptist Church.

W. D. MORROW,

farmer, section 10, was born in Greene County, Illinois, June 21, 1836, and was the youngest son of Allen and Lizzie (Robertson) Morrow. His father was born in 1783, and died in 1854. His mother, who was born in 1794, died in 1853. They had settled in Greene County, Illinois, in 1833. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days, and was educated in his native county. October 15, 1866, he married Miss Lizzie Allen, a native of Greene County, Illinois, born March 11, 1841. When, five years old she moved to Mason County, Illinois, where she was raised. Upon the death of her father she went to Cass County, Illinois, where she was married. In 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Morrow came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled where they now reside. Their family consists of five children living: Edna, Jesse, Naomi, Ruth and George W. Lillian Ann is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are both church members.

C. H. MILLER,

farmer and carpenter, section 9, is a native of Wayne County, Michigan, and was born on the 3d day of February, 1837. His father, Richard D., was a native of New York, and a wagonmaker by trade. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Whitaker, and she was born in England. The subject of this sketch, when quite young, was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Indiana, where his youthful days were spent on a farm and in learning the carpenters' trade. In 1858 he emigrated to Nebraska, and during the late war he enlisted in a batallion of Nebraska cavalry, which was afterwards consolidated with scattering companies and was known as the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. They participated in the campaigns through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. After the war he settled in Atchison County, and has since worked at his trade and conducted his farming operations. His farm contains 110 acres of choice land. Mr. Miller was married August 3, 1871, to Miss Deborah Postlewaite, who was born in Ohio in 1837. Her father, Joseph Postlewaite, was a native of Virginia, and her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Gilson, was born in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Miller's family consists of two children: Joseph R. and Mary C.

A. S. NOBLITT,

farmer, section 11, a native of Grayson County, Virginia, was born August 2, 1816, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Nuckles) Noblitt, who were natives of Virginia. The father was born in 1772 and died in 1838. His mother, who was born in 1777, died in 1836. The subject of this memoir remained in Virginia till at the age of twenty years, when he went to Campbell County, Tennessee, there devoting his time to farming. He was married on May 21, 1838, to Miss Nancy Gibson, a native of Russell County, Virginia, born August 28, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Noblitt remained in Tennessee till the spring of 1838, when they moved to Ray County, Missouri, and in 1848 he came to where he now resides. Mrs. N. died leaving six children: I. C., James S., Charles V., Lucinda, W. J. and George. Mr. N. was married the second time to Fatima Holly, a native of East Tennessee, born April 15, 1835. She came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1856. By this union they have a family consisting of Sarah E., Etha L., Mollie, John, and Lillia May, having lost Addison, Dartholla and Bert.

J. S. NOBLITT,

farmer, section 10, was born in Ray County, Missouri, on October 13, 1842, being a son of A. S. and Nancy (Gibson) Noblitt. Young Noblitts came to Atchison County, Missouri, with his parents in 1848, where

he was raised. He married May 8, 1870, Miss Emma McLaughlin, a native of Ray County, Missouri, born January 16, 1848. She was the daughter of Samuel and Pulaski McLaughlin, natives of Tennessee, who came to Missouri in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. N. subsequently settled where they now reside. They have four children living: Jettie, Fanny, Alfred and Nettie. Lilburn and Bertie are deceased. Being an old pioneer, Mr. N. is well known throughout this county.

DON. C. PATTEN,

farmer, section 3, was born in Lee County, Iowa. His father, Charles W., and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Campbell, early moved from Iowa to Missouri and settled in Caldwell County, on a farm. After a residence here for a time he removed to Iowa and lived there four years. After residing in Iowa, Kansas and different parts of Missouri he came to this county, in 1860, and has since devoted himself to farming and stock raising. He owns 347 acres of choice land and is numbered among the leading and substantial farmers for which Atchison County is noted. Mr. Patten was married, in 1869, to Miss Catharine Stoner, a daughter of John Stoner, who was one of the early settlers of the county. She was born May 10, 1849.

JOHN PURDUM,

farmer, section 9, is a native of Atchison County, Missouri, and was born May 29, 1847. His father, Jeremiah Purdum, is one of Atchison County's oldest and most respected citizens. John's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and he has made it his life vocation. He owns a farm of 120 acres. He has been twice married, first, in 1874 to Miss Susan Barlow; she died in 1877. His second marriage occurred in March, 1878, to Miss Sophia Moore a native of Pike County, Illinois. They have two children: Freddie and Geneva. Mr. P. is an excellent agriculturist, and conducts a good farm.

JOHN RICHARDS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and was born on the 3d day of November, 1837. His father, Solomon Richards, was of Welsh descent. The maiden name of his mother was Matilda McIntyre. His Grandfather Richards was born in Wales and immigrated to America at an early day. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war and was with Gen. Washington when he crossed the Delaware River, at Trenton, New Jersey. He died at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. Although urged to accept a pension he steadfastly refused, a marked contrast to the unworthy recipients of this

much abused provision for those it was intended to benefit. Mr. Richards grandmother was of German extraction. John's youth was spent at the place of his birth until he attained the age of sixteen. Up to this period his education was confined to the neighborhood schools. He then went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and remained in school two years, after which he had recourse to the occupation of all aspiring youth, school teaching. After teaching one year in Fountain County, Indiana, he, in 1857, immigrated to Nebraska, but, becoming dissatisfied with the outlook, he retraced his steps to Missouri and the same fall located in Atchison County. His wealth at this time was only twenty-five cents. He found employment at cutting wood at fifty cents per day. He soon after secured a school and for several years his time was divided between working on a farm in summer and teaching school during the winter months. He purchased a piece of land which he improved and has added to it from time to time, until his landed estate consists of 640 acres. Mr. R. was married December 24, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Hays, daughter of John Hays, who settled in Atchison County, in 1844. Mrs. Richards was born in Indiana. Their family consists of eight children : Matilda Jane, Sarah Ellen, Eliza Eveline, Emmet Earl, Bret Allen, Rilla May, Frank Lee and an infant unnamed. Mr. Richards has been closely identified with the interests of the county and holds the office of public administrator.

H. O. ROBERSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, was born in Hardin County, Tennessee, October 27, 1850, and is the son of Jesse and Elizabeth Roberson. The former was born in Alabama and the latter in Kentucky. In 1856 H. O. was brought by his parents to Missouri, where he remained until after the war. In 1865 he made his home permanently in Atchison County, and by industry and good management he has secured 323 acres of land, with good improvements, and is one of the large stock feeders of the vicinity, and in his farming operations he has been very successful. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lucinda Noblitt, a native of this county, and a daughter of one of Atchison County's pioneers. They have four children : Rosa Belle, Charles O , Berl O. and Lulu.

JOHN STONER,

is one of the pioneers of Northwest Missouri, and has been a resident of Atchison County about forty years. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1816. His parents, George and Polly Stoner, were both natives of Pennsylvania. John was reared in his native place until seventeen years of age, and then removed to Starke County, Ohio, where he lived for three years. He then came to Sangamon County,

Illinois, making that locality his home until 1843, when he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and purchased a farm. To this he has added from time to time, until he now owns 1,100 acres, and has proved himself one of the leading agriculturists of Atchison County. In 1850, he went to California, and for two years was engaged in mining. He then returned home, and has since devoted himself to his farm and stock interests. Mr. S. was married April 20, 1846, to Miss Ellen Martin, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. They have a family of fourteen children living: Crosby, Catharine (now Mrs. Patten), Mary E. (now Mrs. Brown), Genevieve, Van Doren, Lucretia, John G., Lillie J., Austin F., Nelson O., Ulysses G., William M., Mollie F., Sarah V. Lost two: Venetia and Charles C. Mr. Stoner has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and is a liberal contributor to the Baptist Church, with which he is connected.

REUBEN MOORE TAYLOR,

deceased, was born in Washington County, Tennessee, in August, 1840. His father, Arthur Taylor, also of Tennessee, was a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bayless, a native of Washington County, Tennessee. Reuben spent his youth at home working on the farm, and attending the district school. He completed his education at the Washington College in Tennessee. He was a Democrat in his political views, and a zealous member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Lucinda Beal, in December, 1871. She was the daughter of Moses Beal, of Schoharie County, New York. Mr. Taylor came here while a young man, in 1859, and bought a farm with his father in Sonora, where he lived until the spring of 1872. They then sold out and bought a large tract of land in Buchanan Township. He had but very little means in his possession at the close of the war, and soon went to the mountains of Colorado, where he engaged in mining and also conducted a ranch. He remained there two years, making a small start, then returned and bought eighty acres of land, on which he settled. For the few years he was permitted to live, but few young farmers had as prosperous a history. He was industrious, and with his rich land he soon began to reap the fruit of his toil. His farm of 750 acres on section 31, was finely improved, and upon it he built one of the most substantial bank barns in the township. He had made arrangements to erect an excellent residence, at the time of his death, which occurred December 9, 1880. Since that time Mrs. Taylor has sold her interest in the farm and has moved on to a farm of 400 acres, where she has built a fine barn etc. Mrs. Taylor's father, Moses Beal, of this township, was born in Schoharie County, New York, in 1805. He married Phœbe Moore, of the same place, and afterwards moved to Missouri, settling at High Creek, in Polk Town-

ship, in 1841. His early history will be remembered by the pioneers of the county, with great pleasure. He always took an active part in county matters, assisting in the organization of the county and township and was, perhaps, the first postmaster in the county, being appointed as such at High Creek. He was also one of the first Masons. Their children were Lucretia, (wife of P. J. Rudasill); Lucinda, (now Mrs. R. M. Taylor,) and Gobryas Beal. Mr. Moses Beal was killed by lightning in 1854. In 1860, Mrs. Beal was married to Mr. James M. Ford. They had by this happy union, one child, Bell. Mrs. Ford died in 1873. Mr. Ford died in 1877. In their deaths the children lost their kind and affectionate parents, and the community two of its most esteemed citizens. Miss Bell lives with her sister, Mrs. Taylor. She has taken a three years course of study at Dr. Dulin's Female College, St. Joseph, and for one year attended the Baptist Female College, at Lexington, Missouri. She is a young lady of rare ability, culture and refinement.

ELBERT ZUCK,

a leading farmer in section 15, is a native of Carroll County, Missouri, where he was born December 20, 1849. His parents were William L. and Abbie Zuck, and with them he came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1856. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received a good education, starting out for himself in 1869 on the place where he now resides, having a farm of 215 acres of good land. Februry 29, 1872, Mr. Zook married Elizabeth Smith Gibson, a native of Jasper County, Missouri. She was born January 26, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Z. have three children: Washington, Susan A. and Clarence. They are both church members.

REV. J. S. ZUCK,

is at present, (1882), residing on his farm in section 15. He was born in Carroll County, Missouri, January 19, 1852, and was a son of William L and Abbie (Woolsey) Zuck. His parents were natives of Michigan. The subject of this sketch came with them to Atchison County in 1856, and here he grew up and was educated. He began life as a farmer in 1872; December 5, of that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Egbert, a native of Atchison County, Missouri, born January 17, 1856. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Egbert. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Z. settled where they now reside. They have two children living: William E. and Harry. They have lost four: Arthur, Marvin, Lewis and Elvira. Mr. Z. was ordained as a minister of the gospel in the M. E. Church, November 23, 1874, and is an excellent expounder of God's word.

CHAPTER XV.

BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—WEST BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—BRIDGES—THE PIONEER AND HIS INDIAN PROGENY—SUBSEQUENT EARLY SETTLERS—EL PASO—SACRAMENTO CITY—MILLS—FIRST SCHOOL—CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—THE GREAT OVERFLOW—BIOGRAPHICAL.

BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP.

The present municipal division of Atchison County known as Buchanan Township, and occupying the northwest corner of the county, is divided into two precincts, known respectively as East Buchanan and West Buchanan. The original township of Buchanan, which includes all of what is now known as East Buchanan, was erected May 17, 1858, as is thus set forth in the records of that date:

"And now at this day the court proceeds to strike off from the townships of Polk and Nishnebotna a portion of their territory, and erect of the portions thus stricken off a township to be called Buchanan, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of section 15, township 66, range 42, thence west on said line to the southwest corner of section 15, in township 66, range 41; thence on the west line of said section to the northern boundary of the state. It was thus bounded on the north by the state of Iowa in a distance of five miles; on the east by Polk Township in a distance of four miles; on the south four miles by Polk and three miles by Nishnebotna Township; on the west it was bounded in a distance of a mile and three-quarters by the Missouri River, separating it from Nebraska and by two and a quarter miles of Bluff Township, from which it was separated by the Nishnebotna River. This stream after the overflow of 1867 cut through and now flows into the old channel of the Missouri River, in the northwest quarter of section 10, township 66, range 42. Fully one-half of sections 10 and 15 below this new or upper mouth of the Nishnebotna has caved into what is now the old channel of the Missouri River.

WEST BUCHANAN.

Some time after the organization of Buchanan Township, as above set forth, the small strip of territory in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, which comprised the original municipal division known

as Bluff Township, and erected as such at the period of the first organization of the county, April 14, 1845, was annexed to Buchanan Township, and designated as West Buchanan, in contra distinction to the original, or, as it is sometimes styled, East Buchanan Township. It is bounded on the north, in a distance of six miles, by the State of Iowa; on the east by the original, or East Buchanan Township, and on the south and west by the former and present channel of the Missouri River, separating it from the State of Nebraska.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The territory of East Buchanan occupying portions of the old Missouri and Nishnebotna River bottoms, which are generally a dead level, as well as over six miles of bluff range, together with a more or less broken or rolling territory to the eastward of the same, as well as some magnificently lying country, necessarily presents a varied and in many localities pleasing aspect.

Iler Branch, rising in the northeast quarter of section 31, township 66, range 41, near the Iowa and Missouri state line, flows in a southwesterly and westerly course, through sections 36 and 35, and empties into the Nishnebotna River about half a mile south of the northern boundary line of the state.

McElroy's Branch rises in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 66, range 41, and flows in a southerly by westerly direction, through sections 9 and 16 and the southeast quarter of section 17, in Polk Township. The other streams of this township are inconsiderable tributaries of these branches and are nameless and unworthy of mention.

TIMBER.

Near the waters of McElroy Branch, in sections 16 and 17, of township 66, range 41, is a body of timber, containing some two or three hundred acres. This includes all in that section of the township. The other and main body of timber in East Buchanan Township lies in sections 31 and 32, of township 67, range 41, in townships 35 and 36, of township 67, range 42, and the northern portions of sections 1, 2 and 3, of township 66, range 42, the whole including considerable over 2,000 acres of wood land.

The surface of West Buchanan Township, originally, as before stated, Bluff Township, is composed entirely of bottom land, and is immensely productive of corn and the other staples grown there. Though at no period of its existence as a township very extensive, a considerable portion of this territory has yielded to the encroachments of the Missouri, and to-day the narrow strip extending in a distance of six miles,

between the banks of the Nishnebotna and the Missouri, and known as West Buchanan Township, embraces but little over nine square miles. It is a dead level surface, and though encompassed on three sides by the waters of the Missouri and Nishnebotna Rivers, has within its limits no running streams.

Timber abounds in the fractional sections, 1, 2 and 35, and in the west half of section 36, of township 66, range 43. This grove also extends into the northwest quarter of section 6, township 66, range 42, The whole tract, which occupies the extreme northwest corner of the county, embraces about one thousand three hundred acres of timber, of different growths and qualities.

BRIDGES.

Buchanan Township has, crossing the streams within and bordering on its limits, eleven bridges of various spans and character of workmanship. These will be found specially noted in the general chapter on bridges.

THE PIONEER AND HIS INDIAN PROGENY.

Buchanan Township, though not settled to the same extent, at as early a period, as some of the other portions of the county, yet claims a pioneer within its limits, as early as 1839. This settler was a Frenchman, by the name of Joseph Bernard, but almost universally known through this section of the country by the nick-name "Faw-faw." He built in 1839 the first house within the present limits of Buchanan Township. This was a log cabin on the Nishnebotna River, at a point known as the Narrows in the neighborhood of the site of old El Paso. Here he established, and for many years after, operated the first ferry within the limits of what is now Atchison County. This was a noted crossing of the Nishnebotna River on the great stage and mail route between Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs. Bernard or "Faw-faw" as he was popularly styled, had a squaw wife by whom he had several children. The eldest of these, a son, assisted his father for several years, in operating the ferry. On the death of the old man, however, the Indian instinct preponderating over his white proclivities, he abandoned the ferry, and crossing the Missouri into what is now the State of Nebraska, he joined the Otoes. The intelligence acquired by a life association with the whites, coupled with that peculiar sagacity which, in the red man, savors so powerfully of the unerring promptings of instinct, rendered him doubly welcome among his new and barbarous friends, among whom he soon rose to the rank of chief, in which exalted position he afterwards succeeded in achieving the distinction of being the most unmitigated scoundrel of any half-breed on the border.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

The second settler to locate within the limits of what is now Buchanan Township was Augustus Borchers, who, with his brother George, was also the first to sell goods within the limits of Holt County. Mr. Borchers, one of the most successful as well as enterprising of the early pioneers of the Platte Purchase, settled in what is now Buchanan Township, in 1840. He subsequently founded the present populous and prosperous city of Hamburg, Iowa, whose limits extend to within half a mile of the northern boundary of Atchison County, and of which he is still (1882) an honored citizen. Simon Fleury, who afterwards moved to the state of Oregon, and a man by the name of Lamoroux, also came in the same year.

Among the early settlers of Atchison County, is Thomas Rash, Esq., a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who, on his first arrival in the county, in 1842, located in what is now included within the limits of the Country of Fremont, and State of Iowa, about six miles north of the present northern boundary of Atchison County, but in that day included within the confines of Holt County, Missouri, which then embraced, or was supposed to embrace not only all of what is now Atchison County, but a strip ten miles in width off what is now the southern part of the state of Iowa. Esquire Rash afterwards moved south, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first to fill the office of mayor of the city of Rock Port. 'Squire Rash was the first man married in Atchison County. The event occurred June 29, 1842. His bride was Miss Cassa Ann White, daughter of Hezekiah White, deceased. In 1861, he settled in his present (1882) home in Buchanan Township. Monroe George settled in the neighborhood in 1842. In 1844, came Major John Worlen, from Germany, who laid off El Paso, as elsewhere referred to. In the same year Ira Maxon, from New York, (since dead) settled in what is now the northern part of the township. Gideon Bennett, who also settled there in 1844, afterwards emigrated beyond the Rocky Mountains. In 1845, came Gilbert Woolsey and his brother, G. W. Woolsey, the former since dead, and the latter living in 1882. G. Cronog, from New York, was also a very early settler of the township. He went west with the California emigration of 1849. Robert Anderson, of Virginia, since dead, was among the earliest settlers of this section. Major Charles C. Walkbaum, who afterwards moved to Nebraska, where he died, settled within the limits of the township in 1845.

Rev. J. F. Duncan, a Christian minister, was also a pioneer in this section of the county, and was for several succeeding years a leading spirit in the neigborhood.

Jacob McKissock was also an early settler of what was formerly known as the northern part of Holt County. That portion of the county

in which he settled, however, was, on the ultimate reduction of the limits of Atchison County, included within the boundaries of the State of Iowa. It is not known that he ever resided within the area of what is now Atchison County, though he owned large landed possessions there, and built and owned a warehouse at old Sacramento City. Granville Cox, from South Carolina, came in 1848. In 1850, came William Lewis from the State of Ohio. He settled in the neighborhood of Sacramento City, near the Narrows, and during the war of the rebellion, was a noted character, engaging in acts of lawlessness to which reference will be found in the criminal record.

Major Charles A. Holly was also an early settler of that neighborhood, as was John A. Holly, of Tennessee (since dead).

A. Beattie, from Kentucky, was among the earliest settlers of this section, as was also Charles Zachariah, a German.

Washington Zuck, from Kentucky, Captain Hunter, Joseph Pritchard, Ephraim Reed, Stephen Clayton and Enoch Ingleman, all came to the county prior to 1862.

EL PASO.

El Paso, the original town of Buchanan Township, was laid out by Major John Worlen and wife. The plot of the survey, which was run by Cornelius Schubert, a civil engineer and one of the original German colony which settled in the neighborhood of the present city of Rock Port, and to which full reference will be found under the head of Clay Township, was filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Atchison County, July 4, 1853. The town, which has long since disappeared, was laid out at the Narrows, between the Nishnebotna and Missouri Rivers, on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 66, range 42, and contained $27\frac{63}{100}$ acres. The streets ran in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and were intersected at right angles by others. The principal of these were Main, Second, Third and Fourth. The cross streets, two in number, were styled respectively John and Matilda. The only store in the place was finally kept by Major John Worlen. There was also a blacksmith shop in the town. This was run by a man by the name of Andrew Howber.

El Paso was, for several years, a noted trading point. Rudasill, Cooper & Co. first sold goods there. This firm was succeeded by Major Worlen, who was the company of the concern above referred to. They also had a warehouse just below the site of Sacramento. This was called the Linden warehouse, and the place was, for a considerable period, an important steamboat landing and shipping point on the Missouri River. The first and only post office ever established in the township was kept by Major Worlen, in his store at El Paso. Some time after the laying out of this town the cutting through of the Nishnebotna, at the Narrows,

injured the Linden landing, which was its entrepot on the Missouri River, and a landing was established a short distance above. This was at the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 66, range 42. A town was laid out here, and dignified by the name of

SACRAMENTO CITY.

It was, for the period and locality, a noted business center and an important steamboat landing. It, at one time, contained about a dozen houses. The Rev. J. F. Duncan, who laid out the town, was the first to sell goods in the place. Some time after, J. T. Davis, afterwards a prominent business man and banker of the city of Hamburg, Iowa, sold goods there. Mike Toulan kept the first saloon in the place. Some time after Charles Zachariah sold whisky there. Sacramento City never had a blacksmith shop nor a post office. A large two story warehouse, which was built by Jacob McKissock, at El Paso landing, was afterwards moved to Hamburg, Iowa. Sacramento afforded, for some time, a steamboat landing, both for Sidney, Iowa, and for Linden, Missouri.

The change in the channel of the Missouri put an end to the importance of both localities, and the laying out of the city of Hamburg by Augustus Borchers in 1857 completed their destruction as business points.

About 1872 the town of El Paso was vacated by act of the county court and the town site reverted to the farm owned by the widow of Major John Worlen, now Mrs. Pritchard. Sacramento about the same period was also vacated and all the buildings worth moving were taken to Hamburg.

MILLS.

Woodruf & Co. built the first saw mill in Buchanan Township, in a very early day. This mill was located in the southwest corner of the township at a period when the same was known as Bluff Township. Ransom Parmeter afterwards had a saw mill in the timber above the Narrows. Saw mills in different localities of the township, at different periods, were owned and operated by Fletcher Bros., A. W. Cooley, Samuel A. Hunter and Henry A. Lewis. Carmichael & La Teer also operated a saw mill in the township in a comparatively early day. About 1857 or 1858 one small run of burrs was attached to Fletcher Bros.' saw mill. This was the only approach to a grist mill ever attempted in the township, and the undertaking failed to prove either a permanent or remunerative enterprise. Both the Fletcher brothers are dead. Ransom Parmeter's saw mill was, in its day, rather a noted institution of its kind. The locality in which it stood rejoiced in the euphonious cognomen of Hog-thief Bend.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in the township was taught in a log cabin above the Narrows, known as the Wallbaum school house. The pioneer teacher was Professor Howell. Henry Lowe's school house, built in 1852, on the Lowe place, was also one of the earliest institutions of the kind in the township.

CHURCHES.

The earliest religious organization within the limits of Buchanan Township was effected by the Missionary Baptists as early as 1848. The Rev. Elias Finley was their preacher. On the breaking out of the civil war he left the country and went south. Though including a considerable membership they were never provided with a house of worship of their own.

The first edifice erected for a place of worship in the township was a frame structure built in 1878 by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one-half of the cost of which was paid by Moses W. Payne, of Boone County, Missouri, and the other half by the members of the congregation. It is known as Cox's Chapel, and cost about $1,000. Rev. Mr. Hedgepeth is the present minister in charge.

The Christians or New Lights have an organization near McKissock's Grove and hold services at Sellers' school house. Rev. Mrs. Maggie Wallace, formerly of the state of Ohio, is minister in charge.

THE OVERFLOW

of the spring of 1881, was not without its disastrous consequences in the bottom lands of this fertile and well improved section of the county. The rapid and continuous rise of the waters soon flooded almost the entire area of the wide expanse of bottom lands, stretching westward from the bold peaks and headlands which, in a continuous chain of greater or less elevation and distance from the river, afford a barrier to the encroachments of the too often turbid Missouri, in a distance of almost its entire length. This overflow was peculiarly disastrous in its effects in Atchison County, and not less so in the bottom lands of Buchanan than in other border townships. The inhabitants of these fertile and well improved lands were compelled to fly in the suddenly extemporized boats and floating arks, with whatever necessaries could be collected, and seek refuge in the uplands, where they remained till the surging waters had subsided, and they were thus enabled to revisit their desolated homes. Among the inconveniences incident to this overflow was one of a nature peculiarly disastrous, and of such character that its only possible remedy, anomalous as it may sound, rests in the contin-

gency of another overflow as powerful in its action, and as complete in its results, as the one to which we refer. This is a vast deposit of sand, covering in a depth of from one to six feet, several hundred acres of valuable farming lands in the neighborhood, extending between old Sonora and Peru landing.

The wonderful resources of this inexhaustibly fruitful soil, however, seem generally proof against any ordinary assault of fortune, and few amid the present manifestations of thrift and prosperity, would dream of the disastrous consequences that so recently accrued to this favored land, from the presence of a desolating flood. Washed out highways were reconstructed as speedily as the nature of the incurred damage would warrant; bridges of a superior character of construction took the place of the old crossings swept away by the booming surges of the flood; private enterprise, following in the wake where it had not already led the van of public improvement, bespoke the energy and prompt determination of an awakened people, and on every hand the hum of industry was heard in the revival of business and work of reconstruction. Less than a year has now (1882) elapsed since the period of that terrible visitation, and its very memory with its departed consequences, is becoming a vague incident of the past, and bids fair at no distant day, to be mentioned, if mentioned at all, with the great flood of 1843, as a long ago incident in the history of a great and prosperous country.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHARLES HENRY CARPENTER,

farmer, section 16, was born in Virginia, September 29, 1833. He learned the carpenter's trade in youth, which has been a portion of his life-work. April 20, 1856, he came to Missouri and settled in Linden, Atchison County, where he made his home for several years, doing quite an extensive business in building, some of the best structures in this vicinity being specimens of his work. In 1860 he bought 120 acres of his present farm and made nearly all the present improvements, and has bought land adjoining from time to time until his is one of the celebrated farms of the county, having 450 acres of land. September 5, 1858, Mr. Carpenter married the accomplished Miss Mary L. Livingston, daughter of Valentine Livingston, of Rock Port, but formerly of Indiana. They

have seven children living: Lucy Miller, William Preston, Lillie Bell, Mollie May, George Burt, Anna Bessie and Daisy Maud Muller. Mr. C. has an orchard of 450 choice fruit trees on ten acres of land. Special mention should be made of Mrs. C.'s cultivated taste in her flower and house plant department. Her endless variety of roses, with other rare flowers selected from Father Vick's collection, together with her house plants, renders her garden and grounds a beautiful spot. Her daughters, too, are being educated to their mother's tastes. Mr. C. is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat. In his farming operations he has been more than usually fortunate, and is ably qualified to fill any position to which he might be called, endowed as he is with the Jeffersonian qualifications, honesty and capability. He is a friend to all, and has many acquaintances. Before long he contemplates building a model dwelling.

ALBERT CASEY.

section 35, was born in Nova Scotia, in August, 1836. His father, Edward Casey, came to Missouri and settled in this county near Phelps, in 1849. He bought a claim and improved a farm, and the boys although young, worked hard with their father to make a good home. Mrs. Casey was formerly Jeanette Hunter, a sister of Uncle Billy and Jimmy Hunter, who were among the oldest settlers here. They were married in Nova Scotia, in 1835, and had fifteen children, six now living: Albert, Levi, Lafayette, Miram, Annie, Mary, (now Mrs. James M. Scammon). Hiram, a young man, was killed in a well. In 1868, Albert married Miss Lydia Tate, the daughter of Judge Samuel B. Tate, who was from Kentucky. He settled in the county in 1849. He married Miss Jane Sloan, in Kentucky; they had eleven children, six of whom are living: Cecelia, James and Samuel, (twins), Charles, Mary, Margeret and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Casey have but one child: Don Guy, born June 19, 1871. Mr. Casey subsequently moved upon his farm of eighty acres, which he improved; it is easy to work and sure of a crop, and is situated on the old bed of the Missouri; very little of it washes. Mr. Casey is a general favorite with everybody and is candid and reliable. Fifty yards from his door is the landing, where the steamboats used to stop for wood, and now what was once the bed of the immense Missouri River, is a pasture for his stock. He enlisted in the Confederate army, State Guards, Second Regiment, during the war, and was with General Price for eleven months, when he entered the battery service. He remained until the close of the war. He lost an eye at the battle of Three Creeks, in Arkansas. He is a member of the M. E. Church, south, and is Democratic in his political views. In 1853, Mr. Casey went to California and was engaged for some time in the mines, and in herding cattle. This

was his first trip from home and he experienced a severe time in the cold winter, while crossing the mountains.

HENRY H. CLAYTON,

farmer and fruit grower, section 11, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, February 3, 1849, and in 1852 came with his father, Stephen Clayton, to Logan County, Illinois. In 1856 they removed to Missouri and settled in this county and township. Stephen Clayton bought 240 acres of land, which he improved, built substantial buildings and made a good home. He married Miss Elizabeth Ray, in Indiana, in 1847. They had five children: Henry H., John Robert, Stephen F., Charley McC. and Mary Jane. Mr. C. died in 1867 and his wife in 1872. In 1869 Henry moved on to his land, near Tarkio, and improved eighty acres, remaining there until after the death of his mother, when he sold out and returned home and took charge of the old farm. Here he continued to dwell until the children grew up, when Robert bought the most of the homestead. Henry then bought his present farm of 229 acres, where he has made large improvements, building a fine residence, barn, etc. On his farm was an orchard, set out by James White, of 2,000 trees of the choicest varieties of fruit. Mr. Clayton married Miss Louisa Spellebery, August 23, 1867. She was the daughter of John Spellebery, of Germany, but now of this county. They have three children: William Kinney, Paul Bert and an infant. In politics Mr. C. is a Republican. He has been a very successful farmer and spends much of his time in his orchard, the largest in the county. He sold, the past year, $1,500 worth of apples. In 1877 he went to the Black Hills, in the freighting business, and in 1879 to Salt Lake, entering into the stock business.

ALFRED COPPAGE,

farmer, section 4, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1832. His father, Paton Coppage, was a native of Virginia, and his mother whose maiden name was Jane Barlow, was a Kentuckian by birth. Alfred came with his father to Brown County, Illinois, where they improved a farm and remained until 1866. Young Coppage then moved to Iowa, and one year later came to Missouri, and settled in this county, where he now resides, after renting farms for five years to make a good start. He has a farm of 160 acres, and is one of the most industrious and independent farmers in the township. He married Emeline Lynn, of Illinois, in 1858. Her father was Newton Lynn. Their children are Eliza Jane, now Mrs. A. T. Athen, Mary and Alice. Mr. C. belongs to the Christian Church, (New Light) and is a Union Democrat. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, and is a man universally respected.

GRANVILLE H. COX,

farmer, section 36, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, November 29, 1822. His father, Samuel Cox, was also a native of Virginia, and his mother, formerly Susan Fender, was born in Ashe County, North Carolina. Granville Cox was brought up on a farm. He subsequently settled in Ashe County, North Carolinia, and there married Nancy Cornelia Choat in 1843. Her father was Richard Choat, of Ashe County. They have eight children living: Martha Jane, Joshua Carter, Sarah Ann, (now Mrs. S. S. Choat); Charity Lucinda, (now Mrs. J. Smith); Susan, (now Mrs. F. Johnson); Samuel, Fanny and Phœbe. Four died in infancy, Marion died in 1864 in Denver, aged eighteen, William Tolbert died in 1864, aged sixteen, and John C. died in 1879 when thirty years of age. In 1855 Mr. C. sold his farm in North Carolina and came to this county and bought the claim of his present farm, which consists of 252 acres, and upon it he has made beautiful and substantial improvements. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and is a Democrat in politics. He is liberal in assisting to improve society, build churches, encourage the best schools and endeavors to make the world better for his having lived in it. Mrs. Cox died January 16, 1879, and in her death a great loss was sincerely felt by hosts of her former friends.

WILLIAM EICKHOLT,

farmer, section 31, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, December 28, 1848. His father, Barney Eickholt, was born in Germany, and his mother was formerly Elizabeth Neiman. William received a good education in Ohio. Barney Eickholt had a very valuable farm in Ohio, which was divided at his death, which occurred in 1876. His wife is now living with her son, in Nodaway County. William came to this county in 1869, and worked out and rented land for several years, until he bought the farm he now owns of H. H. Clayton, containing 140 acres. He has erected a good house and barn, and made many other valuable improvements. His farm is a good one, and he knows how to conduct it properly. Mr. Eickholt is a man calculated to lend his influence in supporting all good works. He married Miss Katie Frede in 1879. She is the daughter of Joseph B. Frede, Sr., of Watson. They have one child, a son, Joseph, born July 6, 1879. He is a Democrat in politics, and religiously a Catholic.

DANIEL GERMANN,

farmer, section 4, was born in Switzerland, in November, 1820. While in his native country he worked in a slate mine. In August, 1840, he came to this continent and settled in Princeton, Canada, where he

learned the chair and furniture business. After remaining there some three years he moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, built a shop and worked at his trade for two years. He there also learned the millwright trade and followed that occupation for several years. In 1851 he bought a saw mill in Whitley County, Indiana, and worked it for five years. He then went to Hillsdale County, Michagan, erected a saw mill, which he operated until 1858, when he sold out. He returned to Whitley County, and in 1862 he enlisted in the army, joining the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Mission Ridge, in the fall of 1863, he lost his left arm, and in the battle the steel clasp of his money purse saved a severe wound in the thigh, and a spent ball hit the other lower limb. His arm was amputated and he now receives a pension. He obtained an honorable discharge at Indianapolis at the close of the war. In 1868 Mr. G. moved to Grant County, Wisconsin, and partially improved 120 acres of land. In 1872 he sold out and moved to Missouri and settled in this county, where he bought his farm of 120 acres and has made a fine place. He is a Republican in politics and religiously a Baptist. He was married in Whitley County, Indiana, to Elizebeth Graves on April 19, 1855. There are five children living by this union: Edmond, James Walter, Ester Ellen, Daniel Grant and Elizabeth. Three children, William T., Susanna L. and Frank Ellsworth, are dead. Mrs. Germann died February 24, 1876. Mr. G. is giving much attention to the raising of the Catalpa tree, said to be the best for growth, groves and for fence posts.

JOHN GOOD,

deceased, was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, in January, 1812. His wife was Susanna Harmon, of East Tennessee, born October, 30, 1816, and whom he married July 25, 1833. He came to Missouri in 1854, and settled at Sonora, but very soon bought 300 acres of land on the Tarkio, entrusted a supposed friend to $1,100 in notes and money to build and make certain improvements, etc., but the title was defective, and the friend, who proved to be a rogue, ran away with the money and sold the notes to innocent parties. In after years, Mr. G. had the notes to pay, thus beginning in the world anew and in debt. He bought eighty acres of his old farm, moved a shop from Sonora upon it for a house, in which he lived for many years. He and his noble wife both worked hard, were blessed with good success, and in a few years he added to his farm, and became one of the most successful farmers in the county, owning 340 acres at the time of his death. They had fourteen children: Marion, McDaniel, Adam H., Andrew Jackson, Elbert, Charles Montgomery, Salina, (Mrs. B. Plasters) Amanda, (Mrs. N. H. Morgan) Phœbe, (Mrs. Lott Watts) Sarena E., Mrs. George Bowers. Two died in

infancy. Mr. Good died April 23, 1878. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics. Few men have left a better family of intelligent, industrious children, or a more honorable mame.

ANDREW JACKSON GOOD,

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 245 acres of land, his home being on section 15. He was born in Washington County, Tennessee, in March, 1847, and in 1857 came to Missouri, with his father, who settled in this county. He grew up at home, helping his father to improve a beautiful farm. He married Miss Minnie Noble, November 9, 1872. She was the daughter or Frederick Noble, of Nebraska, and died in Texas in 1877. There are by this union two children living, Susan Pearl and Charles Winfred. Joseph C. died when three years old. Mr. Good commenced life with forty acres of land, given him by his father. To this he has added, from time to time, until he is one of the large farmers of the county. He has a fine residence, barns and other improvements. He is a Democrat in politics and religiously a Cumberland Presbyterian. Few young farmers stand higher in society than Mr. Good. His home and surroundings show culture and taste. The senior Good gave each of his sons forty acres of land, which they are all improving and to which they are continually adding.

MATHEW HOUSTON HATTEN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born in Kanawha County, West Virginia, July 18, 1838. His father, William Dunbar Hatten, was of Amhurst, Virginia, and his mother, formerly Eliza Meeks, of Rockbridge County, Virginia. Matthew came to Holt County, Missouri, with his father, in 1852. In 1865 he went to Nebraska, returning in 1870. He has served four years as justice of the peace. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Baptist Church. He married Miss Nancy Jane Norvell, January 9, 1861. She was a daughter of John Norvell, of Holt County, but formerly of Kentucky. Four children were the result of this union: William Price, Katie, Alvera Belle and an infant. Mr. H. commenced life poor, and has by his own industry made a farm which is among the best ones of the township, containing 250 acres. His place is well adapted for both stock and grain purposes, and he is well known and respected. He is a consistent christian worker, and with his excellent wife there are but few who are doing more good in their community. The father of Mrs. H. was one of the real pioneers of Holt County, and was also among the first to organize a church. After Mr. H. married he rented land for several years, and in 1865 he went to Nemaha, County, Nebraska, and settled on school lands, improving his place for several

years. He then returned to this county and rented a farm from William Patten, and in the meantime bought the farm where he now resides. He erected the buildings, and well knows the value of time and the necessity of work to be successful.

DAVID PINCKNEY HOLLY,

farmer, section 6, was born in Henderson County, Tennessee, May 22, 1841. He accompanied his father, John Holly, to Missouri, he settling on the place his son now owns. The subject of this sketch commenced to work by the month and upon obtaining enough, he bought forty acres of the farm he now owns. This he improved, and his hard work has brought its reward. In due time he bought the forty-acre tracts until now he is among the large farmers of the county, having 450 acres. He has two fine dwellings and good improvements. Mr. Holly married Miss Elizabeth Bougers, of North Carolina, November 3, 1867. Her father was Richard Bougers. Of this union there are five children living: Mills, Cread B., John Richard, Nellie May and Sarah Ann. William Pinckney died February, 1879, aged six years. Richard Bougers came here in 1854 and settled on High Creek, where he remained until he died in December, 1879. Mrs. B. died Octcber, 1880. John Hawley died May 23, 1879. Mr. H. is a Greenbacker in politics and belongs to the Christian Church. His life has certainly been a perfect success.

JAMES SMITH HOWELL,

farmer, teacher and surveyor, is the owner of 100 acres of land, on section 1, and also has a farm in Nebraska. He was born in Orange County, New York, February 12, 1822. He had but limited opportunity for acquiring an education, but was a great student from early childhood. He commenced to teach a common school at the age of fourteen years. He has studied and taught for forty years, and has become a thorough scholar and an accomplished and practical teacher. He was elected county surveyor, in 1876, and served four years with great credit. He owned a farm and lived in High Creek for several years, also in Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Howell married Eliza Jane Pound, in 1843. She was the daughter of Isaac Pound, of Orange County, New York. Her mother was Elizabeth Davis, of Orange County, who is now ninety-five years old and in good health. They have nine children living: Sarah Mariah (now Mrs. Austin Humphrey), Margaret (wife of L. D. Sturdevant), Josephine (now Mrs. J. H. Smith), Eliza J. (now Mrs. W. H. Spurlock), Amanda (wife of C. W. Lizotte), James W., Jesse E., Minnie May and Rosetta. DeWitt C. was drowned in the Mississippi River, at Davenport, Iowa. Arabella died in Nebraska, when two years old. They have

seventeen grand children, many of whom are among the most promising youth of the country. A grand daughter, Miss Julia E. Humphrey, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is a graduate of the Lincoln High School, and a talented young lady, she being among the most accomplished musicians of the state. The life of Mr. Howell has been a grand success, as all will acknowledge.

ANTHONY JOSEPH KAISER,

farmer, section 1, was born in Switzerland, in July, 1842, and in 1844 emigrated to this country and settled in Davenport, Iowa. His father worked at the cabinet trade for several years. Anthony attended school and became a good scholar. In 1860 he was employed by Major Randle & Co. in driving a freighting team across the plains, and thus worked for two years. He then went to Idaho and California, and for four years was engaged in mining. After returning he went to work on the farm on which his father settled and made many improvements, among which was the erection of a new residence, and he now has a desirable farm of 156 acres. Mr. Kaiser married Miss Frances Elizabeth English, September 22, 1867. She was a daughter of Stephen C. English, and was born in this township February 26, 1849. They have six children: Stephen Christman, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Mary Isabelle, David and Ida Jane. From the piece of land which Mr. K.'s father left him he has acquired a good property. Mrs. K. is the daughter of one of the early pioneers of the county, and was brought up when neighbors and schools were scarce. Mr. K. is a Catholic. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order. He has a thrifty orchard of 600 trees, besides cherry, plum, etc. He has held the office of justice of the peace for several years and is a leading man of the township.

JOHN WESLEY MAPES,

farmer, section 6, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, April 23, 1829. His advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, yet he has been a student all his life and is well informed on all important subjects. He was raised a farmer. July 4, 1849, he married Miss Mary Ann Stickel, the daughter of Peter Stickel, of Jennings County, Indiana. As his father and also his father's father-in-law were millers, Mr. Mapes also learned that trade. He rented a mill with his father-in-law, in Indiana, which he operated for several years, when they came to Adams County, Iowa and bought a mill, conducting it for seven years. He also ran a saw mill for a long period. Mrs. Mapes died in Iowa, on the 8th of February, 1866, leaving five children: Charles W., Arthur Wilson, Manuel S., John E. and George W. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Julia Ann (Hughes) Athens, March 3, 1867. They have by this union five children: Edgar,

Bird and Edmond Fry (twins), Cora Lee, and Ora Prentice. Mrs. M. had three children by her first husband, Mr. James S. Athens: Oswell Thomas, Lenora N. (now Mrs. R. Millsaps), and James S. Mr. Mapes is a leading Republican, and belongs to the Christian, or New Light Church. Mr. Mapes has a good farm of ninety-six acres, and a fine new dwelling.

JOHN MARKLEY,

the owner and occupant of "Bloody Island," was born in Marion County, Ohio, October 10, 1827. He early moved to Iowa, where he spent his youth, and in 1857 came to Missouri, settling in Gentry County. In 1866 he located in this county and moved upon this island. Though it was covered with heavy timber, he has by hard work cleared it and made a perfect garden. He has erected good buildings, and has an orchard of fine fruit, grapes, peaches, etc. Mr. M. married Rebecca Bird, of Indiana, in 1852. They have seven children: John Harvey, Garrett G., Aaron S., Mary, (now Mrs. Solomon Hoffin), Albert and Alfred, (twins), and David George. He was in the State Militia during the war, and served faithfully. He is one of the honest and reliable men of the community, and attends to his own business. When the Government surveyed the State of Missouri, their boundary line on the west was the Missouri River, and when the State of Nebraska was surveyed the river had changed its channel one-half mile west, and Nebraska ran to the new channel, and consequently an island was left, which neither belongs to one state or the other, nor to the Government. Mr. M. is one of the most independent men living. In an early day, when this island was covered with heavy timber there was quite a great strife, and a rough set settled there. Upon one occasion one party who destroyed the house of another was arrested and had a trial, and one of the party called for three cheers for "Bloody Island." Thus the name.

JAMES A. POINDEXTER,

section 9, was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, April 11, 1859. His father, William Poindexter, moved to Missouri and settled at Sonora in the fall of 1859, at which time he, with his brother, E. S., opened a store. During the war they were broken up by the Jayhawkers, their store and goods being destroyed. They then bought 160 acres of land near Sonora, on credit and improved it. In 1864 William Poindexter died, leaving his portion of land, eighty acres, to his two children: James A. and Edmonia S., (now Mrs. G. Beal). The mother of James A. died in 1873, and thus James and his sister were left alone. At the age of twelve years, he went to live with his uncle, R. M. Taylor, who had one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Taylor was a good man, and James being

an industrious boy, was greatly encouraged by him. He was presented with two pigs, his first start in life, and from this small beginning the income was increased from time to time. He soon commenced to buy young stock, and when he was twenty years old, he had saved money enough to purchase eighty acres of land, stock and other things to start a farm. He married Miss Lillie Jane Stoner, daughter of John Stoner, Esq., February 16, 1879. They have one child: Daisey Dean, born April 3, 1881; one died in infancy. Mr. P. worked hard on his new farm and after making a good start, he sold out at a good profit and bought a second place on which he lived for two years. In the spring of 1882, he bought his uncle's large estate of the widow, (his uncle having died), disposed of his place and moved on the farm where he had been brought up. He now has one of the best places in the county, containing 480 acres of land. Mr. P. has made what he now has in a short period, and has established a high reputation for honesty, industry, and of being more than an ordinary farmer. In his political affinities he is Democratic, and religiously a Baptist. He contemplates building a new residence and otherwise improving his farm.

HENRY B. ROBERTS,

farmer, is the owner of 600 acres of land on McKissock's Island, Missouri. He was born in Henry County, Kentucky, October 18, 1810, and in 1822, removed to Illinois. He was in the Black Hawk War, in 1832, remaining in service until its close. After his return he was appointed by General Jackson to a lieutenancy in the United States Rangers, to guard the western frontier. He went with his company to Fort Leavenworth, and in the spring the company was ordered to guard a train to New Mexico. In the fall of 1833, he resigned his commission for the purpose of herding with the Comanche Indians. He returned to Fort Leavenworth to attend a court martial, and remained there through the winter. He was appointed commissary during the Florida War, and went with Colonel Morgan. They returned in the spring of 1838, to Liberty, Missouri, after being discharged. In April, 1838, in conformity to a law of congress, forts were to be established at different points, among which, one to be at Table Creek, where Nebraska City now is. Mr. Roberts and A. G. Williams were to supply the future fort with beef, corn and hay. So they made a claim of a tract of land where Sonora now stands, in Atchison County, broke 100 acres, and planted it in corn, &c. This was in the spring of 1838, and it is claimed by some that it was the first settlement made in the county. They built a house, and in the fall of 1839, Charles Beacham bought out Thomas Wilson, and in December of the same year, Mr. Beacham went to Ray County, Missouri, after some hogs. There he fell in with Callaway Millsaps and his wife, and two of

her brothers, and also Alexander Hawley. He brought them to Sonora, to keep house and work on the farm. Mr. R. gave the city of Sonora its name, it meaning Rising Sun in Spanish. Mrs. Millsaps gave birth to the first child in the county, at Mr. R.'s house. The child is now William Millsaps. Mr. R. subsequently went to California, but returned and made a claim in Nemaha County, Nebraska. He afterwards sold out, and in 1870, he bought land on the island, where he has since resided. He married Mary King in 1846. They have six children living: Elizabeth Ann, Nancy R., Benoni B., George Albert, Nancy Alice, and William Tillman. They have lost four. Mr. Roberts having spent his entire life on the border, has seen and experienced true pioneer life. He has a good farm on the island, and a good range for stock. A bill is now pending before congress to have this island attached to Missouri, as it now is, it not being in either Nebraska or Missouri.

JOHN WOERBER

was the owner of 600 acres of land and lived on section 2. He was born in Germany, August 11, 1811, and when thirty years of age he emigrated to this country. He received a thorough education in that country and became a leader of the Reform party. He was imprisoned by the Loyalists and would have been put to death had they found his papers, which were secreted in a bottle and buried. After receiving much trouble and persecution from the government he was banished to this country, and from that time on his whole life was devoted to the promotion of our American institutions and becoming a useful and successful citizen. He came to this county in 1840, and bought a claim and also purchased the ferry, which he kept as long as he lived, and which was known as Woeber's Ferry, on the Nishnebotna River. In 1841 or 1842, he started a store, near the ferry, on section 3, there doing a thriving business. During the Mormon emigration and the great freighting lines for California, Salt Lake, etc., this ferry was the one mostly used. In 1845 Mr. W. married Miss Mary Matilda Mathews, daughter of John Mathews, of English Grove, who was born in England, in 1799. Miss Mary was born September 7, 1826, in Gloucestershire, England, eight miles from London. In 1830 she came to this country, with her father, who stopped in Baltimore four years, moving thence to Pittsburg, and in 1835 he came to Missouri and settled in Clay County, where he remained until 1837. He then ventured to move his family on to the Platte Purchase, in Platte County, where he made a claim, built a small house and went to work. In a year or so this house was burned. In 1839 he moved his stock to English Grove, Holt County, now Atchison County, and in the spring of 1840, with two families, Mr. Lamfield and William Mooney, located in the grove. The name of the grove was called from the Eng-

lish families settling there. In 1845 the marriage of his daughter occurred, as before stated, and she and her husband, John Woerber, at once commenced keeping house at this place. They were greatly prospered, accumulating a large property. Mr. W. closed his store for several years and laid out a town, which was called El Paso, and of which he was appointed postmaster. He had been the postmaster of the place for many years, it being one of the first in the county, older even than that of Hamburg, Iowa. In 1856 he erected a store and again entered into trade with a Mr. Rudasill. Linden Landing was less than a mile from El Paso and they were its proprietors. Mr. Woerber was a capable business man and was very enterprising. In 1866 he died, leaving the most of his estate to his widow, they having no children. The balance was divided among his relatives in Germany. In 1870 Mrs. W. married Mr. Joseph F. Pritchard, of Illinois. He was born in 1845 and came to Missouri in 1866, and worked the farm for several years. He is a good farmer and a leading man in the county. Mrs. P.'s father and mother died at English Grove on the same day, August 22, 1848, leaving four children: Mrs. Pritchard, Job, Eliza Ann (now Mrs. Dr. Moore), and John H. John H. died in 1869, and Job in 1868. After the death of her parents, Mrs. P. took her young sister, Eliza Ann, to keep and educate, which she did until she married Dr. Moore. Her house has always been the home of her brothers and many others whom she has brought up. She reared Fannie Loaf, who married James White; also Victoria Darbo, who married John Anderson, and Nancy A. Bailey, who married Samuel Wheeler. Matilda L. Wheeler is now living with her. She is a bright little girl of seven years, and Alta Leora Persell, an orphan, ten years old, is also with her. Mr. W. was a Republican in politics, and religiously a Lutheran. Mr. P. is a Republican, and belongs to the Baptist denomination.

ARCHIBALD HOUGHTON YORK,

farmer, section 11, was born in Crawford County, Illinois, in February, 1846. After living in Bureau County for four years his father moved his family to Missouri, settling on the Missouri bottoms near Watson in 1851. Archibald attended the common schools of his day, receiving a fair education and growing to manhood at home. He married Miss Julia Ann Adams in August, 1866. She was the daughter of G. W. Adams, late of this township. They have three children living: Ida Frances, John Wesley, and William Henry. Two girls are deceased: Sarah E., died February 2, 1880, when five years old; Lulie Ellen, died in March, 1882, aged nine years. Mr. Y.'s father, Jesse York, first settled on the farm now owned by Lott Watts, near Watson. His first wife died in Crawford County, Illinois, after which he married Mrs. Elizabeth York Goodwin, also in Crawford County, Illinois. They had

by this union three children, only one of whom survives, A. H. York. William R. died in Watson when nineteen years old. Mr. A. H. York remained at home until the death of his parents, his father dying in 1874 and his mother in 1879. In March, 1881, he sold his interest in the old homestead and bought the farm he now occupies. He has made good improvements, built a new residence, etc. He is a candid man and well posted on the general topics of the day and devotes his spare hours to the best possible advantage. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry and remained in service for a year, then receiving an honorable discharge. Six companies of his regiment were taken prisoners by Price. Mr. Y. owns 103 acres of land.

WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE ZUCK,

farmer, stock feeder and raiser, has a landed estate of 1000 acres, his residence being on section 1. He was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1826. In 1831, his father moved to Washtenaw County, Michigan, where he resided for twenty years. He had a beautiful farm near Whittemore Lake. In 1846, they came to Missouri, first settling in Carroll County. In 1851, Mr. Z. sold out and located in this county and township, bought a piece of land and commenced improving it. In 1848, he married Miss Abigail Woolsey, the daughter of Zepheniah Woolsey, of Tennessee. She died in 1874. They had twelve children, of whom there are now living: Albert Allen, Rev. Jonathan Stratten, James Buchanan, Fanny Bell, Susan Caroline, Abagail Jane. Three died in infancy; George Washington died in 1873, aged eighteen years. October 17, 1876, for his second wife Mr. Zuck married Mrs. Elenor Jane (Wolf) Brown, daughter of Absalom Wolf, of Nemeha County, Nebraska. By this happy union they have four children: Mary E., Eli L., Jacob A., and Robert Lincoln. Mrs. Zuck had two children by her former marriage, Joseph William and Thomas Brown. Mr. Z. commenced farming after his first marriage, in poor circumstances, his father being poor, and he having no one to help him. He bought a small piece of land, and since then his efforts have been crowned with success. He is one of the self made farmers of the county, and to his original purchase he has added from time to time. His dwelling is a substantial brick one, and his barns and other improvements are complete. He took care of his father for twenty-five years, until he died in 1875. His mother, who was formerly Lydia Stratten, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1881. Mr. Z. is a Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church.

CHAPTER XVI.

TARKIO TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES — TOPOGRAPHY — DIVIDED INTO PRECINCTS — STREAMS AND WATER COURSES—BRIDGES—EARLY SETTLERS—CENTER POINT—TARKIO—INCORPORATED—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—TOWN OFFICERS—SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND STOCK—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—BANDS—HALLS—HOTELS—BANKS—POPULATION AND PEOPLE—CHRISTIAN CITY—POST OFFICES—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Tarkio Township, one of the original municipal divisions of Atchison County, was reduced to its present (1882) limits by the organization of Lincoln Township, on the 22d of November, 1871. Its outline is the figure of a rectangular parallelogram, extending fifteen miles east and west, and six miles north and south, thus including an area of ninety square miles, and constituting the most extensive division of the county. It is bounded on the north, in a distance of twelve miles, by Lincoln Township, one and three-fourths miles by Polk Township, and in about the same distance by Nodaway County; on the east by Nodaway County; on the south in a distance of nine miles by Dale Township, and six miles by Clark Township; on the west by four miles of Clay and two miles of Polk Township.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Its entire surface is prairie, with the exception of a few groves of timber, found generally in the immediate neighborhood of the water courses. One of these, in the north central portion of the township, forms a part of the grove in the southern part of Lincoln Township, which thus extends in a southeasterly direction from the waters of the Middle Tarkio, in that township, to the banks of the East Tarkio, in Tarkio Township, the same lying in sections 5 and 6, and 4 and 10 of township 65, range 39. In sections 9, 16 and 15, on the waters of a tributary of East Tarkio, is a body of timber embracing an area of some 700 or 800 acres.

TARKIO TOWNSHIP DIVIDED INTO PRECINCTS.

On the 25th of November, 1871, three days after its erection within its present limits, Tarkio Township was divided by the county court into two election precincts, described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 65,

range 39, thence south to the southwest corner of section 32, township 65, range 39. All that portion of said township on the east side of said line to be called Colfax Precinct, and that on the west side Fanning Precinct.

STREAMS AND WATER COURSES.

Big Tarkio, flowing in a southerly direction from Lincoln Township, enters Tarkio Township in the northwest quarter of section 2, township 65, range 40, and flowing with its peculiar sinuosities, in a generally southerly direction, through sections 11, 14, 23, 26, the northwest corner of 35, and the southeast quarter of section 34, enters Clark Township.

East Tarkio, flowing also from Lincoln Township, enters Tarkio Township in the northwest corner of section 4, township 65, range 39, and running diagonally through sections 5 and 7, of the same, and the northwest corner of section 18, thence in a southerly and southwesterly course, through sections 13 and 24, of township 65, range 40, enters the Big Tarkio, near the east line of the northeast quarter of section 23.

Cow Branch, a tributary of the Big Tarkio, rising in the southeast quarter of section 6, township 65, range 40, flows in a southerly and southwesterly course through sections 8, 17, 18, 19, 29, 32 and 33, into Clark Township.

The above described streams all flow through that district of Tarkio Township known as Fanning Precinct. Other streams of minor importance and generally unnamed flow into them. The principal water course of Colfax Precinct is the Little Tarkio, a stream which rises in the southeast corner of section 6, township 65, range 38. It flows in a southwesterly course through the northern part of section 7 of that township and range, thence through sections 12, 13, 24, 26 and 34, in township 65, range 39, whence it enters Dale Township on the south.

The east fork of Little Tarkio rises in the southeast corner of section 9, township 69, range 38, near the line of Nodaway County, and flows in a generally southerly course through sections 16, 21, 28, 33 and 32 into Dale Township, within a mile and a half of its northeast corner. A branch of this stream rises in the southeast quarter of section 17 and runs at the distance of about a mile to the westward in a nearly parallel direction with the east fork through sections 20, 29, 32 and 31 into Dale Township.

BRIDGES.

Tarkio Township contains within its limits twenty and one-half bridges, all more or less substantial structures, including wood, combination, and iron spans. These are specially noted under the general head of "Bridges," to which a chapter of this work is set apart.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early pioneers of Tarkio Township was Mrs. Nancy Teague, who is a native of Jackson County, Alabama, whence she, in company with her brother-in-law, William Daniel, came in the summer of 1844, arriving at Center Grove on the fourth day of July. Here she located, but Mr. Daniel went a few miles above, settling in Waldren's Grove, now Lincoln Township. Mrs. Teague is now living in Waldren's Grove, near her brother-in-law.

Tarkio Township, like Lincoln, contained among its early settlers many immigrants from the State of Indiana. Henry Bush came about the year 1846, from Indiana, and located on the West Fork of the Tarkio, about two miles northeast of the present town site of Tarkio. E. N. Roberts, from Indiana, settled two miles north of Tarkio. Franklin Merrill and David Bartlett were from Indiana. Bartlett is now dead. Ennis Mullis was also from Indiana, and settled on the west side of West Tarkio, about three miles from Tarkio. John Van Leuven came from Illinois and located two miles north of Tarkio. Richard Howell emigrated from Ohio, and settled on East Tarkio, three miles east of Tarkio.

Henry Boger, from Ohio, located on the west side of the West Tarkio, three miles from the present town of Tarkio.

Charles Fanning, from Illinois, located on the town site of Tarkio (present town) and is now dead. Fanning's Mill is located three-fourths of a mile southeast of Tarkio, on the east bank of the Tarkio. Mr. Tate, father of James Tate, settled about four miles northwest of Tarkio. Among others were George and Warner McKee, James Murphy (now dead), David Haught from Illinois, James Bailey from Tennessee, and W. H. Van Leuven from Illinois.

CENTER POINT.

Center Point was located on a part of lot 1, northeast quarter of section 1, township 65, range 40, and lot 2, northwest quarter of section 6, township 65, range 39, by William and Harriet Roberts. McKinley Wood and Frank Bachelor built the first house, intended for a store and dwelling. The next house was built by B. F. Dowdy. The town had a post office, two blacksmith shops, a shoemaker, drug store and possibly one or two other business houses. These, however, were all moved to Tarkio.

TARKIO

was laid out in August, 1880, by Charles E. Perkins, on a part of the west half of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of section 14, township 65, range 40. The population increased so rapidly, and houses sprung up so numerously, that the proprietor of the original town

site, Mr. Charles E. Perkins, laid off the first addition to Tarkio in April, 1881, on part of section 14, township 65, range 40. The town has a beautiful location on the west side of the Tarkio Valley Railroad, ten miles south of Westboro, and is surrounded by a magnificent country, well adapted to the growth of the cereals, and the production of cattle and hogs. It is near the geographical center of Atchison County, and being thus located, with railroad facilities, which make it conveniently accessible to the outside world, it has become a rival of Rock Port, the present county seat of the county, in its efforts to secure the court house and the removal thither, of the county seat, a full history of which will be found in the chapter on public buildings, in this work.

INCORPORATION OF TARKIO.

On the 21st of June, 1881, the town of Tarkio was incorporated, as follows:

"Now at this day comes Edward Graham, J. F. Schoenecke, John Dragoo, Israel R. Jones, J. A. Postlewait, M. R. Wilson, R. Wilson, R. W. Harris, Charles R. McCorkle, Thomas McGrath, R. M. Stevenson, V. R. Cass, Alexander Walker, J. T. Cooney, F. A. Roberts, D. H. McKey, H. W. Parchen, C. R. McCormick, George W. Smiles, John Mowery, W. H. Neal, James A. Hendrick, J. S. Riffe, J. C. Culbertson, W. H. Mims, A. Curfman, F. T. Simons, Otto Spiegel, Frank H. Konkle, Watson Heckart, James Davis, H. C. Baker, T. P. Carr, L. B. Douglas, W. G. Myers, E. C. Kibbe, D. W. Cohoe, Joseph Campbell, Henry Schwaus, W. A. Russell, W. Heald, A. J. Tessier, J. W. Dickson, H. J. Herberts, W. L. Heglin, L. E. Preston, John M. McCullough, L. N. Kelso, J. C. Golden, L. C. Campbell, O. O. Fanning, C. S. Harwood, C. F. Hoffman, P. H. Thull, Fred. R. Mena, Andrew M. Eltes, L. D. Rich, H. W. Shackelford, James J. Shoecraft, James Gray, S. E. Marsh, Frank H. Hepburn, J. M. Cooper, S. R. Cowick, J. J. Wright, J. W. Goldsburg, M. A. Kelso, O. Rugg, J. G. Mecham, David Orr, Jerome Townsend, A. Calhoon, O. V. Coulter, Daniel Griffith, L. B. Henrie, A. F. Neal, S. P. Bailey, F. D. Chaffie, C. B. Casler, Buford Doggett, W. A. Lewden, Chutt Cutler, A. L. McPherson, James Anderson and R. H. Miles, inhabitants of the town of Tarkio, in the county of Atchison and State of Missouri, and present their petition to this court, praying that they may be incorporated, and a police established for their local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town, and the court being satisfied that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, and that the prayer of said petitioners is reasonable, it is therefore ordered by this court that said town be incorporated, and that such incorporation shall embrace the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 65, range 40; thence east one hundred and sixty rods; thence north one hundred and sixty rods; thence west two hundred and forty rods; thence south eighty rods; thence east eighty rods; thence south eighty rods, to the place of beginning, and the court appoints the following named persons to constitute

the first board of trustees of said town, to act until the annual election for members of said board, to wit: T. J. Emmert, D. M. Griffith, James J. Shoecraft, Amon Curfman and C. B. Casler."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Adams, A. W., restaurant.
Anderson, James, attorney at law.
Anderson & Inghram, livery stable.
Bland, Theodore, saloon and billiards.
Balla, E., shoemaker.
Bunn, —, groceries.
Calhoon, A., groceries.
Campbell, L. C., barber.
Curfman & Co., hardware.
Cowick & Robertson, editors and props. *Tarkio Republican.*
Culbertson, J. C., lumber.
Casler, C. B., prop. Clifton House.
Clanson, E. P., prop. Palmer House.
Covney, J. F., physician and surgeon.
Emmert & Neal, general merchandise.
Ellis, A. M., carpenter.
Emmert, T. J., furniture.
Farris, M. S. & Co., groceries and dry goods.
Golden, J. C., harness and saddles.
Hanna, Hunter & Co., general merchandise.
Howendobler, E. E., drugs and medcines.
Hendricks, James A., justice of the peace.
Harris, R. W., physician and surgeon.
Hepburn, F. H., attorney at law.
Lewis, Amos, drugs and medicines.
Moore & Barger, hardware and implements.
Millier, A. J., groceries.
Miles & Morrow, attorneys.
Morris, Samuel, carpenter.
Miles, Robert, physician and surgeon.
Morris, Elam, sign painter.
McCullock, J. M., wagonmaker.
McKay, D. McH., physician and surgeon.
McPherson, Richard, livery.
Miller, John, organs.
Neal, Harrison, saloon and billiards.
Postlewait, J. A., physician and surgeon.
Rankin, Stevenson & Co., bankers.
Ryan Bros., groceries.
Rugg, O., boots and shoes.
Ryan Bros., butchers.
Russel, W. A., drugs and medicines.
Roberson & Cradit, blacksmiths.
Rhodes, Mrs., millinery.
Sparks, Mrs. R. F., millinery.
Spiegel, Otto, barber.
Schoenecke & Farris, blacksmiths.
Sanborn, I., manager lumber yard.
Snyder, G. W., restaurant.
Scott, Fannie, millinery.
Thompson, P. A., grain dealer.
White & Rissler, butchers.

The present officers are D. H. Griffith, Mayor; A. Curfman, C. B. Casler, T. J. Emmert and Dr. Harris, Trustees; James Anderson, Clerk, and F. M. Meek, Marshal.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR 1881.

Loaded cars forwarded—Grain: Corn, 437; wheat, 45; rye, 2; barley, 16; flax seed, 13. Total, 513.

Stock—Cattle, 241; hogs, 137. Total, 378.

Merchandise, 32; lumber, 30. Total, 62.

Loaded cars received—Lumber, 267; coal, 35; lime, 7; brick, 49; merchandise, 141; all others, 49. Total, 548.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization, with B. F. Armstrong for pastor, who resides near Phelps. The members forming this church were S. H. Prather, A. J. Millier and wife, Jacob Trout and wife, F. Schoenecke and wife, A. Curfman and wife, D. H. Griffith and others.

Tarkio Presbyterian, Old School, Church was organized several years since in the township, but is now located in Tarkio. It has a neat frame edifice, which will cost, when completed, about $2,300. Present membership about forty. This is the only church edifice in the place.

The United Presbyterian Church has an organization, but no minister. The members organizing were: R. M. Stevenson and wife, Isaac Phelps and wife, S. S. Foster and wife, T. F. Hanna and wife, Mrs. S. A. Black, W. O. Miller and wife, Robert Miller, J. H. Currothers, Sarah Engstrom, Mrs. James Anderson and a few others. Present membership about twenty. The Christians have also an organization.

SECRET ORDERS.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is the only secret order in the town. The lodge was organized in 1881. Present officers are: A. J. Hendricks, Master; James Zook, Foreman; J. H. Davis, Overseer; S. P. Bailey, Recorder.

SCHOOLS.

The town has no school building, but has a good school, under the control of William Morrow. The pupils in attendance number nearly one hundred.

BANDS.

Missouri Valley Band. Officers: G. W. Ryan, leader; R. A. Campbell, president; J. R. Robinson, secretary and treasurer. Members and instrumentation: G. W. Ryan, Eb cornet; J. A Broyles, Eb cornet; Frank Sparks, Bb cornet; John Wright, Bb cornopeon; Frederick Schoenecke, Bb fluegelhorn; R. A. Campbell, Eb alto trombone, valve;

Charles W. Ryan, Eb alto; Perry Gray, Bb tenor trombone, slide, first; George W. Snider, Bb tenor trombone, valve, second; A. Ammerman, Bb tenor, first; J. R. Robinson, Bb tenor, second; Newton Kilso, Bb baritone; Samuel Rainey, Eb tuba; John Dowell, bass drum; B. M. Athens, tenor drum.

Tarkio Cornet Band was organized November 15, 1881. J. R. Barger, leader. J. R. Barger, first Eb cornet; J. W. Barger, second Eb cornet; R. F. Warner, first Bb cornet; W. A. Russell, second Bb cornet; John Speece, first Eb alto; A. V. Williams, second Eb alto; Jesse Davis, first Bb tenor; Elam Marsh, Bb baritone; William Morrow, Eb bass (tuba); J. L. Riffe, bass drum; J. W. Burns, snare drum.

HALLS.

Opera Hall, a large and conveniently located room, has been fitted up by J. W. Bargar, on the north side of Main Street.

HOTELS.

The town is well supplied with hotels—the Clifton and Palmer House. The Clifton House is quite a commodious building (frame), and contains thirty-two rooms.

BANKS.

Rankin, Stevenson & Co., are the proprietors of the only bank in the place, and the house in which they do business is the only brick house in the town.

POPULATION AND PEOPLE.

Tarkio has a population of 482 souls, which is certainly a rapid increase, since it was laid out. It has a number of nice stores, and a few neat and attractive residences, which are handsomely located in the northwestern part of the town, upon the highest elevation, looking toward the south and east. The people are not only full of energy, but have evinced much shrewdness and tact, in the manner in which they have presented the claims of their town, as a competitor for the county seat. Much of its success and notoriety are doubtless attributable to its single newspaper, *The Tarkio Republican*, to which we have alluded at greater length, in our article upon the newspapers of the county.

CHRISTIAN CITY.

In January, 1881, D. W. Moore laid out a town just across the railroad, east of Tarkio, on a part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 65, range 40, and gave it the name of

Christian City. No improvements, however, of a permanent character, have been made.

POST OFFICES.

Homer Post office, located on section 29, township 65, range 39; Ezra D. Johnson was the postmaster. The office has been discontinued.

London Post office, on section 12, township 65, range 39, H. J. Hendricks, postmaster.

York Post office, at Greenlee, Fred, Greenlee, postmaster. Mr. Greenlee has a store—general merchandise. The place has a school house and blacksmith shop.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ULYSSES H. BECK,

or Lee Beck, as he is familiarly called, is among the early settlers of this county. He was born June 8, 1840, in Berrien County, Michigan. His father, Aquilla Beck, was born in Canada, and was of Scottish descent. His mother, formerly Ruth Alexander, was a native of Greene County, Tennessee. She was of Irish extraction. Ulysses was the youngest in a family of four children. He was reared on a farm, at his birthplace, until fourteen years of age, receiving a common school education. In the spring of 1854 he accompanied his parents to Atchison County, Missouri, settling east of Rock Port. The county was then thinly populated and young Beck became acquainted with many early settlers here. He moved to Rock Port, in 1856, and engaged in the livery business. During the war he took an active part in defending the property of the citizens. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry and remained in the field until the close of the war, serving on the frontier. He afterwards continued the livery business at Rock Port, until 1866, when he sold out and moved on a farm. He settled his present farm, in section 19, in the spring of 1870. It comprises 170 acres of fine land, well improved, though it was all wild when he located here. Mr. Beck is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married February 22, 1872, to Rachel Evans, whose maiden name was Rachel Haught, daughter of David and Rachel Haught, of this county. She was born in Bureau County, Illinois, July 1, 1853. By this union

they have five children : Elenora E., born March 11, 1873 ; Ulysses Grant, born October 7, 1874 ; Arthur E., born October 11, 1876 ; Daisy B., born July 28, 1878 ; Gasaway G., born July 10, 1880. Mrs. Beck has two children by her former husband : Effie A. Evans, born February 15, 1869 ; Tracy A. Evans, born February 11, 1870. Mrs. Beck is a member of the Christian Church.

ALEXANDER CALHOON,

dealer in groceries and provisions, is proprietor of the pioneer business house of Tarkio. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, on the 15th of May, 1840. His parents, George and Jane (Carr) Calhoon, were natives of Pennsylvania. Alexander spent his boyhood days on the farm and received the benefits of an education in the neighborhood schools. Arriving at maturity he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He came west in the spring of 1868 and settled at Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business. There he remained some twelve years. When Tarkio was laid off he came here and erected the first business house in town. He has a neat store, well filled with a well assorted stock of goods, and having had a long experience in the business understands it thoroughly. He has the patronage of a large circle of friends, and does a thriving trade.

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL,

agent for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, at Tarkio, was born in Williamson County, Illinois, April 25, 1845. His parents, David and Elizabeth (Haddin) Campbell were natives of Tennessee. Robert was the fourth in a family of five children. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received a preparatory education in the common schools. When sixteen years of age, he commenced to attend the Salem high school, of Salem, Illinois, but after remaining about two years he left the school-room for the field of battle. He enlisted in Company D, Eighty-Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, in the fall of 1862, and served three years. He was detailed for special service at division headquarters, holding the position of chief clerk, serving with the Gulf department and with the Army of the Cumberland. During the summer of 1864 he was commissioned major, but he declined the position. At the close of the war he returned to Macon County, Illinois, and engaged in teaching for some five years. In 1870 he accepted the position of agent at Blue Mound, Macon County, Illinois, for the Wabash Railroad, filling this position for about six years. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits for two years. In the fall of 1878, Mr C. came to Missouri, and in 1879 he accepted the position as agent at Nishnebotna, Atchison County, Missouri, for the Kansas

City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. On the 7th of December, 1880, he came to Tarkio and took charge of the office at this point for the same company. He fills the position with credit to himself and all parties interested. He owns a neat residence and property in block 8. He is a member of Blue Mound Lodge No. 682, A. F. & A. M.; also of the I. O. O. F. of the same place. He is also a member of the Missouri Valley Cornet Band, mention of which is made in another part of this work. He also serves the city as one of its council. Mr. Campbell was married November 8, 1870, to Miss Ella A. Ryan, a native of Macon County, Illinois, and daughter of Captain Martin Ryan; she was born February 13, 1852. They have had two children: Jennie deceased; Annie, born May 8, 1874. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the M. E. Church.

CLINTON B. CASLER,

proprietor of the Clifton House, is among the pioneer business men of Tarkio. He was born October 13, 1842, in Tipton, Indiana. His father, James B. Casler, was born in Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza A. Fallis, was a native of Indiana. Clinton was the youngest of two children. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, and after remaining there some three years went to Macon County, Illinois. When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops in April, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted as private in Company H, Seventh Illinois Infantry, although hardly eighteen. After serving for ninety days he re-enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Company L, and served three years. He again re-enlisted at Vicksburg in 1864 and served until the close of the war, having risen to the position of first sergeant. He participated in the battles of Helena, Vicksburg, Fourteen Mile Creek, Jackson (Mississippi), Meridian, Guntown, Tupelo, Independence (Missouri), and helped drive Price from Missouri, Selma (Alabama), Columbus and Macon (Georgia), and Wilson's Cavalry raid. At the close of the war Mr. Casler settled at Indianapolis. In 1866 he crossed the plains to Wyoming and spent one summer in that country. He then came to Atchison County and settled on a farm near Hemme's Landing. In the spring of 1868 he, in partnership with Henry Hast, built the first house in Phelps City and opening therein a restaurant and billiard hall. In the spring of 1870 he took a trip through Texas, thence to Kansas City and finally located at St. Louis in the fall of 1871, where he engaged in the hotel business. In 1876 he went to Dakota Territory, thence to Ottawa, Illinois, resumed hotel keeping, and in the spring of 1878 he came west and settled at Corning, Holt County, Missouri. There he embarked in the grocery business, and also held the position of postmaster. In the fall of 1880 he came to Tarkio and

bought the first lot sold in the town, on which he erected a shanty, the first building in town. That same year he built his present hotel. Mr. C. has had a long experience in the business and is well qualified for the position he occupies. He was married October 29, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Haught, daughter of David Haught. She is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born August 7, 1848.

H. CLARK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, was born May 10, 1831, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Almon Clark, was a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born May 15, 1800. His mother, Delany Clark, *nee* Bowles, was a native of York County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Clark was the eldest of a family of nine children. He was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common school education. In 1863 he moved to Johnston County, Iowa, where he remained for two years, afterwards going to Linn County, in the same state. He came to Atchison County, Missouri, in the fall of 1871, and settled where he now resides, it then being all wild prairie land. He set about to improve a farm and now owns 560 acres, well improved, with a new residence, good out buildings, etc. He deals quite largely in stock, raising, buying and shipping large quantities. He at present holds the position of school director and road overseer. Mr. Clark was married June 12, 1870, to Miss Emma S. Shaum, daughter of John and Rebecca Shaum. She is a native of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, born in June, 1844. They have three children: Austa A., born May 15, 1871; Annie B., born March 17, 1873; Fred., born August 15, 1877. Mrs. C. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

S. R. COWICK,

of the firm of Cowick & Robertson, editors and proprietors of the Tarkio *Republican*, is a native of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 4th day of August, 1850. John Cowick, his father, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Bixler. When four years old, the subject of this sketch accompanied them to Monmouth, Illinois. There he was reared, receiving his education at Monmouth College. In March, 1881, he removed westward, and in November of that year, purchased the Tarkio *Republican* of Murphy & Simmons, taking as a partner Mr. J. R. Robertson. Since that time they have continued to publish an unusually lively and interesting sheet, and are deserving of a liberal patronage from the citizens of Tarkio, whose cause they so ably advocate. They also carry a stock of books and stationery. Mr. Cowick is a member of Atchison Lodge No. 220, A. O. U. W., in which he now holds the position of Past Master Workman. He also belongs to

Warner Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., of Monmouth, Illinois. He was married March 13, 1875, to Miss Kate L. Travers, daughter of Jasper Travers. She was born in Newport, England, March 26, 1850. They have two children: Bessie T. and John.

ANDREW CRAIG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, is an enterprising citizen of this township. He was born January 7, 1840, in Delaware County, New York. His parents were of Scottish extraction, his father, Robert Craig, being a native of Glasgow, Scotland. His mother, Ellison (Oliver) Craig, was born in Albany, New York. Andrew spent his boyhood days among the mountains of his native county, and received fair educational advantages, attending at the Delhi and Andes Academies. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. In 1864, he moved to De Kalb County, Illinois, and remained there until 1878, being extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He came to Rock Port in the spring of 1878, and after remaining one year, he moved to the place on which he now resides, in 1879. He owns 1,400 acres of land in this county, the home farm containing 400 acres of well improved land. He has a neat residence situated on an elevation, giving a fine view of Tarkio and surrounding country. He commenced life as a school teacher, and has risen to his present position by honesty, integrity and attention to business. Mr. Craig is a member of Rock Port Lodge No. 134, A. O. U. W., also of the Knights. He was married on the 16th of January, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Swan, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Rev. Samuel Swan, a Presbyterian minister. She was born October 21, 1841. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Lilly R., born November 22, 1869; Andrew, born May 10, 1871; Samuel, born June 1, 1873; Mabel, born September 6, 1875, and Robert, born July 19, 1878. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. C. CULBERTSON

is an extensive dealer in pine lumber, doors, blinds, sash, etc., at Tarkio. Among the pioneer business men of this thriving town stands the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 17th of May, 1850, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His parents, Joseph C. and Martha A. (Waugh) Culbertson, were both natives of Pennsylvania. The father died when J. C. was about two years old. His mother moved to Blairsville, Pennsylvania, where he was principally raised and received a good business education. In 1863 he came to Missouri and settled near Rosendale, Andrew County. In February, 1870, he went to California, engaging in teaching, and after remaining there one year he returned to Missouri

and settled in Atchison County. Here he was occupied in farming some nine years. In November, 1880, he came to Tarkio and commenced the lumber business at this point. He carries a large and complete stock, and many of the buildings erected in this vicinity came from his yard. He is an enterprising business man, and holds the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

AMON CURFMAN,

of the firm of Curfman & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, queensware, agricultural implements, barbed wire, etc., was born October 1, 1847, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Christian and Margaret (Garrett) Curfman, were natives of the same place. Amon accompanied them to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1851, and remained there until the fall of 1869, engaged in farming. After receiving a preparatory education in the common school he attended Fairfield College four terms, and afterwards entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. August 5, 1867, he commenced to learn the tinner's trade, at Fairfield, Iowa, where he worked for two years, then going to Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, in October, 1869. He resumed work at his trade there, with his brother and Mr. Shaum, until the spring of 1881. On May 1, of that year, he came to Tarkio, and started his present business, his brother and Mr. Shaum owning a share in the store. His business room is 24x50 feet, besides a tin shop and wareroom. This is the only exclusive hardware establishment in the city. Mr. Curfman filled the position of town trustee in 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married August 15, 1871, to Miss Mary Ramsey, daughter of Meringo and Elizabeth Ramsey, of Fairfield, Iowa. She is a native of that place and was born July 21, 1852. They have been blessed with three children : Edith, born May 21, 1872 ; Nellie, born February 8, 1877 ; Effie, born October 14, 1880. Himself and wife are active members of the M. E. Church. He is a staunch Republican.

ELISHA T. DAVENPORT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4. The subject of this sketch was born on the 11th of April, 1858, in Mason County, Illinois. His father, Henry Davenport, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother Susan (Garner) Davenport, was born in Indiana. Elisha remained at his birthplace until ten years of age, spending his boyhood days on the farm. In 1868 he accompanied the family to Atchison County, Missonri. They settled on a farm and have since remained here. He received a preparatory education in the common schools, and then attended school some two years at Peru, Nebraska. Arriving at maturity, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He now farms 280 acres of his father's land, and

is an enterprising young citizen of this township. Mr. Davenport was married on the 19th of March, 1882, to Miss Jennette Miller, daughter of Isaac and Amy Miller, of this county. She was born July 22, 1864, in this county and was raised here. She is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN H. DAVIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, also an early settler of this township, was born November 5, 1839, in Greene County, Tennessee. His parents, John and Sarah (McNees) Davis, were also natives of that state. John was the fifth in a family of ten children. He was reared to manhood at his birthplace, on a farm, receiving a common school education, and during life he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. During the war he espoused the Southern cause and enlisted in Company A, Sixty-first Tennessee Infantry, in June, 1862. They entered the field in September of that year, and served until the close of the war. Enlisting as a private, he was afterwards elected lieutenant. He served with the West Mississippi and East Louisiana Departments, and took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, the engagements around Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, then through the entire siege of Vicksburg. He was paroled, and in the spring of 1864 he was exchanged. His regiment was then mounted and served in East Tennessee and Virginia until the close of the war. Mr. Davis soon returned to his old home, and in June, 1865, he came to Atchison County, Missouri. That fall his family moved out and settled at Iowa Point, Kansas. In the spring of 1866 they located on a farm in Atchison County, Missouri, and in 1871 he settled where he now resides. He owns 400 acres of well improved land, and has a comfortable residence, young orchard, etc. His place is well watered and well adapted for stock raising. He is a member of Atchison Lodge No. 220, A. O. U. W., of Tarkio, of which he holds the office of Overseer. He also belongs to North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M., of Rock Port. Mr. Davis was married May 30, 1860, to Miss Sarah McCurry, a daughter of John and Hannah McCurry. She is a native of Greene County, Tennessee. They have six children living: Jesse H., born February 15, 1861; John M., born September 29, 1862; Thomas J., born February 2, 1865; Minnie V., born March 16, 1869; Lizzie, born May 7, 1874, and an infant unnamed, born March 12, 1880. Five are deceased. Mrs. Davis is a member of New Light Christian Church.

ELISHA DIXON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, was born March 15, 1823, in Jackson County, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph and Rachel (Wilkerson) Dixon,

who were natives of North Carolina, and who went to Ohio when they were quite young. Elisha was reared on a farm at his birthplace, and received a common school education. He immigrated west in the spring of 1851, and settled in Stark County, Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1868, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, locating near Quitman. He improved a farm of 440 acres, and moved from there to where he now resides in the spring of 1876. He owns 160 acres of well improved land, has a comfortable residence and an excellent orchard of some 300 bearing trees. During the late war he enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company K, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He filled the position of orderly sergeant, and took part in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, first and second battles of Corinth, Iuka and Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he was taken sick and was discharged in 1864. He commenced life a poor boy, and has been a self made man. Mr. Dixon was married on the 24th of October, 1844, to Miss Lydia Nicholas, daughter of John and Elenore Nicholas. She was born the 11th of March, 1825, in Jackson County, Ohio, and is an old schoolmate of Mr. Dixon's. They have been blessed with nine children, six of whom are living: Sophia, born July 28, 1845, (now Mrs. Henry Colwell); Francis M., born February 1, 1848; Pearly N., born May 22, 1850; Evaline, born March 17, 1853, (now the wife of James Graves); Emma, born October 22, 1860; Oliver W., born September 12, 1868. They are also raising two adopted children, Homer A. Dixon, born February 2, 1871, and Lena May Balton, born. May 27, 1873. Mrs. Dixon is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. DRAKE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, was born July 19, 1839, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents, E. B. and Sarah (Martin) Drake, were both natives of Ohio. George was the second in a family of seven children. He was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm. He received the benefits of a common school education, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. He took a trip westward in the summer of 1866 for the benefit of his health, and as this western country seemed to agree with him, he concluded to locate here permanently. He moved his family to Andrew County, Missouri, in the fall of 1865, and in March, 1866, he located on the old Holland farm near Rock Port. In 1870 he purchased the farm where he now lives, and at this time owns 420 acres of fine land, and is one of Atchison County's most enterprising citizens and is well and favorably known. Mr. Drake was married August 18, 1859, to Miss Mary Rawlings, daughter of Cardiff and Rebecca (Perry) Rawlings. She was a native of Adams County, Ohio. They have had seven children, of whom six are living:

Lee O., born June 1, 1860; Thomas E., born May 24, 1866; Asa S., born March 23, 1869; Ala M., born September 28, 1870; Sarah V., born October 18, 1874; Hetty R., born September 21, 1876. Himself and wife are members of the New Light Christian Church.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was among the first settlers on the prairie in this locality. He was born July 4, 1836, in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, and was the son of Eber and Mahala (Kilburn) Edwards, who were natives of New York State. George was the eldest in a family of five children. He was reared to manhood on a farm at his birthplace, receiving a common school education. He has always been quite handy with tools, but has given the principal part of his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. In 1861 he moved to Pennsylvania and remained there four years, thence to Rock County, Wisconsin, settling near Janesville. In the fall of 1870 he came to Missouri and located in Tarkio Township, Atchison County. He settled on his present farm in the fall of 1873 and now owns 160 acres, moderately improved. He has a fine orchard and an abundance of small fruit. He commenced life on his own account when fourteen years of age and worked eight years by the month, and has risen to his present position only by his own exertions. Mr. Edwards was married January 1, 1856, to Miss Hannah Johnson, a native of Yates County, New York, born April 2, 1836. She is a daughter of David H. and Nancy M. (Fish) Johnson. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Ella A., born October 14, 1856, (now Mrs. James Jackson, of this county); Clara M., born September 4, 1864; Maggie G., born April 10, 1868; Bertha L., born January 3, 1870, and Helen M., born February 3, 1875. Mrs. Edwards is a member of the M. E. Church.

ANDREW ELLIS,

carpenter and contractor, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, on the 31st of May, 1838. His father, J. S. Ellis, was born in Becket, Massachusetts, and his mother, Rebecca (McArthur) Ellis, was a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Andrew passed his youth on the farm, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools, he attended the college at Meadsville, Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and has followed it through life. He has worked at various places: Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, Kalamazoo, Michigan, Dubuque, Burlington and Des Moines, Iowa. He remained at Des Moines some two years, and while there remodeled Governor Merrill's

residence, one of the finest in the city. He was also engaged in business at that place. Mr. E. is the discoverer and sole proprietor of Ellis' Pain Boss and Twin Flower, which relieves all pain. He did a large and flourishing business there, and then took a trip through the southwest, and finally located at Tarkio, in November, 1880, when the town was in its infancy. He owns considerable town property, about eight residence houses. He understands his trade thoroughly, has had a large experience in all its branches, and is one of the best workmen in Northwest Missouri. During the war he espoused the Union cause. He enlisted in Company C, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and took part in many of the hardest fought battles, among which was that of Shiloh. He was disabled and sent home, and was helpless for a long time, and still suffers from the effects of his wound. Mr. Ellis was married May 29, 1863, in Marshalltown, Iowa, to Miss Rachel A. Dimmick, a daughter of Hezekiah and Polly H. Dimmick. She is a native of Hendricks County, Indiana. They have two children: Perry, born October 24, 1866, and Kitty, born September 13, 1869.

THOMAS J. EMMERT

is a member of the firm of Emmert & Neal, dealers in general merchandise. This house was organized in November, 1880, and is composed of T. J. Emmert and Albert F. Neal. They have a large and complete stock, and do a good business. Mr. Emmert also owns an excellent furniture store, and conducts it in connection with his other business. Thomas J. Emmert was born in Washington County, Maryland, on the 21st of September, 1845. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Newcomer) Emmert, were natives of Maryland. Thomas grew to manhood at his birthplace, on a farm, receiving his education in the neighboring schools. In 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business at Funkstown, Maryland, remaining there one year, and then went to work for his father in his flour and paper mills. After remaining with him some two years he moved to Middleboro. Two years later he came west, in the spring of 1869, and settled in Corning, Missouri, where he was occupied in the mercantile business. Thence to Center Point, in the spring of 1878, embarking in the mercantile business at that point. In November, 1880, he came to Tarkio and took in Mr. Neal as a partner. Mr. Emmert is pleasant in his manners, and is a good salesman. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He was married on the 17th of September, 1872, to Miss Eliza R. Betebever, a native of Ogle County, Illinois, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Betebever. By this union they have had three children, two of whom are now living: Lee Z., born September 16, 1873, and Mabel Maud, born November 30, 1881. Himself and and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN FERGUSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 28, was born on the 13th of December, 1853, in Cedar County, Iowa. His parents, Thomas C. and Nancy (Young) Ferguson, were natives of Pennsylvania. John was the third in a family of four children. He grew to manhood on a farm at his birthplace, receiving the benefits of a common school education, and during life he has followed agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1875, he came to Atchison County and purchased his present farm, settling upon it in the spring of 1876. He lived single for four years, and broke prairie. He now owns a farm of 120 acres, said to be one of the finest pieces of land in the county, and Mr. F. devotes much time to its improvement. He is a member of Atchison Lodge No. 220, A. O. U. W., of Tarkio, and was formerly a member of the Grange. Mr. Ferguson was married the 27th of June, 1880, to Miss Sarah U. Noble, daughter of J. D. and Rebecca Noble. She was born December 20, 1862, in Nodaway County, Missouri. They have one child, Frank Crittenden, born June 7, 1881. They are members of the Disciple's Christian Church of Tarkio, in which Mr. F. holds the position of elder.

THOMAS L. FIKE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, was born September 29, 1834, in Morrison County, Illinois. His father, Josiah Fike, was born in Tennessee, and his mother, formerly Elizabeth Richardson, was a native of North Carolina. The former was a sailor, took part in the war of 1812, and was at the noted battle of New Orleans. Thomas was brought up on a farm and received an edueation in the neighborhood schools. In 1867 he moved to Newton County, Missouri, and settled on a farm, where he remained nine years. In the spring of 1876 he came to Atchison County, Missouri, locating where he now resides. He owns 140 acres of fine land, has a neat residence, good barn, orchard, etc. His place was one of the oldest settled places in the township, and in early times was a stopping place for travelers between Rock Port and the Nodaway River. Mr. Fike is a member of Atchison Lodge, No. 220, A. O. U. W. of Tarkio. He was married April 3, 1856, to Miss Frances Henry, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Henry, of Marion County, Illinois. She was born February 11, 1837, in Robertson County, Tennessee. They have seven children: Nancy A., born January 5, 1857 (now Mrs. John Scott, of this county,); Sarah E., born January 23, 1860; Josiah W., born March 31, 1862; Lou Ellen, born April 22, 1864; Arrah A., born October 1, 1866; Thomas H., born May 6, 1869; Edgar L., born March 8, 1872. Mr. Fike and wife are members of the Christian Church of Tarkio, in which he holds the position of deacon.

JOEL W. GILSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born on the 26th of March, 1830, in Allegany County, New York, and was a son of George and Jerusha Gilson, who were old settlers of New York State. They moved to Brown County, Ohio, in 1837, and there Joel was reared to manhood on a farm and received a common school education. In 1848 he moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. During the late war he espoused the Union cause and twice volunteered his services but was not considered able to do military duty. He came west in the spring of 1869 and settled where he now resides, the county then being thinly populated, with his nearest neighbor two miles distant. He now owns 280 acres of well improved land and has a fine grove of twenty-three acres, two good orchards, a comfortable residence and a good barn. He has filled the position of school director some nine years. Mr. Gilson was married June 5, 1851, to Miss Nancy A. McCalla, a native of Brown County, Ohio, daughter of James and Hannah McCalla. She was born January 17, 1823. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. They raised two children, who are now deceased and they are raising two grandchildren : Willie Wolf, aged ten and Annie Wolf, aged seven years.

JAMES C. GOLDEN,

dealer in harness and saddles, is an industrious business man of Tarkio. He was born February 5, 1851, in Atchison County, Missouri. His parents, J. W. and Martha A. (Stone) Golden, were natives of Virginia, and were among the pioneers of Atchison County. James C. was the fourth in a family of thirteen children. He was reared on the frontier, spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. In 1869, he moved to Rock Port and engaged in the livery business with his father, but after continuing this some five years, he moved back on a farm. In 1875, he went to Hamburg, Iowa, and remained there some six years. Coming to Tarkio in April, 1881, he opened a restaurant, which he conducted for about six months, and on August 23, 1881, he purchased the harness shop which he now owns. He carries a good assortment and has done a flourishing business. He is a member of Tarkio Lodge No. 220, A. O. U. W. Mr. Golden was married February 22, 1872, to Miss Lydia M. Van Leuven, a daughter of William M. and Anna E. Van Leuven. She is a native of Illinois. They have one child living, Josie, born February 16, 1880. Four are deceased. Mrs. Golden is a member of the M. E. Church.

J. L. GRAY.

proprietor of the Lost Grove Farm, section 10, was born on the 24th of October, 1822, in Brown County, Ohio, and is the son of Henry and Martha (Little) Gray, who were natives of Kentucky. John was reared at his birthplace on a farm, and received a common school education. He learned the brick mason's trade, and followed it for some thirty-eight years. In April, 1867, he came to Atchison County, settling on the bottoms south of Phelps, where he opened a farm. He located on his present place in the spring of 1880, and now owns 320 acres of fine land, well watered and adapted to stock raising. He is a hardworking, industrious citizen, and is well known throughout the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Gray was married April 20, 1845, to Miss Lucinda Runyon, daughter of S. D. and Dorothy Runyon. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 8, 1824. They have been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are living: Lemuel W., born February 14, 1846; Alice A., born January 29, 1848, (now Mrs. Jesse C. Dawson, of Montgomery County, Ohio); Jennie, born June 17, 1850, (now Mrs. N. B. Vanlandigham, of Atchison County); Perry H., born December 23, 1852; Ira F., born March 17, 1856; Mary B., born December 28, 1857, (now Mrs. Austin Van Gundy); Effie, born June 13, 1860. Mr. Gray and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tarkio.

LEMUEL W. GRAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born February 14, 1846, in Highland County, Ohio. His parents, John L. and Lucinda (Runyon) Gray, were natives of Ohio. Lemuel was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving the benefits of a common school education. He immigrated west in 1867, and landed in Rock Port on the 10th of March. He then settled on the Nishnebotna River, south of Phelps, and in 1868 he commenced to learn the brick-mason's trade, which he followed two years. He afterwards worked four years at the carpenter's trade. Since then he has worked at both industries, and has also been engaged in farming. Mr. Gray settled where he now resides in 1877. He owns eighty acres of well improved land, a young orchard of 100 trees, and an abundance of small fruit, comfortable residence, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also, of Atchison Lodge, No. 220, A. O. U. W., of Tarkio. Mr. G. was married March 17, 1872, to Mrs. Lizzie Gerlash, a widow with one child, Johnnie A. Gerlash, born January 30, 1865. Her maiden name was Lizzie Gibler, and she was born September 9, 1846, at Lynchburg, Highland County, Ohio. She is a daughter of William and Caroline Gibler. By this union they have two children: Leonard F., born February 5, 1875, and Alice B., born July 23, 1878. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Christian Church.

MADISON GREER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was another among the earliest settlers of this township. He was born January 10, 1831, in Knox County, Ohio. His father, Col. John Greer, was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He immigrated to the United States about 1801 and settled in Ohio about 1803. He served in the war of 1812 and held the position of colonel. His mother, Mary (Critchfield) Greer, was a Pennsylvanian by birth. Madison was the twelfth in a family of fourteen children. He spent his boyhood days on the farm at his birthplace, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools he attended the academy at Loudonville. In February, 1852, he took the California fever and started for the land of gold, by the way of New Orleans and Nicarauga, thence to San Francisco. He spent some three years on the coast, engaged in freighting, and during the winter of 1855 he returned, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and settled at Berlin, Hardin County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, also in saw milling, the first two years. In the spring of 1865 he crossed the plains, with his family, and spent the summer in California, but returned in the fall of that year and again located at Berlin, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1870. At that time he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and moved on his present farm. It was then wild land and there were but few settlers on the prairie. He camped out until he could build a house and since that date he has been a citizen of Atchison County. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres and has a handsome residence with beautiful grounds, which are an ornament to the township. His farm is well watered and is adapted to stock raising. During his residence in Hardin County, Iowa, he served as one of the board of county supervisors for some five years. Mr. Greer was married October 26, 1856, to Miss Amy C. Bradfield, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born August 9, 1838, daughter of James and Elizabeth Bradfield. They have two children living: Roland C., born August 25, 1857; Richard L., born March 15, 1863. Lost one. Roland C. was married September 3, 1878, to Miss Fannie E. Allen, a native of Missouri. He owns a fine farm of 180 acres in this township.

FRED. GREENLEY

is a leading merchant and farmer and also postmaster at York. Among the early settlers of Tarkio Township may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Madison County, New York, April 19, 1835. His parents, Thomas H. and Lucy S. (Higgins) Greenley, were natives of York State. Fred. spent his youth at his birth place, on the farm, and received a common school education, principally at the old Hamiltonian College. When twenty-one years old he commenced

steamboating on the Mississippi River, and after following this one year, he went to Texas, where he engaged in the sheep business. The country was then almost a wilderness and was inhabited by Indians. His brother filled the position of postmaster, and was afterwards murdered for his money. Mr. Greenley remained there some eight years, and then came to Atchison County in the fall of 1870, settling where he now resides. He commenced to improve a farm, and in September, 1874, he opened a store in a place which he called Greenville. On February 7, 1878, he received the appointment of postmaster, and the office was called York. He carries a large and well assorted stock of goods, and does a good business. He also owns a fine farm of 400 acres, an excellent stock farm. He commenced here with eighty acres of land, going in debt for that, and he has since been an enterprising citizen of this locality. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. G. has been twice married: first October 19, 1871, to Miss Betty Carter, a native of Lexington, Missouri. She died on the 21st of September, 1872. He was married again November 19, 1874, to Augusta Wait, a daughter of Chester Wait. She was born in Ovid, New York, on November 12, 1851. They have had three children: Fred. C., born September 11, 1875; Hiram W., born March 22, 1879, and Carrie A., born May 19, 1880.

JOHN F. HANNA,

is a member of the firm of Hanna, Hunter & Co., dealers in general merchandise and agricultural implements. This was one of the first business houses established in Tarkio. They carry the heaviest stock of goods in town and transact a large amount of business. John F. Hanna was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 18, 1847. His parents, Samuel and Catherine A. (Hoffman) Hanna, were natives of Pennsylvania. The mother was of German origin and the father of Irish descent. They moved to Ohio in an early day. John F. was the second in a family of nine children. He spent his boyhood days on the farm at his birthplace, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools, he completed it at the Academy at Savannah, Ohio. He moved to Henderson County, Illinois, in the fall of 1876, where he was engaged as foreman of a large stock farm, owned by David Rankin. In February 1879, he went to Warren County, Illinois, entering into partnership with Mr. Rankin in farming and the stock raising business. There he remained until October, 1880, when he immigrated westward to Atchison County, Missouri. He helped to raise the first boards to make a temporary shanty on the present site of Tarkio. In December of that year he moved his family here, and in April, 1881, in partnership with Mr. Hunter and Mr. Rankin, he opened their present store on the corner of Main and Third Streets. He also erected a handsome

residence in block five ; it is an ornament to the city situated as it is, on a gentle elevation, giving a good view of the surrounding country. He owns a fine farm of some 1,500 acres, four and one-half miles east of Tarkio ; also an interest in the old home farm in Ohio. Mr. Hanna is a strong temperance man and a staunch Republican. He was married the 22nd of June, 1876, to Miss Nettie V. Rankin, of Biggsville, Henderson County, Illinois, daughter of David and Sarah Rankin. She was born near that place, July 28, 1855. They have had two children: Charles Rankin, born May 13, 1878, and John Winfield, born February 8, 1880. Himself and wife are both members of the United Presbyterian Church of Tarkio, in which he holds the position of elder. In his manners he is much of a gentleman and carries the respect and esteem of all those who are favored with his acquaintance. Mr. H. owes his success in life only to his sterling principles of honesty, integrity and attention to business.

DAVID HAUGHT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, was born July 21, 1826, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Dixon) Haught, were both natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent. His father served in the war of 1812. David was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He emigrated to Bureau County, Illinois, in 1851, and there opened a small farm. In 1864 he came to Atchison County and settled on the Missouri River bottom, moving to his present residence in the fall of 1868. He at once commenced to improve it and now owns eighty acres of well improved land, has a good orchard and a valuable stock farm. He fills the office of school director. He is a hard-working citizen, though he commenced life a poor boy. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Haught was married on the 23d of October, 1845, to Miss Rachel Provance, daughter of Joseph Y. and Rachel Provance. She was an old schoolmate of his. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living: Salina A., born September 16, 1846, (now Mrs. F. M. Meek, of this county); Elizabeth A., born August 7, 1848, (now Mrs. C. B. Casler, of Tarkio); Rachel Diana, (now Mrs. Ulysses Beck, of this county); Joseph E., Henriette D., (wife of Edwin Evans, of Livingston County, Missouri); Christopher C., Quimby G., and Daisy S.

E. E. HOWENDOBLER

is of the firm of Howendobler & Co., druggists and apothecaries, at Tarkio. Prominent among the rising young business men of Northwest Missouri is the subject of this sketch. He was born the 6th of July, 1861, in Clarinda, Page County, Iowa. His parents, Dr. Jacob and

Sarah (Crotcher) Howendobler, were natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Iowa in an early day and settled in Page County. Elmer E. is the third in a family of six living children. When he was about twelve years of age his father moved to Maryville, Nodaway County. There he was principally reared. He received a good business education, and was brought up to learn the drug business, consequently he understands it thoroughly. He came to Tarkio on the 5th of November, 1881, and opened a drug store in partnership with a brother, who is in the business at Maryville. He carries a large and complete assortment, and his long experience in business makes him a capable druggist. He well deserves the esteem in which he is held by a host of friends. Mr. H. is ably assisted in the store by a younger brother, J. W. Howendobler. He was also born in Clarinda, Iowa, on the 27th of October, 1862, and has also been reared in the drug business.

CHARLES G. HOWELL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, is a pioneer of Atchison County. He was born July 5, 1838, in Meigs County, Ohio. His father, Richard Howell, was a native of Canada and came to Ohio when a boy. His mother, Elmira (Tyler) Howell, was a native of Maine. Charles was reared on the farm at his birthplace and received a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Buchanan County, Missouri, in the spring of 1855, and thence to Atchison County, in the fall of that year. They settled on the Tarkio River, and soon afterward the subject of this sketch returned to St. Joseph, to learn the mercantile business with John Curd. After working one year he took a course at Westminster College, at Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri. Going again to St. Joseph, in 1857, he entered the store, in which he continued one year. The close confinement was injuring his health and he was compelled to abandon this business. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with his father. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He settled his present farm in March, 1871. It contains 160 acres of well improved land, besides a piece of timber land. Mr. H. has filled the various township offices. He was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Martha Caudle, a daughter of Hugh and Mary Caudle, who were both old settlers of Atchison County. She was born April 27, 1850, in Tarkio Township, and was raised here. They have four children: Prudentia, born June 27, 1867; Lafayette, born January 31, 1869; Lillie May, born February 9, 1872; Charlie F., born October 29, 1881. Lost one, Linley A. They are both members of the Christian Church.

P. H. HULL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, was born on the 13th of January, 1826, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and was the son of Joseph S. and

Ruth (Smith) Hull, who were natives of the same county. P. H. Hull was the eldest in a family of nine children. His father was a farmer and cabinet maker, and the son spent his boyhood days on the farm, and also learned the cabinet trade. He received the benefits of a common school education. In 1863, he settled in Sheffield, Bureau County, Illinois, where he resided for six years. In the fall of 1869, he came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County, near the line of Atchison County, and in January, 1874, he settled where he now resides. It was then in an uncultivated condition, but he has improved a farm of 160 acres, and now has a neat, comfortable residence, &c. Mr. Hull was married May 20, 1848, to Miss Mary J. Lunce, daughter of Joshua and Mary Lunce. She was a native of the same county as her husband, and was born November 24, 1827. They have seven children: Eliza A., born June 22, 1849, (now Mrs. Miles Warren, of Oregon); John S., born May 6, 1852; Joseph S., born February 3, 1858; Theodore Y., born August 24, 1860; Eleazer S., born December 3, 1863; Mary L., born March 9, 1868, and Warren, born November 3, 1870. Two are deceased.

JAMES A. HURLEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1. The subject of this sketch was born June 10, 1834, in Cocke County, Tennessee. His parents, James and Sarah (Gillet) Hurley, were natives of Tennessee. James was raised on a farm and received a common school education, and during life he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. During the war he espoused the southern cause, shouldered his musket and went to the front. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-first Tennessee, under General Bragg, and was afterward transferred to General Pemberton's command. He took part in the battles of Tazewell, Tennessee, Azure City, Chickasaw Bayou, Black River Bridge, and Siege of Vicksburg. His regiment was captured here, but he happened to be on the outside and escaped with Johnston. He then joined the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry and went through the Atlanta campaign and thence before Sherman to the sea and finally surrendered at Greensburg, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Hurley emigrated west, intending to go to Salt Lake City. He stopped a while at Rock Port and finally located here. In 1877 he settled on his present farm. He owns 250 acres, well improved, with a neat residence, young orchard, etc. He has filled the position of school director some six years, and has often been road overseer. He was married on the 28th of November, 1867, to Miss Rachel Frampton, a native of Clay County, Missouri, and a daughter of Isaac and Clarinda Frampton. She was born July 27, 1845. They have five children: Sarah, born September 27, 1868; Gertrude, born May 11, 1870; John, October 10, 1876; Clarinda, born

in October, 1877, and Lydia, born July 12, 1881. Mrs. H. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Rock Creek.

URIAH INGHRAM,

of the firm of Anderson & Inghram, proprietors of livery, feed and sale stables at Tarkio, was born November 6, 1853, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Arthur and Mary J. (Cowen) Inghram, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Uriah accompanied his parents to Jefferson County Iowa, in 1860, and there he was principally raised on a farm, receiving a fair education. Arriving at maturity he commenced farming on his own account. He came to Tarkio March 1, 1882, and purchased a half interest with Mr. Anderson in the livery stable. They have one of the best establishments in Northwest Missouri, keep a good stock of horses, buggies, etc., and are always found ready to attend to the wants of the traveling public. Mr. Anderson formerly conducted a livery stable at Burlington Junction, and Mr. Inghram superintends the business at Tarkio. He was married on the 18th of November, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Regester, a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, born June 6, 1855. She was a daughter of John and Mary Regester. They have three children: Mary A., born August 18, 1875: Emma B., born August 18, 1877, and Rilla A., born February 22, 1880.

EZRA D. JOHNSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, a leading man in this locality, was born in Cayuga County, New York, October 4, 1833. His parents, David H. and Maria (Fish) Johnson, were both natives of York State. Ezra was the third in a family of eight children. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received an education in the neighborhood schools. In 1850, he accompanied his parents to Steuben County, New York, where he remained for four years. In 1854, he went to Barry County, Michigan, and commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed in that state for some fourteen years. In 1869, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has improved a fine farm, and owns 280 acres of good land, well cultivated. He has a comfortable residence, a good orchard, etc. A new mail route was established in the spring of 1871, between Maryville and Rock Port. Mr. Johnson was appointed postmaster on the 10th of May, 1871, and the office was called Homer Postoffice. He filled the position ten years, or until the route was abandoned. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to Industry Lodge No. 220, A. O. U. W., of which he holds the position of Receiver. Mr. Johnson was married July 4, 1862, to Miss Frances Drake, a native of Catskill County, New York,

born May 20, 1836. She is a daughter of Ransom and Lurette Drake. By this union they had one child, Herbert, now deceased. They are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN LARAMORE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, was born November 12, 1818, in Caroline County, Maryland. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Blades) Laramore, were natives of Maryland. John was taken to Kent County, Delaware, when quite young and there spent his youth on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1857 he immigrated to Bureau County, Illinois, and resided there for nine years, after which he went to Stark County, of the same state, and thence to Fremont County, Iowa, in March, 1874; after remaining there one year he went to Page County, Iowa. He came to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1879, and in 1881 he moved to Shenandoah, Iowa. In April, 1879, he settled the place where he now resides, soon returned and settled upon it permanently in the spring of 1882. It contains 160 acres of fine land, improved. Mr. Laramore was married February 13, 1840, to Miss Dorcas Wyatt, a native of Kent County, Delaware, born April 12, 1823. She was a daughter of Moses and Sarah Wyatt. They have twelve children: James H., born August 7, 1841; Nancy E., born January 12, 1845, (now Mrs. William Deal, of Nebraska); Sarah C., born September 4, 1846, (now Mrs. Joseph Andrews, of Nebraska); John W. B., born November 22, 1850; William T., born July 12, 1853; Willmina G., born September 23, 1848, (now Mrs. John Gudgel, of Iowa); Willis H., born September 13, 1857; Susan M., born June 14, 1860; Aner, born February 18, 1862; George G., born May 19, 1863; Sherman, born June 22, 1866; Isabella, born April 21, 1869. Mr. L. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

ROBERT LYNN,

proprietor of Tarkio nursery, situated on section 19, was born May 7, 1828, his native home being Ballymenia, County Antrim, Ireland. His parents were William and Agnes (Lamont) Lynn, who were of Scotch descent. Robert was the third child in a family of seven children. He was reared and educated in Ireland, and in 1846 he emigrated with his parents to Canada West, where he continued to live for twenty-two years. In 1865 he traveled through Illinois and Iowa and returned to Canada, and in the spring of 1868 came to Atchison County, Missouri, where he has since lived. His first intention was only to improve a fruit farm, but knowing the wants of a nursery in Atchison County, he shortly after embarked in the nursery business, and now has one of the most complete stocks in Northwest Missouri. A bearing orchard of

2,000 fruit trees and a grove of larch, pine and evergreens, containing about 6,000 trees, adorn the place. His farm contains 372 acres. Mr. Lynn is and has long been one of the leading grangers of Atchison County, having been a delegate to the State Grange for four years, serving on the auditing committee. He was married March 3, 1863, to Miss Flora McKillop, a daughter of Donald and Ann McKillop. She was born in McGenty County, Province of Quebec, Canada, in November, 1841. They have eight children: Anna A., born December 11, 1863; Lizzie I., born September 15, 1865; Thomas, born July 25, 1867; Maggie, born September 22, 1869; Hugh A., born December 24, 1871; Carrie, born March 30, 1874, and Robert W. and Flora W. (twins), born March 26, 1877. Mr. Lynn and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Rock Port. He has held the position of elder in the same since 1870, and has been one of the most active of Sabbath school workers.

W. M. McADAMS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, is one among the old pioneers of Atchison County. He was born the 5th of November, 1838, in Washington County, Tennessee. He is of Scottish descent, though his parents, W. S. and Eleanor (McNeal) McAdams, were natives of Tennessee. W. M. was the fourth in a family of five children. The father died when he was about four years of age. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education, mostly by self application. In the spring of 1853 he came west and landed in Atchison County, Missouri, on the 27th of April of that year, settling in the little town of Sonora. The country was then new and thinly settled, but he concluded to make his home on the frontier, and has since remained here, being engaged in farming and sawmilling. In the spring of 1882 he located where he now resides, and at present owns 160 acres of fine land, well improved. He has a handsome residence, young orchard, etc. Being an old settler, he is well and favorably known. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. McAdams was married June 11, 1865, to Miss Rachel Ralston, daughter of Charles and Mary A. Ralston. She is a native of Ohio. They have six children: Thomas W., born March 15, 1866; Charles M., born November 23, 1867; Alvin E., born October 31, 1870; James W. E., born May 3, 1873; Bertie, born January 18, 1876, and Bird, born April 22, 1879.

WILLIAM S. McCALLEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was one of the first to settle on the prairies in this vicinity. He was born July 28, 1843, in Gibson, Indiana. His father, David McCalley, was born June 24, 1805, in Ohio, and died

in Louisa County, Iowa. His mother's maiden name was Ann Wilson, and she was also born in Ohio. William was taken to Lee County, Iowa, in 1844, and was reared there on a farm, receiving a common school education. During the war he enlisted on August 22, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa, in Company A, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry. He took part in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, surrender of Mobile, and with General Banks on his Texas expedition. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, after which he settled in Louisa County, Iowa, where he resided five years. In 1870, he moved to Page County, Iowa, and thence to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1875, locating where he now resides. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land, has a comfortable residence, etc. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and a strong temperance man. Mr. McCalley was married February 6, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Munzzingo, daughter of Edward Munzzingo. She was born near Richmond, Indiana. They have five children: Annie G., Maggie E., David C., Amanda and Arthur. Himself and wife are members of the Greenville United Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the position of Elder. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county.

DANIEL McH. McKAY,

physician and surgeon at Tarkio, was born in the village of Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, on the 25th of November, 1843. His parents, John and Ann (McHeffey) McKay, were both natives of Nova Scotia. Daniel was principally raised at his birthplace. When fourteen years old he commenced to attend college at Truro, Nova Scotia, where he remained for three years. He then began the study of law at Truro, and afterwards went to Halifax, and studied under A. G. Archibald, who was at that time Attorney General of Canada, now Governor of Canada. The subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar in February, 1866, and then engaged in the practice of his profession in Halifax. He immigrated west in 1868, and settled at Rock Port, where he was occupied in teaching for some five months, after which he went into the real estate business with J. P. Lewis. In 1869, he moved to Maryville, Nodaway County, and made a set of abstract books for that county. In 1870, he purchased a drug store at Quitman, and commenced the study of medicine. In 1873, he moved to Lamar Station, and started a drug store at that point, but eighteen months later he located at Maryville. He continued the study of medicine under Dr. Millholland, and took his first course of lectures about 1874, at the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1878, and then commenced practicing at Maryville. In the spring of 1879, he went to Montana Territory, where he practiced some and also engaged in min-

ing. He returned that fall, and made a subsequent trip there in the spring of 1880, and is still interested in the mines. In October, 1880, he came to Tarkio, and has been occupied in the practice of his profession since that time. He was married on the 20th of April, 1870, to Ester Fisher, whose maiden name was Ester Thoughman, a native of St. Joseph. They have two children: Edgar T. and Daniel McH. Lost one. By her former husband, Mrs. McKay has four children: William Y., Tahonas O., Boone K. and George R. Mrs. McKay is a member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE McKEE,

farmer, section 20. Among the oldest pioneers of Atchison County stands the subject of this sketch. He was born September 2, 1830, in Holmes County, Ohio. His parents, Eben and Sarah (Hazel) McKee, were natives of Delaware. They moved to Marion County, Indiana, about 1840, where the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and he has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. He accompanied his parents to Missouri, in the fall of 1847, and settled in Center Grove, Atchison County. The country was then wild and thinly settled and abounded in game. Young McKee devoted much time to the clearing of a farm, and during the summer seasons of 1848 and 1849 he was engaged as a Government teamster on the plains and made two trips to New Fort Kearney, at Grand Island. He was then married and settled down to farming. Soon afterwards he moved upon the place he now occupies and since then has remained upon it. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has always been an industrious, hard-working citizen, and is widely known in the neighborhood. He owns 230 acres of fine land, in a good location for a stock farm. Mr. McKee was married February 20, 1852, to Miss Nancy Ann Ross, a native of Tennesse, a daughter of Robert and Jane Ross, *nee* Bird, who were natives of Tennessee. They have nine children: Sarah J., born November 30, 1852 (now Mrs. William Fowler of this county); Elizabeth, born April 19, 1855 (now Mrs. John Woolsey of this township); Mary E., born December 18, 1858 (wife of Granville Woolsey of this township); Martha E., born September 1, 1859 (now Mrs. James Bonhardt of Nebraska); Lucinda C., born May 31, 1861 (now Mrs. David Wolf of this county); Louisa A., born May 31, 1861; Nancy S., born October 24, 1865; Eugenia, born February 4, 1868; George W., born March 25, 1871; Rebecca, born January 14, 1873. They are also raising an adopted child, Robert K. Archer, born February 24, 1868. They are members of the M. E. Church.

G. W. MARQUIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1832. His parents, James and Jane (Curry) Marquis, were

natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Logan County, Ohio, when G. W., was about ten years of age. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Arriving at maturity he moved to Marshall County, Illinois, where he remained six years. He then returned to Ohio, and three years after immigrated to Iowa and settled near Mount Pleasant, Henry County, where he remained some three years; thence to Atchison County, Missouri, locating where he now resides. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He has filled the offices of school director and road overseer several terms. Mr. Marquis has been twice married; first, December 13, 1855, to Miss G. A. Farris, a native of Ohio County, West Virginia, and daughter of John and Ann Farris; she died September 4, 1868. They had three children, one of whom is living: Albert, born December 25, 1861. Mr. M. was married again September 7, 1869, to Miss H. M. Farris, a cousin of his former wife. She was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, December 8, 1839, and was a daughter of Adam and Sarah Farris. By this union they have had three children, one only now living: Sarah B., born July 25, 1874. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Tarkio.

THOMAS W. MARTIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, a pioneer of Northwest Missouri, is a son of Thomas Martin, who was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, while his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah P. White, was born in Orange County, New York. They came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1837. Thomas was born in that county December 9, 1838. When he was about three years of age his parents moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled on High Creek, in Polk Township, where they took up a claim, built a log cabin and commenced to clear a farm. His father also traded considerably with the Indians. It was on this frontier that the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. He received an education in the log schoolhouses, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. On March 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and served until June, 1863, filling the position of corporal. On the 8th of March, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He served on the frontier and in Southwest Missouri, taking part in some fifteen skirmishes against the noted Quantrell. At the close of the war he turned his attention to farming. He now runs the Hopkin's farm, of 170 acres, near Center Point. Mr. Martin was married July 16, 1863, to Miss J. F. Braxdale, a native of Boyd County, Kentucky, and a daughter of John and Emeline Braxdale. They have eight children: Orlando A., born October 5, 1864; Emma H., born November 14, 1866: Tommy J., born February 13, 1869; Jennie B., born June 16, 1871; Edith

E., born July 23, 1873; David C., born October 8, 1875; Lillie D. O., born June 14, 1878, and Mary S., born May 2, 1880.

A. J. MILLIER

is proprietor of the Opera House grocery store. The subject of this sketch was born November 6, 1848, near Fulton, on the bank of the Mississippi River, in Whiteside County, Illinois. His parents, Edward and Salina (Tucker) Millier, were natives of England. Alfred was the second in a family of three children. He was reared at his birthplace on the farm, and after receiving a preparatory education in the neighborhood schools, he completed his education at Fulton High School. In 1869 he emigrated west to Webster City, Iowa, where he remained some two years. In 1871 he came overland to Missouri and settled in St. Joseph, where he was engaged as clerk in a grocery store, and since then he has continued the grocery business. In the spring of 1881 he went to Carrolton, Missouri, and thence to Tarkio in August, 1881. He carries a large and well assorted stock and does a flourishing business, for which he is ably qualified, having had long experience therein. He is a good salesman. He has a residence property in town. Mr. Millier is a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias, and is also an ancient Odd Fellow. He was married on the 25th of May, 1878, to Miss Annie Hossick, daughter of George Hossick, of Carrolton, Missouri. She is a native of Ohio. They have had two children: Roy C., born January 18, 1880, and Alfred W., born January 17, 1882. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBERT F. NEAL,

of the firm of Emmert & Neal, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, on September 26, 1849, and was the son of William and Abigal Neal, natives of Ohio. Albert accompanied his parents to Wapello County, Iowa, when seven years of age, and there he was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1863, he moved to Nemaha County, Nebraska, and for the first two years was engaged in farming. In 1866, he embarked in the mercantile business in Brownville, Nebraska, and continued therein until 1874, when he located at Rock Port, entering into business at that point. In 1876, he moved to Center Point, and from thence came to Tarkio, in November, 1880, forming a partnership with Mr. Emmert. They do a leading business of this city. Mr. Neal is a thorough business man, and carries the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. He is a member of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., of Rock Port. He was married, October 20, 1874, to Miss Blanche A. Owen, daughter of John

D. and Caroline Owen, of this county. She is a native of Illinois. They have been blessed with three children, only one of whom is now living, Lillian, born August 27, 1881. Mrs. Neal is a member of the M. E. Church, of Tarkio.

ABRAHAM PENNY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born February 26, 1832, in Morgan County, Ohio. His father, Daniel Penny, was a native of Maine, and his mother, Sarah (Taylor) Penny, was born in Virginia, but was principally raised in Ohio. Abraham was the eighth in a family of ten children. He was taken to Miama County, Ohio, when small and reared to manhood on a farm, receiving a common school education. He has given his attention to agricuitural pursuits through life. In 1849 he moved to Cass County, Indiana, and remained there six years, and thence to Nemaha County, Nebraska, in the spring of 1856. He lived there thirteen years engaged in farming. On the 4th of November, 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Second Nebraska Cavalry, in which he filled the position of corporal. This company served on the frontier. In 1869 Mr. Penny came to Atchison County and settled in Rock Port, where he remained seven years engaged in farming and milling. He located where he now resides in the spring of 1877. He owns 160 acres of fine land; has a nice orchard of 120 apple trees, 80 pear trees, etc. He has filled the position of school director. Mr. P. was married June 1, 1854, to Miss Mary Munty, a native of Preble County, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Munty. She was born June 25, 1836. They have six children: William, born October 6, 1857; Sarah E., born June 8, 1861; Lucinda F., born October 8, 1864; Abraham Lincoln, born August 20, 1867; Mary C., born September 6, 1869; Verta Eugene, born June 4, 1876. Four are deceased. Mrs. Penny is a member of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC W. PHILLIPS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, one of the most enterprising business men of this township, was born in Warren County, Illinois, January 30, 1853. His father, Robert Phillips, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, formerly Ester Woods, was a native of Indiana. Isaac spent his boyhood days on the farm, until sixteen years of age, and received a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Labette County, Kansas, in 1869, and upon arriving at maturity he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He came to Atchison County in the spring of 1881, and settled where he now resides. He farms 640 acres of D. Rankin, he being a brother-in-law of Mr. R., and is quite largely interested in stock raising. Mr. Phillips was married November 26, 1879, to Miss Mary Martin, a native of Sciota County, Ohio, born near Portsmouth,

March 21, 1851. She was a daughter of John and Mary Isabelle (McIntrell) Martin. Her father was of Scottish descent, and her mother was a native of Ohio. She accompanied her parents to Labette County, Kansas, when about ten years of age, where she was reared and educated. Mr. P. and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Tarkio.

SILAS H. PRATHER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, December 10, 1846. His father, John H. Prather, was a native of West Virginia and was of Scottish descent, while his mother, Catherine (Chaney) Prather, was born in Ohio and of Dutch extraction. They came to Ohio in an early day. Silas is the only child now living of a family of three children. His mother died when he was about two years of age. In 1856 he accompanied his father and step-mother to Montezuma, Poweshiek County, Iowa, where they remained some three years, then returning to Ohio. Young Prather spent his youth on a farm and obtained a fair education. When President Lincoln issued his first call for ninety-day men the subject of this sketch was among the first to respond. He enlisted in the One Hundredth and Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Company F, and, after serving his time, he returned to Ohio and from there emigrated to Henderson City, Illinois. In 1864 he again enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Company G., and served until the close of the war. He enlisted as a private and rose to first-duty sergeant, serving mostly on detached service, principally in the quartermaster's office. He remained some time at Montgomery, Alabama, and at the close of the war he settled in Henderson County, Illinois, and a short time after went to Winterset, Iowa, in the fall of 1866, where he remained three years occupied in farming. In 1869 he went to Texas, was interested for two years in the cattle business, and in the fall of 1870 he moved to Henry County, Missouri. There he lived five years engaged in farming. In 1875 he settled in Warren County, Illinois, and became associated with David Rankin in farming and stock raising. He came to Atchison County in the spring of 1878. He owns a third interest with Mr. Rankin in 7,600 acres of land and they are largely interested in stock raising. Mr. Prather superintends the farm. He is a sterling business man. Commencing life a poor boy, he was early deprived of the care of a mother and was thrown upon his own resources. He has worked his way steadily upward by honesty, industry and attention to business. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Mr. P. was married December 20, 1870, to Miss Emma Rankin, youngest sister of David Rankin. She is a native of Illinois and was born December 17, 1845. She died March 15, 1881, leaving three children: Nettie Bell, born December 10, 1871; Homer Dee, born Decem-



Yours Truly
D Rankin

ber 1, 1873, and Harry Rankin, born March 4, 1875. Mr. Prather is a member of the M. E. Church, of Tarkio, in which he holds the position of steward. He is also a strong temperance man.

SAMUEL RAINEY,

agent for Colonel P. A. Thompson, grain dealer, was born December 20, 1841, in Sardina, Brown County, Ohio. His father, James Rainey, was a native of Virginia, while his wife, formerly Peggy Kimes, was from Kentucky. Samuel was the fourth in a family of eight children. He was reared in his native village, receiving fair educational advantages. When the civil war broke out, he enlisted October 12, 1861, in the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry. They were placed out on the frontier to fight Indians; he took part in the battle of Mud Springs and several other noted engagements, serving until July 14, 1866, when he held the position of sergeant. At the close of the war Mr. R. returned to Ohio. In the spring of 1867, he came west to Atchison County, Missouri, and has since made this his home, having been engaged in farming and stock raising. He commenced the grain business at this point for Colonel Thompson, January 1, 1881. They enjoy a liberal patronage, have a neat office and stock scales and yards, dealing in stock to some extent. Mr. Rainey is a good business man and much of a gentleman in his manners. He is a member of Atchison Lodge No. 220, A. O. U. W., of Tarkio, and was formerly a member of the Grange. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He was married February 12, 1877, to Miss Sadie Majors, a native of Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio. She died April 27, 1878.

HON. DAVID RANKIN.

Prominent among the self made men of Missouri is the subject of this biography. He was born on the 28th of May, 1825, in Sullivan County, Indiana. His father, William Rankin, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and was a wheelwright by occupation. He married Elizabeth Gross, who was a native of Guilford County, North Carolina, both of whom were of German-American origin. David accompanied his parents to Parke County, Indiana, when six years of age, and then to Vermillion County, Indiana, when eight years old. After remaining there three years, they immigrated west to Warren County, Illinois, in what is now Henderson County, in 1836. There the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, spending his boyhood days on the farm and in his father's saw mill. He received the benefits of a common school education. Being a member of a poor family, he was obliged to work hard. When he became a young man, his father gave him a colt, and this was his commencement in the stock business. By trading and sav-

ing what money he could, he finally obtained enough to buy eighty acres of land, giving one hundred dollars for it. He still resides on this old homestead, which is located near Biggsville, Illinois, some twelve miles east of Burlington, Iowa. Mr. R. then went to work with a will, farming and stock raising. He possessed those sterling principles of honesty, integrity and attention to business, and has made a grand success in life. He owns thirty thousand acres of improved land, valued at one million dollars, about twenty-four thousand acres of which is located in Atchison County, and he may truly be called the land king of Northwest Missouri. He is president of the First National Bank, of Monmouth, Illinois, and is largely interested in several others, among which is the Savings Bank of Burlington, Iowa, Rankin, Stevenston & Co., of Tarkio, and others. He is a member of the Tarkio Town Company, and owns a sixth interest therein, and also owns a sixth interest in Fairfax and Westboro. He was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his district in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies of the Illinois Legislature, in 1872, and was re-elected again the next term (1874). His district was a strong Democratic one, but he was elected the first time by sixty-seven majority, and the next time by over 1,800 majority. He was a candidate for congress in 1876, and received every vote of his district for twenty-five ballots. He superintends his business himself, and knows just how every department is conducted. His assistant superintendents generally have an interest with him, and are therefore working for themselves as well as him. He owns some 600 head of horses and mules, feeds his grain mostly to his stock, and owns a large stock ranch in Nebraska. He generally ships a train or two of cattle at one time. In his manners he is unassuming, yet cordial, kind-hearted and generous, every worthy public enterprise receiving his support. He has been an active member of the United Presbyterian Church since he was about twenty-six years of age. He is honored and respected by all who are favored with his acquaintance, and none deserve success more than David Rankin. He has been twice married. First, on the 21st of March, 1850, to Miss Sarah Tompson, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born in 1826. She was a daughter of Adam and Jane Tompson, who were natives of Ohio. She died in December, 1878, leaving three children: Nettie V., born July 28, 1855, (now Mrs. J. F. Hanna, of Tarkio); John A., born November 21, 1856, and William F., born January 1, 1860. Mr. R. was married again in January, 1879, to Elizabeth Gowdy. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Philipps, and she was born in Gibson County, Indiana, but was brought to Warren County, Illinois, when quite small. There she was reared. She has five children by her former husband: Ella (now Mrs. Joseph Ely, of this county), Mary, Rolly, Chester and Grace.

JAMES RANKIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, June 23, 1828, and is the son of Hugh and Nancy (Milligan) Rankin, natives of Ohio. They were of Scottish descent. When James was seven years of age his parents moved to Warren (now Henderson) County, Illinois, and there the subject of this sketch passed his youth, receiving a common school education. He has given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits through life. He fell a victim to the gold fever in the spring of 1861 and immigrated west to Colorado, where he engaged in mining. He returned to Illinois in the fall of 1862, and in 1866 he commenced the hardware business at Kirkwood, Warren County, which he continued some ten years. Mr. R. then came to Atchison County, in August, 1876, settling in Dale Township. He moved to the place on which he now resides in the fall of 1880. It was then all wild prairie land and he commenced to improve it, now owning 800 acres well improved. He has a handsome residence, good barn, a nice young orchard, etc., also oversees some 6,000 acres for his cousin David Rankin. He commenced life a poor boy and has worked his own way through by honesty, integrity and attention to business. He is one of the largest cattle feeders and shippers in this county, and is well and favorably known to the stock men of Northwest Missouri. He was married in July, 1849, to Miss Elenore Lusk, a daughter of James and Isabella Lusk. She was born in February, 1832, in South Carolina. They have had eight children, four of whom are living: Isabella J., born February 23, 1850 (now Mrs. William J. Putney of this county); Rebecca L., born November 14, 1856 (now Mrs. J. A. Tompson of this county); William W., born January 13, 1859; Laura E., born March 4, 1861 (now Mrs. J. A. Nelson of this county). Himself, wife and three daughters are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He fills the position of elder in the Greenville congregation. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

ED. F. RANKIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 28, was born in Warren County, Illinois, February 1, 1854. His father, Aleck Rankin, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Struthers, was born in Ohio. They came to Illinois in an early day. Ed. F. was the eldest in a family of five children, four of whom are now living. He was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and after receiving a preparatory education he attended Monmouth College. When twenty-one years of age he commenced business for himself, engaging in farming and stock raising. He came to Atchison County in June, 1876, and purchased his present farm, moving upon it the fall of

1876. He settled on this place in partnership with his brother, Dr. C. Rankin, and commenced to improve it. He owns 760 acres of fine land which is well improved ; has a neat residence, a good barn, and a nice young orchard. He is largely interested in stock raising, and has some Short Horn cattle. He is an industrious, enterprising young man, and one that Atchison County may be proud to own. Mr. R. was married December 26, 1879, to Miss Mary Willsie, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of Henry and Mary Willsie, who are now residents of Burlington Junction, Missouri. She was reared and educated at Des Moines. The have one child, an infant, born February, 1882.

D. C. RANKIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 28, was born in Warren County, Illinois, one the 14th day of September, 1855. His father, Alexander Rankin, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, formerly Martha J. Struthers, was born in Ohio. They came to Illinois in an early day. D. C. was the second in a family of five children. He spent his youth at his birth place on the farm, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools he attended Martin Bros. Business College, of Monmouth, Illinois. He came west in the fall of 1876, and in partnership with his brother Ed. F., settled on the wild prairie, which they began breaking. They hauled their first lumber from Shenandoah, Iowa, some thirty miles distant. Mr. R. now owns 580 acres of well improved land, a neat comfortable residence, young orchard, etc. He was married October 24, 1881, to Miss Anna J. Ray, a native of Chicago, born in 1856. She is a daughter of L. C. and Anna Ray, of Chicago. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rankin is largely interested in stock raising and feeding. He is respected by all and numbers his friends by the score.

JOHN A. RANKIN,

farmer and banker, at Tarkio, is a prominent man of this county. He is the eldest son and second child in a family of three, who were children of David and Sarah Rankin. He was born November 21, 1856, near Biggsville, Henderson County, Illinois. He was reared at his birth place, and passed his youthful days on the farm, receiving a preparatory education in the neighborhood schools. In 1873, he entered Monmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1877. When not in school he assisted his father in the stock business, and also in the bank. He remained some time in the First National Bank of Monmouth, Illinois, and made his first trip west to Atchison County, Missouri, during vacation, in 1876. In the fall of 1877, he went to Cheyenne, remaining about two months, then returned home and the following winter he came

to Atchison County, where he became engaged in farming and stock raising. During the summer of 1880, he erected his present handsome residence, on the western outskirts of the town of Tarkio, also a good barn. His farm contains 400 acres of choice land, and is said to be one of the finest pieces of land in Atchison County. From his residence he has a good view of the surrounding country. He also owns a farm of 840 acres near Westboro. His land is all well improved, he has some fine stock, and is also interested in banking. He was the first to sell lots in Tarkio. Politically, he is a staunch Republican. He has inherited some of the vim and energy of his father, and is a stirring business man. He is not addicted to the use of strong drink, and never tasted a drop of liquor in his life, although having been associated with those who did drink. Mr R. was married June 9, 1879, to Miss Hattie Arms, daughter of J. D. and Harriet Arms, of Monmouth, Illinois. She was born in Monmouth, Illinois, December 18, 1856. They have been blessed with one child, Nellie, born September 29, 1881.

WILLIAM F. RANKIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 9, the subject of this sketch, was born January 1, 1860, near Biggsville, Henderson County, Illinois, and is the youngest child of David and Sarah Rankin. He was reared to manhood at his biathplace, on the farm, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools he attended Monmouth College, finishing his education at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. From this institution he was graduated, December 22, 1880. He drove a four-horse plow when only ten years of age, then being so small as to be compelled to stand on a nail keg to harness his horses. He also assisted his father in shipping stock and in the banking business. He made his first trip west in July, 1877. He came to Atchison County and remained two or three weeks. In June, 1879, he again visited this county and put in a crop. He returned to Illinois again and continued his studies. In June, 1880, he came west and purchased a farm. After completing his course at the Business College, in January, 1881, he moved out and settled on the old Burr Oak Farm, locating where he now resides in November, 1881. He owns 1,280 acres of fine land, all improved, 320 of this lying just west of the city of Tarkio. His land is well watered and suitably adapted to stock raising. He has a handsome residence. He also owns an interest in the Tarkio Bank. Mr. Rankin carries the respect of a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, of Monmouth, in which he held the position of secretary. Politically, he is a staunch Republican. He is a strong temperance man. Mr. R. was married May 12, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Marshall, daughter of J. W. and Anna Marshall, of Monmouth, Illinois. She was born in Springfield,

Ohio, August 12, 1861. She was brought to Monmouth by her parents when about six years of age, and there was reared and educated. They are both active members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Tarkio.

GEORGE W. REED,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, township 65, range 39, is a prominent pioneer of this township. He was born March 7, 1832, in Portage County, Ohio. His father, John Reed, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, formerly Rebecca Moran, was born in Maryland. George was reared to manhood at his birthplace on the farm, and received a common school education. He also learned the blacksmith's trade. In October, 1854, he immigrated to Iowa and settled in Hardin County, at the then new town of Eldora, there being only three houses in the place. He started a shop and did the first blacksmithing in the county. After remaining there some twelve years, he moved on a farm where he lived six years. In March, 1870, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, with Mr. Shoecraft and settled where he now resides. They built a small shanty and broke prairie. He helped to locate the roads and put in the first bridge. At that time there were but four farms opened between his place and Rock Port. He was instrumental in establishing a mail route from Rock Port to Maryville. His first building lumber he hauled from Phelps and Craig. Mr. R. now has 160 acres of fine land, well improved, comfortable buildings, etc. He has been a hard working man and deserves his success. During the war he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Smithland, Kentucky and Shiloh. He was taken prisoner at the battle on April 6. They were taken to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and were three days without anything to eat. They were confined at different points: Macon, Georgia, and finally to Libby Prison. He suffered fearfully and lost about 100 pounds in weight, and was little more than a skeleton when he was released in December, 1862. He held the position of sergeant; returning home he recruited forty men, with whom he went to Davenport. He was offered a lieutenant's commission, but ill health would not permit his going to the field again. Mr. Reed has been twice married: First, in September, 1854, to Miss Mariah Ewell, a native of Maine; she died June 16, 1870. By this union he has two children: John I., born September 3, 1858, and George R., born April 9, 1860. He was married again January 12, 1874, to Helen Mar Ewell, a sister of the former wife. She was born in Kennebec County, Maine, November 17, 1833. They had one child: Stella, born October 15, 1874. Mrs. Reed is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. R. ROBERTSON,

of the firm of Cowick & Robertson, publishers of the *Tarkio Republican*, was born near Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, August 7, 1853. His parents, James W. and Emeline (Morgan) Robertson, were natives of York State. J. R. was reared at his birth place, and received his education at Monmouth College. He came west in November, 1881, and settled at Tarkio, where he became associated with Mr. Cowick. He is a member of Warren Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., of Monmouth, Illinois. Mr. Robertson was married July 23, 1878, to Miss Laura E. Bugby, daughter of Elisha T. and Melvina Bugby. She is a native of Vermont, and was born March 7, 1853. They have one child, Ernest A., born October 8, 1880. Messrs. Cowick & Robertson are men of energy, and fully alive to the wants and desires of the citizens of Tarkio. They publish a sheet which is an honor to them.

L. M. ROBERTSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was born August 3, 1843, in Clay County, Missouri. His father, A. E. Robertson, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Gross, was a native of Missouri. They moved to Atchison County in 1849 when L. M. was about six years old, settling on the bottom south of Rock Port. It was on this frontier that the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. He passed his youth on the farm and attended school in the old log school houses with puncheon floors, slab benches and sod chimney. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the State Militia and assisted in routing the bushwhackers out of the lower counties. In 1864 he enlisted in an independent company of cavalry, made up at Nebraska City. They were attached to a Minnesota regiment and served on the frontier, fighting the Sioux, Winnebago and Flat-head Indians. They went through Montana and up into British America, experiencing some pretty hard fighting. At the close of the war Mr. R. settled in Atchison County, on a farm, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In February, 1880, he settled where he now resides. He owns 100 acres of fine land, has a neat residence, a good orchard, etc., his farm being well watered and well adapted for stock purposes. He has filled the position of school director some seven years. He was formerly a member of the Grange. Mr. Robertson was married November 17, 1867, to Miss M. J. File, a native of Illinois, born September 17, 1848. She was a daughter of William and Betsy File. They have three children: Samuel R., born born August 5, 1868; Melissa, born April 26, 1871, and Carrie B., April 28, 1875. Himself and wife are active members of the Christian Church.

SCHUYLER ROUSE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, an early settler of this township, was born January 8, 1830, in the town of Rawdorn, Hastings County, Canada. His father, George C. Rouse, was a native of New York State, and his mother, Martha Rouse, *nee* Tompkins, was a Canadian by birth. They moved to Brown County, Illinois, when Schuyler was about eight years of age and there he grew to manhood on a farm and received a common school education. When twenty-one years old he moved to Knox County, Illinois, where he made his home until 1874. He has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits through life. March 1, 1874, he came west and settled on his present farm. It was then wild prairie land and he now owns 640 acres, all improved. He has a comfortable residence, a good barn, grove and small orchard. His place is well adapted to stock raising, in which he is largely interested. Mr. Rouse was married June 21, 1864, to Falenia Rowe, a widow with two children. Her maiden name was Falenia Green, and she was a daughter of Daniel and Amy Green, born in New York State July 4, 1833. By this union they have four children: Mary, born March 19, 1866; Sheldon, born April 9, 1872; Albert H., born November 11, 1875; Raldon C., born November 11, 1877. Mrs. R.'s children by her former husband are: Amy Rowe, born December 8, 1850 (now Mrs. Samuel Edwards, of Knox County, Illinois,); John N. Rowe, born October 8, 1854.

ISAAC SANBORN, JR.,

manager of the White Pine Lumber Company, was born in Orono, Penobscot County, Maine, April 4, 1842. His father, Isaac Sanborn, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy A. Mahoney, was born in Maine. Isaac was the second in a family of four living children. He was reared at his birth place, and received a good business education at Orono High School. He was literally brought up to learn the lumber business. His native village was a great manufacturing place, and when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, the subject of this sketch was among the first to respond. He enlisted in Company A, Second Maine Infantry, April 23, 1861, and October 26, 1862, he was transfered to the United States Engineering Corps, with which he served until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of First Bull Run, Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredricsburg, Gettysburg, and many others. At the close of the war he made a trip through Michigan, thence to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and from there to the oil regions of West Virginia, where he remained some eight years, engaged in the oil business, thence to Richmond, Virginia, in 1873. Here he resided about seven years occu-

pied in the granite business. He went to Atchison, Kansas, in 1880, and followed the lumber trade, thence to Kansas City, where he remained a short time. He came to Tarkio, in February, 1882, and took charge of the business at this point. This company have a large assortment of lumber, and one of the largest yards in the county, and Mr. Sanborn understands the business thoroughly. He is a live, energetic business man. He was married August 3, 1875, to Miss Tilly L. Watt, daughter of James and Mary (Johnston) Watt, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania. She was born in that place, September 9, 1851. They are both active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Tarkio.

J. F. SCHOENECKE,

of the firm of Schoenecke & Farris, blacksmiths, wagonmakers and repairers, was born in the village of Cobel, Saxony, Germany, November 20, 1855. His parents, Fredrick and Julia Schoenecke, were natives of Germany. J. F. was the eldest of five children. He started from Hamburg with his parents in 1867, for the United States, and landed at New York City, from whence he immigrated west and settled at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. There they engaged in farming When seventeen years of age he commenced to learn the blacksmiths trade at Manhattan. In the fall of 1876 he came to Rock Port and started a shop there, and in the fall of 1880 he moved to Tarkio, being among the first business men here. In February, 1882, he accepted W. W. Farris as a partner. They have neat shops, and are prepared to do all kinds of work. They have both had a long experience in the business, and deserve their success. Mr. Schoenecke is a member of the North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M., of Rock Port, in which he holds the position of Junior Deacon. He also belongs to Northwest Lodge No. 134, A. O. U. W., of Rock Port, and Legion No. 12, Select Knights, of Rock Port. Mr. S. was married February 10, 1879, to Miss Ida Golden, daughter of William Golden, of Rock Port. She is a native of this county, born February 15, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Schoenecke are members of the M. E. Church, of Tarkio, in which he holds the office of steward and church trustee. W. W. Farris was born February 19, 1854, in Marshall County, Illinois. He accompanied his parents to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1868, and then commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, which he has since followed. Mr. F. was married June 10, 1877, to Miss Dena May, daughter of D. G. W. May, of Burlington Junction, Missouri. She is a native of Iowa, and was born February 20, 1861.

STEPHEN SHACKLETON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, was born October 13, 1835, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. His parents, John (a lawyer by profession) and

Mary (Lee) Shackleton, were natives of England. Stephen received good educational advantages, and when about fifteen he commenced reading law with his father. After studying some two years he resolved to come to America. At the close of a seven weeks voyage he landed at New York on the 17th of August, 1854. From there he went to Rochester, thence to Bloomington, Illinois, and from there to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856. There he remained until 1860, after which he located in Nebraska, where he put in a crop. He subsequently moved to Fremont County, Iowa. In the fall of 1861 he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled on the Missouri River bottom. On the 6th of July, 1863, he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Battery and was in service until the close of the war, serving with the Fifteenth Corps. He filled the position of quartermaster sergeant. At the close of the war Mr. S. returned to Atchison County and settled on what was known as Bloody Island in July, 1865. With the exception of one year, 1867, he remained on this island until 1870. In the fall of 1871 he took a trip to England and visited the home of his childhood, returning in the spring of 1872. In June, 1873, he settled on the Tarkio, where he now resides. He owns 275 acres in this county, the home farm containing 130 acres, improved with a neat residence. The farm is well watered and is one of the finest stock farms in this vicinity. He now fills the office of justice of the peace. He has filled the position of school director some five years. He is a member of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 253, A. F. & A. M. of Hamburg, Iowa, also of Atchison Lodge, No. 220, A. O. U. W. of Tarkio. Mr. S. was married on the 24th of October, 1857, at Fort Madison, Iowa, to Miss Susan Waymire, who was born on the 18th of March, 1840, in Independence, Warren County, Indiana. She was a daughter of Solomon and Betsy (Mason) Waymire. They have had ten children, six of whom are living: John W., born September 10, 1858; George E., born July 27, 1868: Harriett E., born October 11, 1870; Stephen M., November 9, 1872; James F., born February 7, 1877, and Maud M., born September 15, 1880. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

CHRISTIAN SHAUM,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21. Among the enterprising citizens of this county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1846. His parents, John and Rebecca L. Shaum, were natives of Pennsylvania. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and received his education in the neighborhood schools. He commenced learning the trade of slate roofing when he arrived at maturity, and in 1865 he immigrated west to Linn County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and also followed his trade. He slated the Iowa additional penitentiary, also the round house and depot at Cedar Rapids

and Clinton, Iowa. He came to Atchison County in the spring of 1876 and settled where he now resides. It was then wild prairie land, but he now owns 320 acres, well improved, and has a nice grove and orchard and a neat residence. His farm is well watered and is an excellent stock farm. He is a member of Lisbon Lodge, No. 162, I. O. O. F. and Mount Harbor Encampment, No. 147, also Bethlehem Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, all of Lisbon. Mr. Shaum has been twice married; first, September 11, 1873, to Miss Emma Haren, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in December, 1876, and left one child, Hattie May, born June 22, 1874. He was married again July 21, 1878, to Kate Blessing, a native of Lynn County, Iowa, born October 21, 1851. She is a daughter of Michael and Mary Blessing, who were natives of Indiana. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Tarkio.

JAMES SHOECRAFT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 26, one of the first to settle in this township, was born April 24, 1826, in Pennfield, Monroe County, New York. His parents, John and Laura (Brown) Shoecraft, were natives of New York State. James spent his earlier days on a farm at his birthplace, and attended the common schools. In 1855, he emigrated to Cold Water, Branch County, Michigan, where he remained for ten years engaged in farming. In 1865, he removed to Hardin County, Iowa, and settled on a farm. In the spring of 1870, he came to Atchison County, Missouri, with Mr. Reed, and they located on the uncultivated prairie. The first summer they camped out and broke land, and since that time Mr. S. has been a stirring citizen of this county. He owns 240 acres of fine land, and has it well improved. When Tarkio was started in the fall of 1880, he erected the first livery stable in the place, and conducted the business one year. He then sold out and moved back on his farm. He is quite largely interested in stock raising and shipping. Mr. Shoecraft has been three times married. First, in 1849, to Miss Emily Dawson, a native of New York State, who died in January, 1861, leaving one child, James, born July 22, 1853. He was married again in the fall of 1861, to Ellen Grove, a native of Michigan. She died soon afterward. Mr. S. was married the third time, in 1862, to Miss Adda Glass, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, on the 23d of February, 1839. By this union they have one child, Minnie M., born November 27, 1866.

ABNER SMITH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, a pioneer of Northwest Missouri, was born June 26, 1835, in Overton County, Tennessee. His father, George N. Smith, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Nancy

Carpenter, was born in Jackson County, Tennessee. When about eight years of age, Abner accompanied his parents to Cass County, Illinois, where he was principally reared, receiving a common school education. In 1852, they moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled on the Missouri River bottom. Abner commenced working for Richard Case, who kept a hotel at Linden, and in the fall of 1853, he began driving stage for him between Linden and Sharps. In May, 1854, he abandoned this occupation and broke prairie. He has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. When the war broke out he joined the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in July, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and served on the frontier. At the close of the war he again settled on the bottom, and engaged in farming. He located where he now resides, March 3, 1875. He owns a fine farm of 126 acres, most of which is under cultivation. He has a good orchard. His farm is well adapted for stock purposes. He has filled the position of school director and road overseer. Mr. Smith was married July 1, 1854, to Miss Ersley J. Boull, a native of Clarke County, Missouri. She was born March 16, 1837, and is a daughter of Mathias and Mary Boull. She was principally raised in Platte County, Missouri. They have eight children : Ellen, born September 4, 1856, (now Mrs. George Jackson, of this county) ; Nancy J., born April 21, 1859, (now Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, of this county) ; Thomas, (deceased) ; Isadore, born July 14, 1861, (now Mrs. Joseph Jackson, of this county) ; William F., born May 18, 1863 ; Matilda, born April 21, 1865 ; Laura, born July 2, 1867 ; Clara, born February 16, 1870 ; Tuller, born January 1, 1873, and Minnie, born November 17, 1879. Himself and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church.

RICHARD STAFFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 7, was born March 25, 1836, in County Kavan, Ireland. His parents, John and Anna Stafford, were of English-Irish origin. They were born on the Emerald Isle. Richard was the fourth child in a family of eight children. He remained at his birthplace until seventeen years of age, when he crossed the ocean, landing at New York City. From there he went to Connecticut, thence to Kentucky, and finally to Indiana. Illinois then became his home, he settling in Knox County. There he remained two years, after which he moved to Southern Kansas, locating in Bourbon County, where he was engaged in the cattle business. He came to Atchison County, Missouri, in the spring of 1870, and purchased section 7, township 65, range 38. He improved it, and now owns 960 acres of fine land, well improved, with a neat residence, a good barn, an excellent orchard, etc. He commenced life a poor boy, and has worked his own way through life and been a self-made man. He helped to build a $700 schoolhouse when there were

but three voters in the district. Mr. Stafford has been twice married. First, January 6, 1864, to Elizabeth C. Wilson, a daughter of Thomas S. and Mary Wilson. She died November 6, 1864, and left two children, (twins) Mary E. and Anna, now deceased, born October 30, 1864. He was married again December 5, 1865, to Miss Phebe Ann Wilson, a sister of his former wife. She was born September 17, 1844, in Bennington, Erie County, Ohio. By this union they have four children : Ida C., born August 1, 1867 ; Thomas C., born October 20, 1870 ; John R., born December 6, 1874, and Frank M., born March 2, 1877.

R. M. STEVENSON,

is of the firm of Rankin & Stevenson, bankers. Prominent among the energetic and leading men of Northwest Missouri, is the subject of this sketch, who is worthy of more than a passing notice. He was born on the 27th of February, 1851, in Monmouth, Illinois. He was reared in his native village, obtaining his education at Monmouth College. In 1870, he accepted employment in the First National Bank of Monmouth, Illinois, and in 1876, became assistant cashier. He came to Tarkio in May, 1881, and assisted in organizing the bank at this place. Mr. S. owns a share of the stock and holds the position of cashier. He is a keen-sighted and shrewd business man, and his long experience in the business has given him a thorough knowledge of it. His gentlemanly manners have won for him the esteem of a large circle of friends. He was married September 3, 1874, to Miss Nina B. Bower, a native of Monmouth, Illinois, born February 15, 1854. She is a daughter of James and Susan Bower. By this union they have one child, Charlotte B., born January 31, 1882. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

SOLOMON THOMPSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, one of the first to settle in this township, is the son of Andrew and Margaret Thompson, *nee* Wilson, who were natives of Ireland. Solomon was the second child in a family of six children, and was born May 26, 1821, in Ireland. He was brought to the United States, when a child, by his parents, they settling in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he was brought up on a farm. He received a common school education, and in 1865 immigrated west to Cedar County, Iowa, there remaining six years, thence to Atchison County, Missouri, arriving here April 28, 1872. Mr. T. at once settled where he now resides and commenced to improve a fine farm. He owns 162 acres of cultivated land, has a nice grove, good orchard, etc. His farm is well adapted to stock raising. Mr. Thompson was married February 28, 1848, to Miss Jane Guthrie, a native of Westmoreland County,

Pennsylvania. She died September 17, 1876. He has five children: William S., born November 27, 1850; Samuel, born November 9, 1856; Anthony, born February 4, 1859; Isaiah, born June 4, 1861; Mary C., born December 12, 1865.

JACOB TROUT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, was born October 19, 1823, in Perry County, Ohio. His father, Hall Trout, was a native of Virginia, while his mother, Mary (Atkins) Trout was born in Ohio. When Jacob was twelve years of age he accompanied them to Hocking County, Ohio, where he was reared, passing his youth on the farm and receiving a common school education. During the war he served for 100 days in Company A, One Hundred and Fiftieth National Volunteer Guards, and guarded Washington. These guards were made up after Morgan made his raid through Ohio, for home protection and were called into active service. Mr. T. came west and settled in Atchison County, in the spring of 1866. In 1869, he located where he now resides. He owns 240 acres of improved land, watered and well adapted to stock raising. He has a neat residence, a good barn, etc. He has filled the position of school director and road overseer. He is a member of the Ancient Odd Fellows. Mr. Trout was married February 19, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born October 31, 1831. She was a daughter of James and Ursula Crawford. They have five children living: Mary E., born March 6, 1851, (now Mrs. W. S. Wood, of this county); Ursula, born November 29, 1854, (now Mrs. Maitland Brown, of Kansas); Hannah J., born July 30, 1852, (now Mrs. Philipp Dragoo, of this county); James C., born August 7, 1859; Noah C., born October 14, 1861. Two are deceased. They are members of the M. E. Church of Tarkio, in which he holds the position of trustee.

N. B. VANLANDINGHAM,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born March 23, 1840, in Bath County, Kentucky. His parents, Manly B. and Sarah (Grey) Vanlandingham, were both natives of Kentucky. When about eight years of age, the subject of this sketch accompanied them to Brown County Ohio, and there he spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received an education in the neighborhood schools. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life. He made a trip west to the Missouri River, in 1866, and again in 1869. In 1874, he moved here and settled on the bottoms below Phelps, and in the spring of 1875, he located where he now resides. He has a farm of ninety acres, well improved, a comfortable residence, with a fine view of Tarkio, one mile distant. He has a good orchard of some two hundred bearing trees. He at present fills

the position of school director, and has been road overseer. He is a member of Atchison Lodge No. 220, A. O. U. W., in which he holds the position of Guide. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Mr. V. has been twice married; first, in 1861, to Miss Sarah Pettyjohn, a native of Brown County, Ohio. She died February 24, 1865, leaving two children, one of whom is now living, Moses, born January 19, 1863. He was married again April 17, 1870, to Miss Eliza J. Grey, a native of Brown County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Lucinda Grey. They have had four children, one of whom is now living, Lilly O., born January 6, 1880.

WILLIAM H. VAN LEUVEN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2. He was born May 13, 1828, at East Lober, Canada, and was the son of John and Fannie A. (Drafer) Van Leuven, natives of Canada. William left his birthplace when quite small with his parents, who located near Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836, moving to Pike County, Illinois, in 1839. After remaining there eleven years, they came to Atchison County, Missouri, in the spring of 1850, and settled at Linden. From there they went to Irish Grove, thence to the Tarkio River. William was brought up as a farmer, and when fourteen years old, he commenced to work with his father at the carpenter trade. He followed this business until some twenty-four years of age. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has always been an enterprising citizen, and aided in all public enterprises. He has filled the positions of justice of the peace, constable, school director, etc. During the war he was a member of the Union League. He now belongs to Rock Port Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., also of the Masonic Benefit Society, of St. Louis. He owns a fine farm of 390 acres, well improved, comfortable residence, two good orchards, etc. Mr. Van Leuven operated a threshing machine ten years, and also ran a saw mill and built bridges two years. He was married March 25, 1850, to Miss Amy E. Gard, a native of Brown County, Ohio, and a daughter of Ludley and Sophia Gard, of that place. She was born August 17, 1836. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Lydia M., born June 6, 1853, (now Mrs. James C. Golden, of Tarkio); Anson F., born July 11, 1855; Willie M., born July 28, 1857; Frank A., born October 3, 1859; Charles R., born April 21, 1870; Minnie A., born October 19, 1872; Eugene C., born April 22, 1877. Mr. Van Leuven is one of the oldest pioneers of Atchison County. His father was born August 10, 1802, and is now living with him. He seems quite bright and vigorous for a man of his years.

COLONEL SOLOMON WAIT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, was born on December 24, 1802, in Chenango County, New York. His parents, Solomon and Lucy (Wells)

Wait, were natives of Massachusetts. Solomon was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1842 he emigrated to La Salle County, Illinois, remained there one year, then moved to Chicago and was engaged in the retail lumber trade. Chicago was then a small place, and in the spring of 1850 he sold out and returned to New York, where he purchased the old homestead and built a fine residence. Here he continued to live for some twelve years. In 1862 he purchased a farm in La Salle County, Illinois, and remained on the farm until 1869, when he moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and thence to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1873, locating where he now resides. He owns a section (640 acres) of land and has it well improved with a neat residence, good barn, orchard, etc. While he was a young man in New York State he belonged to the militia and held a colonel's commission. Colonel Wait has been twice married, first, in 1832 to Miss Abigail Throop, a native of New York State. She died at Chicago in 1849, leaving one child, James E., born in 1845. He was married again in March, 1852, to Miss Amelia D. Greenley, daughter of Thomas and Lucy Greenley. She was born October 31, 1821, on Long Island. They have three children: Charles T., born July 15, 1856; Frederick G., born June 1, 1858, and Amelia, born July 15, 1853, (now Mrs. Samuel C. Osborn, of Kansas City, Missouri).

ADELBERT A. WARNER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, post office at Tarkio, was born July 8, 1846, in Oswego County, New York. His father, Andrew F. Warner, was born in Oneida County, New York, and his mother, formerly Mary Green, was also a native of New York State. Adelbert was reared on the farm and received good educational advantages. He first attended the common schools and then entered an academy and was afterwards a student at Eastman's National Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He was graduated from that institution October 3, 1867. His father represented his district in the New York Legislature three terms, two in the House and one in the Senate. In 1863 he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundredth and Forty-seventh New York Infantry, and Adelbert went to the field with the regiment, as sutler's clerk. As soon as he became old enough he enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth and Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, in the spring of 1864. They served with the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. They took part in the battles of Five Forks and Appomattox, and his division received the arms of the Confederates. They participated in the grand review at Washington. At the close of the war Mr. Warner returned to his old home and completed his education. He has been engaged in various occupations through life, trading, farming, etc. He settled in Atchison County in 1870 and has since made this his home. He moved

upon his present farm in 1873 and now owns 160 acres of improved land. He was married November 5, 1867, to Miss Henrietta C. Bittinger, daughter of Daniel and Ann Bittinger. She is a native of Oswego County, New York. They have two children: Mary A., born December 30, 1868; Lillian B., born July 8, 1871.

WESLEY D. WHEELER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, was born in Muskingum, County, Ohio, April 19, 1848, and is the son of Wesley D. and Mary A. (Hawkins) Wheeler, who were natives of Virginia. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to McDonough County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received a common schood education. In 1872 he immigrated to Page County, Iowa, coming to Atchison County in the spring of 1875. He then settled where he now resides, and at present owns 480 acres in his home farm, and 320 acres in Nodaway County. He has a neat residence, good barn, young orchard, etc. Mr. Wheeler has given his attention to his business during life, and has met with good success. He was married December 10, 1874, to Miss Louisa J. Green, daughter of George W. and Mary Green. She was born in Fulton County, Illinois, September 16, 1848. They have had four children, only one of whom is now living, Minnie M., born October 13, 1877.

LEWIS E. WHITE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, was born September 7, 1845, in Ashtabula County, Ohio. His parents, Emery and Lucy L. (Wood) White, were also natives of Ashtabula County, Ohio. Lewis was the eldest of five children. He went with his family to Ogle County, Illinois, when about eight years of age, where he remained some two years; thence to Linn County, Iowa, and here he was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education. In the spring of 1864, when only eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company H, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, and and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out in August, 1865. He took part in the siege of Fort Morgan, in the rear of Mobile, and many minor engagements. After the war he settled in Linn County, Iowa, where he resided four years. Mr. White subsequently took a trip through the west, visiting Kansas, the Indian Territory, Arkansas and Missouri. He finally settled in Page County, Iowa, and after remaining there something over five years he came to Atchison County, Missouri, and settled on his present farm. It was then all wild land, and he purchased 320 acres for $8 per acre. He now has a neat, comfortable residence, good orchard, etc. He has several head of graded

stock. Mr. W. was married September 15, 1870, to Miss Lizzie Snyder, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Stephen W. and Phebe Snyder, of Pennsylvania. She was reared and educated at her birthplace. They have two children: Walter W., born September 17, 1875, and Leola B., born August 2, 1878. Mr. W. was formerly a member of the Free Will Baptist Church.

EDWARD WISHERD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, was born November 8, 1825, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Coal) Wisherd, were natives of Pennsylvania. Edward was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving a common school education. Upon arriving at maturity, he moved to Washington County, Maryland, and engaged in farming. In 1854, he immigrated west and settled at Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, and in 1869, he moved to Bushnell, McDonough County, Illinois. He came to Atchison County, Missouri, in the spring of 1879, and settled with his son, John A. Wisherd. Mr. W. was married February 26, 1850, to Miss Amanda A. Smith, a native of Washington County, Maryland, daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith. They have been blessed with six children, five of whom are living: John A., born January 8, 1851; Samuel O., born July 14, 1853; Mary E., born January 6, 1856, (now Mrs. Hally Hendricks, of Atchison County); William H., born June 28, 1858; Mariah V., September 16, 1859. Lost one, Martha. Himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The eldest son, John A. Wisherd, owns some 2,480 acres of improved land in this county, and is largely interested in stock raising and feeding. He is a citizen well respected in this community.

W. S. WOOD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, was born in Brown County, Ohio, on the 31st of July, 1844. His parents, Jonathan H. and Harriett A. (Summers) Wood, were natives of Ohio. They moved to Adams County, that state, in 1850. There the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on the farm. He received the benefits of a common school education. On September 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and was mustered out July 1, 1865. He took part in the battles of Somerset, Kentucky; Knoxville, Tennessee, and was through the entire Atlanta campaign. Returning with General Thomas, he took part in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Duck River and many others, serving in thirty-two battles and skirmishes. In the spring of 1865 he went with the First Cavalry Corps, under General

Wilson, on a raid through Alabama and through to Macon, Georgia. He assisted in capturing Jeff. Davis. At the close of the war he came west and settled in Atchison County on the Missouri River bottom. In 1869 he located where he now resides. It was then all prairie land, but he has improved a fine farm of 240 acres, and upon it is a neat residence. He fills the positions of school director and road overseer at present. Mr. Wood was married December 9, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Trout, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Trout of this township. She was born in Hocking County, Ohio, March 6, 1851. They have four children. Eliza Bell, born June 16, 1871; Frederick N., born September 17, 1873; George L., born September 4, 1875, and Jonathan E., born January 20, 1880. Lost one. Mrs. Wood is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN WOOLSEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, an enterprising citizen of this county, was born August 22, 1845, in Livingston County, Missouri, and was the son of Giles and Rachel (Hobbs) Woolsey, who were natives of Tennessee. There were eight children in his father's family, the last two being twins. John was one of the twins. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received a common school education. His parents died while he was young, and he was raised an orphan. In 1859, he came to Atchison County, and settled five miles south of Hamburg, Iowa. In the spring of 1863, he enlisted in Company K, First Nebraska, and served some three years, or until the close of the war, acting on the frontier in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. At the close of the war, Mr. W. located at Rock Port, where he remained until 1869. He then came upon his present farm. He owns 240 acres, has a fine residence, etc. He is a hard working, industrious citizen, and one that attends to his own business. Mr. Woolsey was married July 28, 1870, to Miss Rachel E. McKee, daughter of George and Nancy McKee. She was born April 19, 1855, in Atchison County, Missouri. They have three children: Alvin, born December 5, 1872; Minnie J., born February 16, 1877, and Bertha M., born April 14, 1880. Lost three. Mrs. Woolsey is a member of the Winevanarian Church.

CHAPTER XVII.

TEMPLETON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL ASPECT—BRIDGES—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS—CHURCHES—PHELPS CITY—CHURCHES—SCHOOL—BANKS—DEPOTS—SECRET ORDERS—NEWSPAPERS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—INCORPORATION OF PHELPS CITY—SCOTT CITY—KALAMAZOO—LANGDON POST OFFICE—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Templeton Township was organized February 22, 1870, as follows:

"Ordered that a strip of territory three miles wide be stricken off from Benton Township, and a strip of territory three miles wide be stricken off from the south end of Nishnebotna Township, in said county, and that the territory thus detached be erected into a township to be known and designated as Templeton Township, said township to be bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of fractional section 15, in township 64, of range 42, thence east to the Nishnebotna River, thence up said river with the meanderings thereof, to a point where the north line of sections 21, 22, 23 and 24, in township 65, of range 42, would strike said river, thence west on the north line of the sections aforesaid, to the Missouri River, thence down the same to the place of beginning."

Templeton Township is thus bounded on the north, in a distance of about three and a half miles by Nishnebotna Township, on the east by Clay Township, from which it is separated by the Nishnebotna River; on the south by Benton Township, in a distance of three miles, and on the west by the State of Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.

The entire area of Templeton Township, being embraced in the territory included between the Nishnebotna and Missouri Rivers, is bottom land, and, with the exception of a small grove in the northwest corner of the same, including not more than eighty or ninety acres, and a strip of timber three and a half miles long and about one mile wide, in the western part of the township, on the Missouri River border, the whole is prairie. This latter grove occupies portions of section 28, 29, 32 and 33, of township 65, range 42, and also of sections 3 and 4, of township 64, range 42. A considerable portion of this territory has disappeared by the caving of the Missouri River banks.

BRIDGES.

Three bridges cross the Nishnebotna River from Templeton Township. Shandy's Bridge, in section 24, township 65, range 42 ; Colvin Bridge, in the northeast quarter of section 31, township 65, range 42, and Hughes' Bridge, in section 30, township 65, range 40.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the first to settle in Templeton Township was George Harmon, from Illinois, who now resides at Tecumseh, Nebraska. Jackson Hauley was also from Illinois, and emigrated west in 1840, locating in the same township, on the place where B. M. Bailey now lives. William Fraisher came in the fall of 1845, and settled where he now lives, on the bank of the Missouri River. William Carman, a native of Tennessee, came about the year 1848, and was soon afterwards killed at a barn-raising at William Fraisher's, above named. Watt and Baker Richardson, were also among the pioneers. They were from Illinois. Bennett King, from Kentucky, and Hugh L. Davis, from Tennessee, settled in the same township about two miles north of Phelps City, in the northeast corner of the township. After these came J. W. Shandy, who located here, in the northeast corner of the township, in 1853. He was from Dubois County, Indiana. About the same time came Zachariah Woods, Elias Proudfit and Levi Athens, who were also Indianians. Lemuel Plasters and James Cook were from Illinois ; Elias Cook was also from Illinois, and located at Cook's Landing, on the Missouri River. William Myers located about one mile west of the present town site of Phelps City, from Illinois. Jacob Shandy settled on the Nishnebotna River, in 1853, in the northeast part of the township, and near him located Robert C. Chambers, both of whom were from Dubois County, Indiana. John, James and Tobe Handley were early settlers, the time of their arrival being from 1850 to 1855. Henry S. Hill, who now resides two miles west of Phelps City, came from Warren County, Kentucky, quite early. He was at one time one of the county court judges of Atchison County, having filled that position from 1850 to 1852, and while the courts were held at the first county seat—Linden. Judge Hill resigned after having served the county faithfully for about two years, and has since been engaged in farming. Margaret Scott was also an early settler, and owned the land upon which the town of Scott City was laid out.

MILLS.

The first saw mills erected in Templeton Township, were put up in the winter of 1856, by McGee & Berry, and Muir & Hoadley. McGee &

Berry operated theirs on the bank of the Missouri River, at Cook's Landing. Muir & Hoadley operated their mill near Scott City. These mills were run from three to five years. There are no grist mills in the township, and have never been any.

CHURCHES.

The first church edifice put up in the township, was built at Scott City, in 1867, by the Methodists. The first minister to officiate in its pulpit, was the Rev. H. G. Breed.

PHELPS CITY.

The town of Phelps City (generally called Phelps) was laid out in the month of August, 1868, by Philip A. Thompson, Willis Phelps and Richard Buckham, on sections 35 and 36, township 65, range 42. It is located on the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, in Templeton Township, about three miles from the Missouri River and six miles from Rock Port, the county seat. The town site is perfectly level, as is also the country surrounding it in every direction, being, as it is, a part of the Missouri bottom. During the high water of 1881 the town was entirely under water and there were but a few points of dry land anywhere to be found in the township. The census of 1880 gives the population as 301, which is greatly in excess of the population at the present time (1882), the number, probably, not being more than 200.

F. M. Thompson built the first business house in the town in 1867 and was the first postmaster. Jacob Shandy and J. Bostwick built the next houses. Ambrose Porter was among the early settlers. The first business houses were put up by F. M. Thompson and John D. Dopf, the latter building an office, preparatory to publishing the *Phelps City Record*. Clint Casler put up the first saloon in 1867. Wyatt, McNeale & Cross, first lumber merchants in 1867; Jacob Shandy, first family grocery in 1867.

CHURCHES.

About the time, or soon after, Phelps was started a church edifice (frame) was erected by the Methodists, Christians and Presbyterians and used by these denominations as a union church. It was finally sold about the year 1872 and has since been used as a school house, public school being at this time taught in it. Among the early ministers who labored in its pulpit were the Rev. S. W. Thornton, Methodist, and Elders John H. Parker and Richard Buckham, Christian preachers.

The M. E. Church (frame) was built in 1879. The minister officiating at the organization of the church was the Rev. D. B. Lake, who is at present stationed at Rock Port. Among the original members of this

church at Phelps were Mrs. F. M. Thompson and daughter, James M. Scammon and lady, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shaw and others. James A. Showalter, H. C. Langly and Homer Davidson have been the ministers in charge, Mr. Davidson being the present minister. Present membership about thirty-five.

The Catholics erected a frame church edifice, in Phelps in 1879. The priest officiating at the time of its completion was Father Welch, from near Cleveland, Ohio. Those succeeding him were Fathers Hanley, Torney, Shey and F. C. Becker, the latter now having charge.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school teacher of the town was Miss Jennie Spooner, who came originally from Illinois, but from Nebraska to Phelps, in the winter of 1868. S. A. Osborn succeeded Miss Spooner and taught the school when Phelps was under the control of the township organization. The teachers in the public school since Osborn's time have been: A. S. Whetstone, 1874; H. A. Austin, 1875; J. L. Coleman, 1875; George F. Bixby, 1876; Leonard McDonald, 1876; Dougal McCall, 1876; J. M. Hoover, 1877; G. W. Field, 1877; F. M. Joslyn, 1878; C. A. Pike, 1880; Asa Vanse, 1882.

The first school board was composed of F. M. Thompson, president; I. N. White, clerk; John H. Parker, member.

Present board—A. Behrendsen, president; H. L. Boesenberg, clerk; A. A. Tayman, member.

There are between fifty and sixty pupils. Beside the school in the town, there are eight schools in the township, and all are in a prosperous condition.

BANKS.

About the year 1875, a bank was established in Phelps, the firm being composed of F. M. and P. A. Thompson and A. E. Wyatt, and conducted under the name and style of Thompson, Wyatt & Co.

DEPOTS.

There have been two depot buildings in Phelps. The first one, built in 1867-8, burned in June, 1879. The present depot was built in July and August, 1879. W. L. Shaw is the agent, and Ambrose Porter delivery clerk.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The only secret organization which ever had an existence in Phelps, was Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter No. 59, which discontinued its labors at Phelps January 12, 1881, and thereafter moved to Rock Port,

an account of which will be found elsewhere in this book, and a lodge of Good Templars, which was organized about the year 1880, and ceased to exist in 1881.

NEWSPAPERS.

The only newspaper ever published in Phelps, was the *Phelps City Record*, a weekly paper, edited by John D. Dopf. The first number was issued September 12, 1868, and continued only for about four months. It was a seven column folio, Republican in politics.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Adams, Harriet, restaurant.
Behrendsen, Andy, saloon.
Bunting, William, livery.
Calvert, W. M., physician and surgeon.
Eilers, John, J., groceries.
Hindenach, George, blacksmith.
Hughes, J. C., physician and surgeon.
Kimball, John F., hotel.
McCreary, N. B., hardware and postmaster.
Miles, L. J., attorney at law.
Rickard, C. H., justice of the peace.
Boesenberg & Giannini, general merchandise.
Boesenberg, butcher.
Scammon & Bailey, general merchandise.
Wade, James, drugs.

INCORPORATION OF PHELPS CITY.

On May 18, 1874, Phelps City was incorporated as follows :

"Now here, at this day, comes I. N. White, Paddy Mullens, W. R. Simms, George Hindenach, Charles H. Rickard, D. M. Shandy, R. A. Tyner, Christian Heisner, Jacob Shandy, T. H. Shandy, E. C. Smith, A. S. Williams, N. B. McCleray, A. A. Tayman, Ambrose Porter, John Mauery, I. N. Pryne, John Eilers, James O'Pelt, J. C. Hope, Thomas Glynn, J. K. Tift, W. G. Bartholomew, J. V. E. O'Pelt, P. A. Thompson, George Crist, F. M. Thompson, James McLean, John Yates, S. E. Curess and P. W. Furlong, inhabitants of the town of Phelps, in the county of Atchison and state of Missouri, and present their petition to the court, praying that they may be incorporated and a police established for their local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town, and also setting forth the metes and bounds of said town ; and the court being satisfied that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, and that the prayer of said petitioners is reasonable, it is therefore declared by the court that said town be incorporated, and such incorporation shall embrace the following boundaries, to wit : All of the southwest quarter of section 36, all of the southeast quarter of section 35, known as Cass addition to said town of Phelps, and a strip off said quarter section 300 feet in width off of the south side of said quarter section lying west of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad track, all in township 65, of range 42 ; and the court appoints the following named persons to constitute the

board of trustees for said town, until the annual election for said board, to wit: William G. Bartholomew, John C. Hope, Isaac N. White, E. C. Smith and Charles H. Rickard.

SCOTT CITY

is located two miles west of Phelps City, on the banks of the Missouri River, in section 33. It was laid out in 1856, by Margaret Scott, from Illinois, who is still living, opposite the town of Brownville, Nebraska. Margaret Scott built the first house in the place previous to 1850. D. C. Billings was the first merchant, Jacob Bruner the first saloon keeper. R. V. Mure was also an early merchant, and the keeper of a warehouse at Rock Port Landing, below the town. J. K. Tift was the first and last attorney to reside in the place. The post office at this place was called North Star, W. H. Hillman, postmaster.

KALAMAZOO,

an addition to Scott City, was laid out in 1865, by Stephen M. Barnes. Flack Watson built the only grist and saw mill in Kalamazoo. Fraisher & McGee were in general merchandise, half a mile north of Scott City.

Scott City and Kalamazoo are now numbered with the things of the past, having gone into the Missouri River with the treacherous banks upon which they stood.

LANGDON POST OFFICE

was established in 1880, on the farm of Colonel P. A. Thompson, three miles south by east of Phelps City, and on the west bank of the Nishnebotna River. The prominent feature of the locality is the elegant two-story brick mansion of Colonel Thompson, completed in 1870, at a cost of $13,000. It is the most spacious and elegant residence in the county. The main building is forty feet square, and the L 22x24. The handsome lawn and surroundings are in harmony with the general appearance of the building, and bespeak a cultivated taste. A few hundred yards below the lawn is the large and well stocked general store of Thompson & Ruland, in which the post office has been kept by L. H. Ruland, the junior member of the firm, ever since its establishment, in 1880. There is, besides, in the place a blacksmith shop, owned by Colonel Thompson, and operated by A. J. Fox. A grain elevator with a capacity of thirty thousand bushels is being completed, at this point, by Thompson & Ruland. Finney, Williams & Co. are establishing a lumber yard in the place. The stock yards at Langdon, constructed by the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, are said to be the best on the entire length of the road. Indications present the promise here of a future business point of no inconsiderable importance.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALEXANDER HANSON BAILEY,

is a heavy dealer in agricultural implements, furniture, stoves and general merchandise. He was the son of Marion L. and Harriett (Williams) Bailey, the former of East Tennessee, and was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, September 14, 1848. He was raised on a farm, attended the common schools, and for two years was a student at the Greenville College. He then taught school for three terms. In 1872, he came to this county with $150 in money, and rented a farm, which he conducted for six years. In 1875, he formed a partnership with J. M. Scammon, in the mercantile business in Phelps City, still having charge of the farm. Few firms have the confidence of the community to a greater degree, and very few deserve it more. They are accommodating and have succeeded in building up a large and profitable business. They are quite extensively interested in dealing in and shipping grain and stock. Mr. Bailey has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Carrie G. C. Reed, daughter of William and Eliza Reed, of East Tennessee. She died February 9, 1878. He was married again to Miss Mary A. Bartholomew, of this county, in November, 1879. They have two children, James A. Garfield, born November 8, 1880, and Sarah Roxey. In politics Mr. B. is a Republican, and religiously a Methodist.

ANDREW BEHRENDSEN

was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, May 2, 1842. He had excellent opportunities for an education, and in youth thoroughly learned the mason's trade, which has been his life business. In February, 1872, he emigrated to this country and settled in Chicago, where he worked at his trade. In the winter of 1875 he came to this city and has since been the regular brickmason and plasterer of this vicinity. He has built nearly all the buildings in Watson. In 1880 he gave up that industry and started a saloon, and is now conducting the only one in the city, he having bought out Mr. Eiler's interest. Mr. B. has a peculiar faculty for this business, keeps an orderly house, and in connection with his saloon runs a good billiard room. Though Mr. B. came to this country a poor boy, he has worked his way up, and now has a fine house and lot, well furnished, and considerable town property. He married Miss Dorethea Nisson, in Germany, in 1867. They have nine children: Andrew. Theodore J., Elena Louisa, Frederick, Emma, Helene Maria,

Margaret, Dorothea, and an infant. Lost two in infancy. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Lutheran. He has always been elected to fill either the school, city or township offices, and is greatly interested in education.

GEORGE FAVOUR BIXBY,

farmer, is the owner of 126 acres of land and resides on section 3. He was born in North Haverhill, Grafton County, New Hampshire, October 2, 1828. His father, George Bixby, born in Salem, Massachusetts, was a farmer by occupation, and his mother, formerly Sabina Morrill, was a native of New Chester, Massachusetts. George's youth was spent at school and on a farm. In September, 1856, he moved to this state and county. He graduated from the institution at College Hill, Hamiliton County, Ohio, and was school commissioner here in 1858–'59, and superintendent of schools from 1872 to 1875. He is a Republican in politics and religiously a Methodist. Mr. Bixby married Miss Bertha J. Hendrickson, daughter of Elza C. and Mary E. Hendrickson, September 29, 1868. They have three children: Elsie S., ten years old; Samuel M., five years old, and Charles Rutlege, three years old. In 1867 Mr. Bixby engaged in the dry goods business at Scott City, then a thriving village, with R. V. Muir. In 1858–'59 and '60 he was engaged in teaching school. In 1872 he, as above stated, was elected superintendent of public schools and held this important position for four years. He taught his first school in the fall and winter of 1856–'57 in Atchison County at the Harmon & Fraisher's school house, an old log cabin with puncheon floor, etc. This house, having no roof, he obtained a bolt of cotton cloth, sewed it together and nailed it over the cabin for a roof. At that time there were twelve organized districts in the county. He started a petition for and helped to secure the post office known as North Star, which was first located at William Fraisher's, and was the assistant postmaster while his school lasted and Mr. Fraisher was the postmaster, and the second one in the Missouri Valley, while 'Squire Rich, of Sonora, was first, the office bearing his name. Mr. B. is one of the reliable men of the county, and is qualified for any position of trust or honor in the gift of the people of his c unty. He has a good home, is making farming his principal business, and keeps thoroughly posted on the current news of the day.

HERMAN LEANDER BOESENBERG,

merchant, and dealer in agricultural implements, etc., was born in Cook County, Illinois, December 30, 1853. He received a good common school education, and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Chicago, in 1869. He worked at home until thirteen years

old on his father's farm, and at the age of seventeen, he obtained a situation as clerk in a retail store in Chicago, where he remained until April 1875. Mr. B. then came to this county, where he has since continued to reside. After clerking in a large store here several years, he started in business on his own account in 1878, which he continued until 1881, then forming a partnership with M. Giannini in April of that year. They have since been doing a prosperous business, and are having a good trade in the various kinds of agricultural implements. Mr. B. has also started a meat market. He married Miss Albertine Bettie White, daughter of Isaac Newton White, of this county, in 1877. They have two children, Alice and Hermie. He is a Republican in politics, and religiously was brought up a Lutheran. In his business enterprises, Mr. B. has relied upon his own efforts. Having obtained a good business education in youth, and having clerked with excellent business men, he naturally had to succeed. He is affable in his demeanor and a good salesman. His father is an old settler of Cook County, and one of its large and independent farmers.

THOMAS CLARK

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 364 acres of land, his residence being on section 14. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 12, 1843. He received a good common school education, and then learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked until 1862. He subsequently enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to the Second Division Fifteenth Army Corps. He was in all the hard fought and notable battles of the army of the Cumberland, and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea. He participated in the ever memorable battle at Bentonsville, North Carolina, the last one of the war, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, receiving an honorable discharge. Mr. Clark soon returned home, and after visiting his friends he came to Missouri and bought one of the farms he now occupies, and which he has since improved. He married Miss Josephine Carms, only daughter of the late Judge James Carms, of Coshocton, County, Ohio, December 25, 1862. They have six children : James Carms, Fannie, Luella, Olive, Samuel and Josiah. Mr. Clark has a beautiful place, his farm containing 190 acres. Mrs. Clark's father, Judge James Carms, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1818, and in youth enjoyed good opportunities for attending the schools of those days. He early learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1849, he went to California, with stock etc., and again in 1851 and 1853. On these trips he met with fair success. He was superintendent of the state canals for four years, and on account of his known ability and faithfulness, made a good officer. In 1861, he raised a company for the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was

elected its lieutenant, and later was promoted to captain. His military record is one of the best. In 1844, he married Miss Frances Arnold, in Coshocton County, Ohio. She died in 1859, leaving one daughter, Josephine (now Mrs. Thomas Clark). He married for his second wife, Mrs. Sarah (Arnold) Macomber, sister of his first wife, in 1860. In October, 1865, in company with Mr. T. Clark and family, they came to Missouri and settled in this township on lands purchased by him the year previous. They improved these farms and erected as good buildings as any in the county. Mr. Carms taught the district school for two winters, and in 1866, he was elected county judge for six years, serving the county with marked ability. He was a Republican in politics, and supported the M. E. Church. He died April 24, 1876, lamented by all who knew him. Mrs. Carms died in November, 1878, after whose death the property came into the hands of Mrs. Clark, the only heir. She and her husband then moved into the large residence built and finished so richly, which they now occupy.

WILLIAM M. CALVERT, M. D.,

was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in March, 1832. In 1842 his father moved the family to Meigs County, where William spent his young days in school and at labor on the farm. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. M. Beam, of Athens County, Ohio, and was engaged in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1861, he enlisted in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with whom he remained until January, 1863. He then received an honorable discharge, on account of an injury received. He was on detached duty nearly all the time, connected with the medical and hospital department. He had eight brothers and four brothers-in-law, all in the service. His father, John Calvert, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1797, died in Ohio in 1871. His mother, formerly Edith Beale, was also born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. She now lives in this county, with a son-in-law, Mr. Reaves. They had sixteen children, two of whom died in infancy. Rev. John P. was killed in the battle of Shiloh. He was First seargent and was shot while urging his men on to duty. After returning from the army Dr. C. practiced for a while in Virginia. Then he returned to his native county in Ohio and was appointed county physician. In 1865 he came to Missouri and practiced for five years in Warren and Montgomery Counties. He subsequently went to Pike County, Illinois, where he had a large practice for eleven years. In 1878 he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College and was graduated from that institution. In October, 1881, he moved to this city and has succeeded in establishing a liberal patronage. Dr. Calvert married Miss Carie Martin, of Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1870. They have one child,

Cecil. The doctor is very kind and pleasant in his professional visits to the sick and is a successful practitioner.

THOMAS CULLIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, is the son of Edward and Catharine (Sinnott) Cullin, the latter of whom, a native of Ireland, died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862. Thomas was born in Wexford, Ireland, in April, 1837, and at the age of twelve years he came to this country with his father, settling in Ohio. When Thomas was eighteen years old he started in life for himself. He first went to Kansas and Colorado, and then to the western part of Nebraska, where he raised stock and cut hay on a ranch, remaining there until 1865, when he came to this county and bought his present farm of 345 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Proudfit, in Nebraska, in 1863. She was the daughter of Elias Proudfit, of this township. They have four children: Nettie, Emma, Mabel and Kate. Two children, Perry and Elias, died in infancy. Mr. C. is a well-posted Greenbacker and takes a leading part in promoting the interests of this county. He was raised a Catholic. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. By his own indomitable courage and good judgment he has succeeded in obtaining a good farm, on which he soon expects to build one of the best residences of this county. In 1881 he fed 136 hogs, several car loads of stock, and raises annually from 125 to 200 acres of corn. His father is still living in Cleveland.

JOHN J. EILERS,

dealer in groceries, boots and shoes and gents' furnishing goods, at Phelps City, was born in Starck Volt Aust Amich, Kingdom of Hanover, October 26th, 1845. He received a good education, and was reared a farmer. In 1865 he came to this country with his father and settled in Adams County, Illinois, removing to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1868. Here he went to work on a farm, and in 1874 he opened a small saloon in Phelps City, commencing with very little means. For seven years he continued the business and made a good start. He then rented out his saloon and fixtures and opened an excellent family grocery, with a good assortment of boots and shoes. He has a well stocked establishment and is doing a thriving trade. He is well informed in business matters and accommodating to his customers, and being possessed of a good judgment, is ably fitted for the different positions of trust and responsibility to which he is called to fill. Mr. Eilers married Miss Sarah F. May, daughter of Wiley May, Esq., of Benton Township, February 13, 1870. They have one child living: Leoly Maud, born October 25, 1875. Three died in infancy. He is a Free Mason, a Republican in

politics and religiously a Lutheran. Mrs. E. is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM FRAISHER,

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 400 acres of land, his residence being on section 28. He was born in DeKalb County, Tennessee, October 23, 1819. His father was Moses Fraisher, of Tennessee, and his mother, who was formerly Violet Love, was born in South Carolina. William came to Illinois with his father in 1828, and settled in Bond County. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. He learned the blacksmith and gunsmith trades, at which he worked as long as he lived in Illinois. In 1839, he came to Missouri, and settled in Greene County, in which vicinity he remained for several years, working at his trade. In 1845, he came to this county and bought the claim of his farm. His residence, additions and improvements, with its natural facilities, renders it a desirable place. Mr. Fraisher has been twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Rebecca Myers Harmon, daughter of Henry Myers, of East Tennessee, whom he married in Greene County, in November, 1842. They had one child by this union, a son, William W. Mrs. F. died in 1874. He was married the second time to Lottie Gabriel in 1876. They have three children: Louisa L., Rosana Jane and Una Della. When Mr. F. settled here there were but few settlers in the county. He, like all others, experienced hard times and discouragements of various kinds, but surmounted all obstacles, and profited by the experience. He now takes a front rank among the large and prosperous farmers of the county. In 1881, he went to California with his family, and remained there for several months, returning in March. In politics he is a Democrat, but voted for Lincoln. In his religious belief he worships with the Christian Church. Mr. Fraisher was the first postmaster on these bottoms. He is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HARMON,

retired farmer, stock dealer and feeder, is the owner of 960 acres of land, his home farm of 372 acres being located on section 32. Few men are entitled to a more prominent place in history than G. W. Harmon, as he was the second settler in the county, having come here a few months after Mr. Millsaps. He was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, April 4, 1818. He attended school for two days, and during his youth learned the gunsmith trade of his father, Nathan Harmon. In 1827 they moved to Bond County, Illinois, being among the pioneers there. They repaired guns for the Indians as well as for the settlers, and did quite a business. On the 19th of October, 1840, George came to this county and settled on the land which now comprises his beautiful farm. He and Callaway Mill-

saps both brought their young wives with them. His daughter Rebecca, (now Mrs. Benson Bailey, of Brownville, Nebraska,) was the second child born in Atchison County, the son of Mr. Millsaps being the first. Mr. H. built a log cabin, and also a log shop, when he worked for the Indians and settlers for a long period, doing all their gunwork and blacksmithing, and in return they did his plowing and improving his land. The nearest mill was at Council Bluffs, sixty miles, and to go there and return took eight days. Previous to using the mill, for two years they made their hominy by pounding corn in a mortar. He then bought a hand mill (a large coffee mill), attached it to a tree, and it was in constant use. Mr. H. informs us that for seven years he wore one pair of pants, and so often were they patched that the original cloth could not be seen, and so greased and stiff had they become that they would stand alone. He then got deer skin of the Indians and made a suit, and wore moccasins and a coonskin cap, with the tail on. By this cap and suit he was known for miles around. His first adventure was purchasing beeves for the quartermaster of the United States Army, stationed at a fort where Nebraska City now stands, and in a purchase amounting to $300 he cleared for his services $200. This is where his life work commenced, and since then he has made stock dealing and feeding a success. He has fed and sold from 200 to 500 head annually. His farm is among the most productive and best arranged for stock purposes and raising corn in the township, upon it there being a fine brick residence, the third one in the county, and other improvements. In 1870, with his two sons-in-law, Messrs. McGee and Bailey, of Brownville, Nebraska, he bought the ferryboat "Mary J. Arnold," and has run it for nine years in connection with the transfer and 'bus line from Brownville to Phelps City. In 1880 Mr. H. bought out his partners in the business, and one month after the boat was snagged, and he lost $7,000. His former partners again took hold, fitted up a temporary flatboat, which was used until the present fine structure was finished, and since that time the three have conducted the business. In August, 1881, Mr. Harmon rented his farm and removed to Tecumseh, Johnson County, Nebraska, near his Nebraska farm of 480 acres. There he has built a house, and is having his farm improved on a large scale. This he intends for his only son, George Benson. He has also bought a beautiful lot in Tecumseh, upon which he has erected the finest residence in the city. Mr. H. has been twice married: First, to Sarah Roberts, of Montgomery County, Illinois, in August, 1837. She died in 1847, leaving four children: Betsey Ann, Martha, Rebecca, (now Mrs. Bailey), and Mary Angeline, (now Mrs. J. L. McGee.) In August, 1848, he married Miss Mary Ann Hughes. They have two children, Sarah Angeline and George Benson. The first 4th of July celebration in Atchison County was held at the foot of the bluffs near Mr. Millsaps, he and Mr. M. being the chief persons there.

This was in 1841. Corn bread, baked in a "pone," and wild honey formed the dinner for the distinguished gathering. Every person in the county were there, and many Indians besides. Mr. Harmon was orator of the day, and also chief marshal. Mr. H. is a Mason, in politics a Republican, and a supporter of the Christian Church. There are not many persons who have lived in the county twenty years but what know Mr. H., and have heard him tell his stories of early days, the recital of which would fill a volume. He has made a reputation for honesty, enterprise and integrity which is lasting.

HENRY SOUTH HILL,

farmer and stock raiser, is the owner of 245 acres of land, his residence being on section 34. He was born in Warren County, Kentucky, December 7, 1813. While he was a small boy, his father moved to Montgomery County, Illinois, and located on a farm in the timber, where Henry grew up. He did much hard work, helping his father make a farm. After being married he moved into Bond County, obtained a piece of land, which he cleared, and would have been contented, but for the stories of the famous Platte Purchase. He determined to seek a better country, and in 1848 he moved to this township, and bought the forty acre lot where his house now stands. He soon had a fine farm and was able to make additions to his place, until now he has one second to none. Mr. Hill married Miss Charlotte Temple Harmon, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Harmon, of Bond County, Illinois, December 10, 1835. They have four children living: Mrs. Mary W. Lewis, George W., Drucilla Emeline, (wife of Dr. Jones of Watson), and John Henry. William W. died July 16, 1865, aged 24 years; Sarah died in infancy; Nancy Jane married Valentine S. Kerl, and died November 2, 1874, leaving two children: Emma Ada Belle, who has a home with Dr. Jones, her uncle, and Malcomb Montrose, who lives with his grandfather. Mr. Hill has always been either a Whig or Republican, and belongs to the Christian Church and Good Templars. In 1852 he was elected county judge, and served with great satisfaction to all. March 14, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and served for one year. He was promoted to second lieutenant and then to first lieutenant, and was attached to General Loan's Brigade. Wherever Mr. H. has been placed or whatever responsibility he has assumed, he has discharged his duty with ability, and under all circumstances has earned the title of an honest man.

GEORGE HINDENACH,

blacksmith and farmer, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, February 17, 1838. He received a good education in his native country, and in 1854

came to America, settling in Berks County, Pennsylvania, where he completed his trade, which he commenced in Germany. He worked at this and the iron business for ten years, in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Washington and St. Louis. During the war he was employed by the government some two years in Washington. In 1865 he came to Bloomington, Illinois, and after stopping there a short time he came to Woodford County, where he started a shop, operating it for two years. In 1869 he came to Missouri and settled in this city, built a shop and has been extremely successful. He has erected a good residence and purchased and improved eighty acres of land near Rock Port, besides which he has considerable town property. Mr. Hindenach married Miss Hannah Stack, of this county, in the fall of 1869. They have six children living: George, Lillie, Willie, Betsie, Ella and Anna Christine. Minnie died at the age of two years. He is a Republican in politics and religiously a Lutheran. Mr. H. is one of the best workmen in this locality, as is shown in the fact that he has remained the town smith when all others have failed.

ROBERT THOMAS HUNTER,

farmer, stock raiser and feeder, is the owner of 640 acres of land, his residence being on section 22. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, February 2, 1841. For some time he attended the common schools, and remained at home until manhood, when his father, Judge William Hunter, gave him the use of 320 acres of land. Young Robert embarked at once on the road that has led him to a fortune. He commenced to raise corn and buy stock, and with his profits he has purchased his section of land, though he still works his father's 320 acre tract. Very few men in this county have obtained a competency so comparatively easy, though this is partly to be attributed to his genius for doing business and in buying and selling stock. In 1881, he raised his own corn and fed the stock which he sold for $11,000. In common with others he suffered much from the overflow. In 1881, lightning struck his barn, a very fine one, consuming this, together with his grain, hay, some ten horses and mules, harness, wagons, etc. Mr. Hunter has been twice married; first, in 1861, to Miss Ella Stout, daughter of Francis Stout, of Platte County. She died in 1870, leaving four children: William, Francis, John and Charles. His second wife was Martha J. Proudfit, daughter of the late Elias Proudfit, whom he married in 1872. They have lost five children, who died in infancy. One is living, Blanch. In politics he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Elias Proudfit, father of Mrs. Hunter, came here in 1856, from Virginia, and bought and improved the farm where Mr. Hunter now lives. His wife was formerly Edith Reed. Their children were Mary, (now Mrs. J. M. Sliger); Elizabeth. (now Mrs. Thomas Cullins); Martha M., (Mrs. R. T. Hunter). Four sons

are in other states. James died in 1865, Thomas died in 1860, Mrs. P, died in 1868, and Mr. P. in 1873.

LEWIS J. MILES,

attorney at law, was born in Knoxville, East Tennessee, in July, 1852. He studied under his father and thoroughly fitted himself for college, graduating from Emery and Henry College in Virginia in 1870. He commenced the study of law with Judge Barber, of Morristown, Tennessee, and in 1872 he came to Rock Port, Missouri, where he continued his law studies with Hon. J. P. Lewis. Mr. Miles was admitted to the bar in January, 1874, after which he opened an office in Phelps City and commenced the practice of his profession. He has a good understanding of the principles of law, is an able advocate, commanding good language, and is an impressive speaker. In May, 1881, he established an office in the new city of Tarkio, in which place he spends a portion of his time. In politics he is a Democrat. He received the nomination by his party to the legislature in 1880, and while he ran 150 votes ahead of his party ticket, yet by a combination of the Republicans and Greenbackers he was defeated. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Mr. Miles was married to Miss Ada Thompson, the second daughter of the late F. M. Thompson, of Phelps City, December 25, 1881. Mr. M.'s father, Hon. S. D. Miles, at one time president of the Knoxville University and also of the Rutlege Academic Institute, was born in North Carolina, where he in part received a thorough education, completing it at Warrensburg, Tennessee. He was a leading Whig in his day, and, as such, with Parson Brownlow, used to stump the state. He served in the Tennessee legislature and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was an active Mason and acted as lecturer for the order.

GOULD D. MYERS,

farmer and stock raiser, is the possessor of 200 acres of land, his residence being on section 22. He was the son of Valentine and Nancy (Bennett) Myers, both natives of Tennessee, and was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, in 1841. In 1866 he settled in this county, where he bought forty acres of land. He had money enough to pay for this and an old horse and wagon, and from that small beginning he has obtained as good a tract of land as can be found, all well improved, with several small dwellings on the different places. He married Miss Elizabeth Manies, daughter of Stokely Manies, of Tennessee, in Sullivan County, Missouri, in 1866. They have five children: Florence, Walter, Laura, Lewella and Samuel. Politically Mr. Myers is a Democrat and belongs

to the Methodist Church. He is a good farmer, has practical views of business on the farm, and surrounded by an industrious family and worthy companion is bound to succeed.

AMBROSE PORTER,

station and express agent at Phelps City, the son of Henry and Lydia (Major) Porter, both natives of Maryland, was born in Alleghany County, Maryland, February 2, 1839, and when seven years old went to Knox County, Ohio. His educational opportunities were such as could be obtained at a common district school. He served a regular apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, and in 1859 came to this county, soon commencing work at building. Later he bought a small farm and made some improvements. The war breaking out, he enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and remained until January, 1863, when he was mustered out. He then re-enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and remained in service until September, 1864, having been promoted to first lieutenant, and transferred to the Sixty-first United States colored. In May, 1865, they were consolidated with the Third United States Heavy Artillery, with which he was connected until the close of the war. He was mustered out April 30, 1866. After this, Mr. Porter engaged in the wood business in Arkansas, and after establishing himself therein, he went to Memphis, and obtained a position on the police force. He sold out his wood business after the overflow, losing 1,000 cords of wood. Resigning his position he returned to this locality in 1867. He moved upon his farm and made some improvements, but afterwards disposed of his interests In the spring of 1868, he built a house, into which he moved in March, 1869, and thereafter worked at his trade, employing from five to ten men. He was occupied in building churches, school houses, residences, and in fact, did most of the building in this vicinity for two years. In 1870, he was appointed assistant agent of the station at Phelps City, and has been a faithful and efficient agent for twelve years, gaining the entire confidence of the company and the citizens of the town. In April, 1882, the agent, Mr. W. L. Shaw, resigned, and the company immediately promoted Mr. Porter to the situation. By his faithful career he became perfectly qualified to discharge the duties of this position. He married Miss M. A. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867. They have raised several children. He has brought up and educated a neice, Bell Ramey, and also Annie Majers. He also has taken an infant orphan to care for, Annie Langdon. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious preferences a Catholic.

ANDREW C. PROUDFIT,

farmer, section 23, was born in Indiana, May 21, 1857, and when a small boy, he came with his father to this state and county. While young, he had a severe spell of sickness, which left him deprived of the sense of hearing and speech. His mother has taken great pains in sending him to school, and he remained eight years in the State School for Mutes, under the tutorship of Mr. Kerl. He was an excellent scholar, learning rapidly, and has become a good practical business man, a fine reader and an excellent penman. He has with his mother over 100 acres of beautiful land, under the best of improvements. He has bought teams, plows, drags, etc., and has had great success in everything he has undertaken. He has entire charge of the farm, is a Democrat in his political views, and a valuable citizen of this county. His father, Thomas Proudfit, bought 160 acres of fine land on section 23. He was born in Virginia in 1819, and was raised in Indiana. His father was Elias Proudfit. Thomas P. came to this state and county in 1856. He married Miss Lana Anderson Davidson in Dubois County, Indiana, in February, 1856. They had two children: Andrew C. and Mary E., born November 20, 1859, who married James M. Sliger. Mr. P. died in 1860, leaving Mrs. P. and her two small children and a farm, almost wholly unimproved and unpaid for. But the land was rich, and having energy and courage she commenced raising stock and corn. She succeeded in paying for her farm, and has built a beautiful house. Her daughter, who married Mr. J. M. Sliger lives quite near her. Mr. Proudfit was an excellent man and during the few years he lived after moving here, won the confidence of many.

JAMES RAHMAN

was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 23, 1843, and in 1847, accompanied his father to this country, settling in Monroe County, Illinois. After living in several places the family moved to this county, in 1867. The father bought 160 acres of land and improved it in good condition, building a nice residence and making it one of the most desirable homes in the county. After the death of the father, the two sons divided the homestead, James keeping the old residence. He was married April 8, 1874, to Miss Ida Gardes, daughter of George Gardes, of Germany. They have two children: Henry and George J. He is a Republican in politics, and religiously a Lutheran. Henry Rahman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1815. He came to this country in 1847, and was a resident of Monroe County, Illinois, for two years, after which he lived in Nebraska for two years. Coming to this county he bought his excellent farm. In 1853, he went to California and remained for nearly four

years ; had bad luck on the start, but was afterwards successful, obtaining quite a sum of money. He then returned home, wiser and better, and a little richer, for his experience. He married Catharine Margaret Clichouse, of Germany. They had two children, James and George. Henry died in the Old Country. James followed teaming to Salt Lake for three years, for a freighting company. He has ninety acres of land, situated in section 2.

JAMES M. SCAMMON

was born in Union City, Atchison County, Missouri, May 15, 1850. He acquired a good education at home and became well qualified for prosecuting the duties of the business which he has made his life work. He remained with his father until twenty-one years old and then rented a farm, which he worked for one year. In 1872, with his father, he started the store which he now conducts, and afterwards Mr. Bailey became a partner and since then they have been doing a very large and prosperous business under the firm name of Scammon & Bailey. Mr. S. married Miss Mary Casey, daughter of Edward Casey, of Nova Scotia, March 7, 1878. They are raising a nephew of Mr. S.'s, Levi Craighton Smith. Politically Mr. S. is a Republican and he is a leading member of the M. E. Church. He is liberal in building churches and supporting schools, and has been one of our energetic and prosperous men, both as a farmer and merchant. He has bought a fine farm of 550 acres of land which he cultivates. As a business man he has the confidence of the entire community. His father, Enoch D. Scammon, of Union City, is among the early pioneers of the county, and has large possessions, all accumulated by his own hard work. Reference to this noble man is to be found elsewhere in our work.

JOHN HENRY SHEPPERSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, was the son of William and Mary Ann (Webster) Shepperson, the former of Virginia and the latter of Scotch descent, but a native of London. John was born in Richmond, Virginia, April 16, 1834. His education was obtained almost entirely by self application, and he spent several years in teaching in Virginia, Iowa and Missouri. He was the instructor of an excellent school for five years in Charlestown, now the capital of West Virginia. In 1862 he came to this state, and March 14th enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Penick. He served faithfully for sixteen months and on his return from the army bought some land, where he now lives. He spent some time in teaching and speculating in stock. December 15, 1869, Mr. Shepperson married Miss Susan Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of James and Elizabeth Roberts of this county. They have four children :

Anna Gertrude, Jacob Malcolm, James William and John Lester. Mr. S. is a Mason and in his religious preferences inclines towards the Presbyterian denomination. He is a staunch Republican and whatever views he may take upon a question he is thoroughly competent to maintain his position. He is a great reader, keeping pace with the current literature of the day and also of the political movements of Congress. His farm contains 360 acres of good land.

JAMES MONROE SLIGER,

farmer and teacher, section 22, was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, May 21, 1853, and in 1868 came to this county. He commenced his education in Tennessee and completed it at the College of Stewartsville, Missouri. In 1880 he bought his present farm of 120 acres and has been making improvements upon it till he now has an excellent place. He married Miss Mary E. Proudfit, daughter of the late Thomas Proudfit, in February, 1877. They have one child, Ada. In politics Mr. S. is a Democrat. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is a very active member. He is also a member of the Masonic order. Since completing his education he has devoted his time to teaching, and since purchasing his farm he has taught the school in the same district. Mr. Sliger has done his part nobly in achieving what he has. He is a fine scholarly young man and well fitted for any position in life.

JESSE SLIGER,

farmer, stock dealer and feeder, section 23, was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, July 14, 1838. His education was obtained at the common schools. He came to this county in 1859, and subsequently enlisted in the Second Missouri Infantry of the Confederate army, and was in the western army for four years. He was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge, and discharged his duties well, enduring the trials and hardships of a soldier's life without a murmur. He was discharged at Shreveport, Louisiana, at the close of the war. Mr. Sliger then returned to Nebraska, and became engaged with a freighter going to Fort Kearney. Upon coming back he moved to this vicinity and bought eighty acres of his present farm, which he has improved and made additions to until now he has 235 acres. In 1880, he built a beautiful residence, and few men have worked to a better advantage. He married Miss Mary Proudfit, daughter of Elijah Proudfit, in September, 1867. They have two children: Minnie Delona, born September 12, 1870; Wintford Emery, born August 31, 1873. Politically he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the

Masonic fraternity. Mr. Sliger is held in high esteem by his associates, on account of his high moral character, and known integrity.

COLONEL PHILIP AUSTIN THOMPSON

was the son of David Hamilton Thompson, who was a native of Tennessee. His mother, formerly Annie Williams, was born in St. Louis County, Missouri. They came to Missouri before the State was admitted into the Union, and settled in Callaway County, where Philip, the second of nine children, was born, on July 31, 1830. His education was indeed a limited one. At the age of eighteen years he entered a store in DeKalb, Buchanan County, as salesman and bookkeeper. His intention was to study law, but this desire he was obliged to forego. He remained in DeKalb until 1851, at which time he removed to Holt County and taught school one year. In 1852 he took a trip to California and resided there three years, engaged in farming. Returning in 1855, he settled in Holt County. In 1856 he embarked in merchandising in Rock Port, Atchison County, in connection with Messrs. Dillon and Ruland, under the firm name of Dillon, Thompson & Co., which continued until 1859. In the latter year he entered into partnership with Dr. Buckham, whose daughter Susan he married on December 31, 1359. When the civil war began Mr. Thompson closed his store and joined the Union side of the State Militia, enlisting for six months. He was elected major of the Fourth Battalion, a position he held until his time had closed. At the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted for three years, in the Fifth Cavalry, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the regiment, Colonel Penick being his superior in command. The regiment was mustered out of service in 1863, and Colonel Thompson returned to his mercantile pursuits in Rock Port, having his brother, F. P. Thompson, as his associate, in April, 1867. In 1868 the business house was removed to Phelps City. In March, 1875, he began a general banking business, purchasing and selling exchange, etc. In politics Colonel T. was a Whig as long as that party was in existence, since which time he has been a Republican. In 1870 he was elected treasurer of Atchison County. In 1873 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the state senate from the district composed of Atchison, Holt and Nodaway Counties, and at the end of two years declined a re-election. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District, for a seat in congress. Though defeated, he ran five hundred ahead of his ticket, in his own county, thus showing the esteem in which he is held. Colonel T. is a member of the Blue Lodge, and a member and Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, while it was at Phelps City. He was also an active Odd Fellow. He is a supporter of the Christian Church. Mr. T. has one of the largest and most valuable farms in the county, located

at Langdon, two and a half miles south of Phelps. There he owns the town site and a large store, doing a good mercantile business, with Mr. Ruland as a partner. He has built upon his 700 acre farm in Langdon, an elegant and attractive residence, the most costly in the county. The Colonel lives here, surrounded by his family of nine children, enjoying the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He annually feeds and ships a large quantity of live stock.

FRANCIS MARION THOMPSON

was born in Callaway County, Missouri, August 26, 1832. He is the son of David H. Thompson, a native of Tennessee, and Anne (Williams) Thompson, who was born in St. Louis County, Missouri. They had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third in number. His parents emigrated to Missouri before its admission as a state, and located in Callaway County. Francis removed with his brother to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1840. He received a common education near DeKalb in that county and worked on a farm until he was seventeen years old. In 1849 he came to Holt County and was engaged for two years in working with Hawk, Dillon & Co. at Hemme's Landing. He was then interested with W. E. Dillon in the mercantile business in that place, they remaining together for ten years. In 1861 he moved to Rock Port, where he sold goods for seven years. In 1868 he came to the present site of Phelps City, erected the first building in the place and filled it with a stock of goods. He prospered in his business and in 1871 sold his stock of goods to Judge Saunders, who moved them to Troy, Kansas. In February, 1873, he purchased the interest of Judge Saunders and moved the stock back to Phelps, where he has since been in trade with his brother, Colonel P. A. Thompson. They have built up a large trade, commanding the patronage of the people for a long distance around about. Mr. T. has accumulated a large and valuable estate in lands and personal property besides his individual estate. The company owns 2,500 acres of the most fertile lands of Atchison County. He and his brother are also engaged in the live stock trade, in general merchandising and in banking, occupying a front rank among the representative business men of Northwest Missouri. Mr. Thompson has contributed liberally towards the building of churches of different denominations and enjoys the reputation of being a public spirited citizen. He joined the Masons in 1863 in Rock Port and has been advanced to the degrees of the chapter and council. He also passed through the order of Odd Fellows to the noble grand chair. Until the commencement of the war he acted with the Democratic party, but his intense devotion and attachment to the cause of the Union induced him to act with the Republican party. After the war closed he returned

to the Democratic party, with which he has since been connected. He was married in Holt County to Miss Margaret A. Dillon, daughter of a prominent farmer of Callaway County, Missouri, February 20, 1857. Her father died when she was a mere child. They have four children: May, Ada, Anna, and Philip. In person Mr. T. is of medium height and quite robust. Though having commenced life under adverse circumstances he has achieved a success which has given him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JAMES WADE

is the son of William Wade, who died in Pettis County, Missouri, November 17, 1881. His mother, formerly Nancy Ruckman, died in Atchison County, in March, 1882. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland County, Virginia, May 16, 1846. He received a good education for those times and worked on a farm during youth. In 1859 he came, with his father, to Cooper County, Missouri, who finally settled in Pettis County and bought a farm. In 1870 James also purchased land in the same county and improved it during summers, teaching school in the winter months. This he continued for several years. In 1874 he disposed of his farm and came to this county and purchased a farm, which he worked until January, 1878, when he bought out John C. Hope's interest in the drug business, in Phelps City. Here he has since been doing the leading drug business of this community. He has a well regulated store, supplied with a complete assortment of drugs, medicines, paints, books, stationery, etc. Mr. Wade married Miss Emma Baird, of this county, March 3, 1872. They have three children, Bruce, Myrtle and Lucretia. In politics Mr. W. is a Democrat. His family are Methodists. He is one of the best business men in this town and always accommodating to his customers. He has a good farm a few miles from this place and owns his store and residence in the city. Though commencing life a poor boy he has, by his diligence in business, become a leading business man and one of the substantial citizens of the county.

JUDGE JOHN T. WELLS,

section 12, the son of J. N. and Harriet (Walker) Wells, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in October, 1829. He received a fair education, was raised a farmer, and in 1857 he came to Holt County, and in 1859 to Atchison County, where he bought a farm near Nishnebotna Station, of 400 acres, with his brother, Elbridge H. His father, Jeremiah N. Wells, came here with his family the next year, and settled on the son's farm. In 1863 the two sons went to Montana and there engaged in mining and farming. They raised the first crop of wheat in Gallatin Valley, obtaining twenty bnshels per acre, which they sold for $10 per bushel, in gold dust. This brought them $20 in greenbacks.

per bushel, for the entire crop. They started the freighting business from Fort Benton to Haller and Deer Lodge City, and were very successful in the enterprise. After working hard until 1869, Mr. John T. Wells returned to this county. He soon bought the property he now occupies near Phelps City, containing 217 acres, and has improved a fine farm, having a good residence and everything about him to render home pleasant and attractive. In 1873 he moved his father's family to his new home. His mother died in 1872, and his father in 1874. Mr. Wells married Miss Alice F. Payne, of Virginia, an estimable lady, February 12, 1877. She was the daughter of Louis and Louisa Payne, *nee* Peck, both Virginians by birth. They have four children: Charles A., Hallie Louisa and Sallie Belle, (twins), and Elbridge Harvey. In 1878 Mr. W. was elected presiding county judge for four years. He is a man of excellent judgment, and has conducted the affairs of his office in an exceptional and successful manner. In politics he is a Democrat, and religiously a Christian.

CHARLES UHLIG,

farmer, stock raiser and feeder, section 3, was born in Prussia, Germany, July 7, 1827. He was raised a miller from early boyhood and in that country received an exceptionally complete education. In 1847 he came to this country with his father, who died at Buffalo, New York, after which Charles settled in Washington County, Wisconsin, where he improved a farm and built a flouring mill, both of which he operated. The mill, however, proved a failure, and he lost nearly everything he had. He remained for quite a number of years in Wisconsin and finally, in 1857, he sold out and moved to Nemaha County, Nebraska, where he was one of the pioneers. He improved a good farm, on which he lived for eight years. He then disposed of his land and came to Missouri, locating on the farm he now owns. This contains 400 acres, upon which he has made extensive improvements and built large and beautiful residences on two farms. Mr. Uhlig was married in Wisconsin, in 1852, to Rosena Jaehnig, from the kingdom of Saxony. They have five children living: Bertha, Matilda, Frank, Fanny and Willie. Emma died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. U. is a Democrat in politics and religiously he was brought up a Lutheran. While in Wisconsin he was frequently elected to the office of supervisor, also was justice of the peace for several years. Upon coming to this neighborhood he made a fine selection of land, went to work with a will, and is now one of the wealthiest and most prosperous farmers of the county and has done much for the advancement of its agricultural interests and improvements. His great success in farming is attributable to his good management and hard work, together with the help of his estimable companion. His mother is living with one of her sons in the Black Hills.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FIRST COURT HOUSE—REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT FROM LINDEN TO ROCK PORT—SECOND COURT HOUSE—PLANS FOR A NEW COURT HOUSE—COURT ORDERS A FIRE PROOF BUILDING—PETITION ASKING TO BUILD COURT HOUSE—ELECTION ORDERED—ADDRESS OF THE COURT—PROPOSITION DEFEATED—ANOTHER PETITION PRESENTED—SECOND ELECTION ORDERED—ADDRESS OF THE COURT—RESULT OF ELECTION—CONCLUSIONS—COUNTY POOR FARM.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The first court house that was erected in Atchison County, was located in the town of Linden, in 1846, some five miles north of the present town of Rock Port. It was built of wood, and cost $475.

PLAN OF COURT HOUSE IN LINDEN.

Said house to be 20x30 feet, two stories high; the lower story to be nine feet in the clear, and the upper story seven feet; the middle joists to be three inches wide and three inches thick; the upper joists seven inches wide by three inches thick. The sleepers to be made of good oak timber, and joined with the sills; the sleepers to be two feet apart, and the joists two feet apart and extend across the building; the sills to be eight inches wide by ten inches thick; side ties to be four inches by six; the plates to be four by six inches; the end ties to be eight by six inches, with a sill and ties across the middle of the building; four posts seven by seven inches, and two middle posts, four by six inches, each post to have four hanging braces; the studding to be three by four inches; rafters to be five by three inches at one end, and three by three at the other; rafters to be three feet apart; the door and window frames to be of walnut, one and a half inches thick; the weatherboarding to be of walnut, dressed and jointed, with good dressed boxing and moulding under the eaves and front end; two doors in lower story, thick panel work; the roof to be sheeted and shingled with oak, walnut or pine; the lower floor to be of oak and broken jointed; the upper floor to be of linn, tongued and grooved; the walls and the upper story overhead, to be ceiled with dressed linn or walnut; the lower story to have five fifteen light windows, eight by ten glass; upper story four twelve light windows, eight by ten glass; a partition across the building twelve feet from the front, up stairs, with two batten doors; a partition to divide the back room in the center the other way; all the partition to be of dressed linn, tongued and grooved, one inch thick; all doors and windows to be cased inside with single worked case and moulding; the judges stand to be twenty-seven inches high, from the floor, three feet wide and five

feet long ; the front thirty inches above the floor of the stand, with a cap ten inches wide and one and a half inches thick, braced and stayed ; three steps on each side, with a panel front, all to be dressed ; two benches on each side of the stand, ten feet long, with backs, walnut seats one and a half inches thick ; plain stairs to be run up on the outside, four feet wide, with railing and platform at the top four feet wide, all of oak ; a batten door at the head of the stairs ; good window shutters ; a rock foundation under each part ; the whole house to be done in a good and workmanlike manner. Estimated cost, $475.00.

JESSE COOK, Superintendent.

N. B. The undertakers to find all materials.

Isaac F. Wallis was the contractor in the building of this house, and obligated himself to complete the same by the 15th day of October, 1847.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The history of the removal of the county seat from Linden, where it was located upon the organization of the county, in 1845, shows much of the bitterness and strife which have ever characterized attempts to change seats of justice after they have been once located. The main cause for this change was, that after the line between Iowa and Missouri had been permanently established, ten miles of the territory of Atchison County was given to the former state, by reason of which Linden was found to be too near the northern line of the county. Linden, however, continued to be the county seat until 1856.

On the 2d day of October, 1855, a petition was presented to the county court, containing the name of Jonathan Shepherd and three hundred and seven others, taxpayers of the county, praying for a removal of the county seat, and asking that the question be submitted to a vote of the people. The law at that time required that three-fifths of the taxpayers of the county should sign a petition for that purpose, and the court after comparing the list of names on the petition, with the list of taxpayers in the county, (the number then being four hundred and twenty-four,) an election was ordered to be held on the 21st day of June, (1856,) following, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people in reference to the removal. After the petition containing the names of the 308 persons had been presented to the county court, Silas Puyear, Esq., acting as attorney in behalf of certain parties at Linden, presented a counter petition, setting forth that these persons had been induced to sign the petition under false pretenses, and asking that their names be erased from the list. This the court refused to do, and ordered the election, as above stated.

The court then appointed John Ish, John Gibson and Stephen C. Collins, of Holt County, and John Lamar and John Saunders, of Nodaway County, commissioners to locate the county seat, and instructed them to meet in Rock Port, November 12, 1855. From this order

appointing commissioners to locate the county seat, the town of Linden, through Puyear, Crandall & McClelland, attorneys, appealed. The appellants were: John W. Cooper, A. Don Brown, P. J. Rudasill, J. W. Wood, J. W. Smith, A. S. Noblitt, George Harmon, Wood Worl, Thomas Hughes, John Gable, F. S. Moore, Peter Snider and Z. Mulky. The appeal was finally dismissed, in October, 1855, in the circuit court.

After the election, and on the 23d day of June, 1856, Silas Puyear again appealed, and objected to the court proceeding to examine the poll-books which had been returned, claiming that the poll-books could not be examined only at a regular term of court, (which would be the term following.) This objection was also overruled by the court.

A motion was then made by Puyear asking the court to set aside Friday, the 27th day of June, 1856, to hear testimony in reference to illegal votes which had been cast. This was sustained, and the day set accordingly.

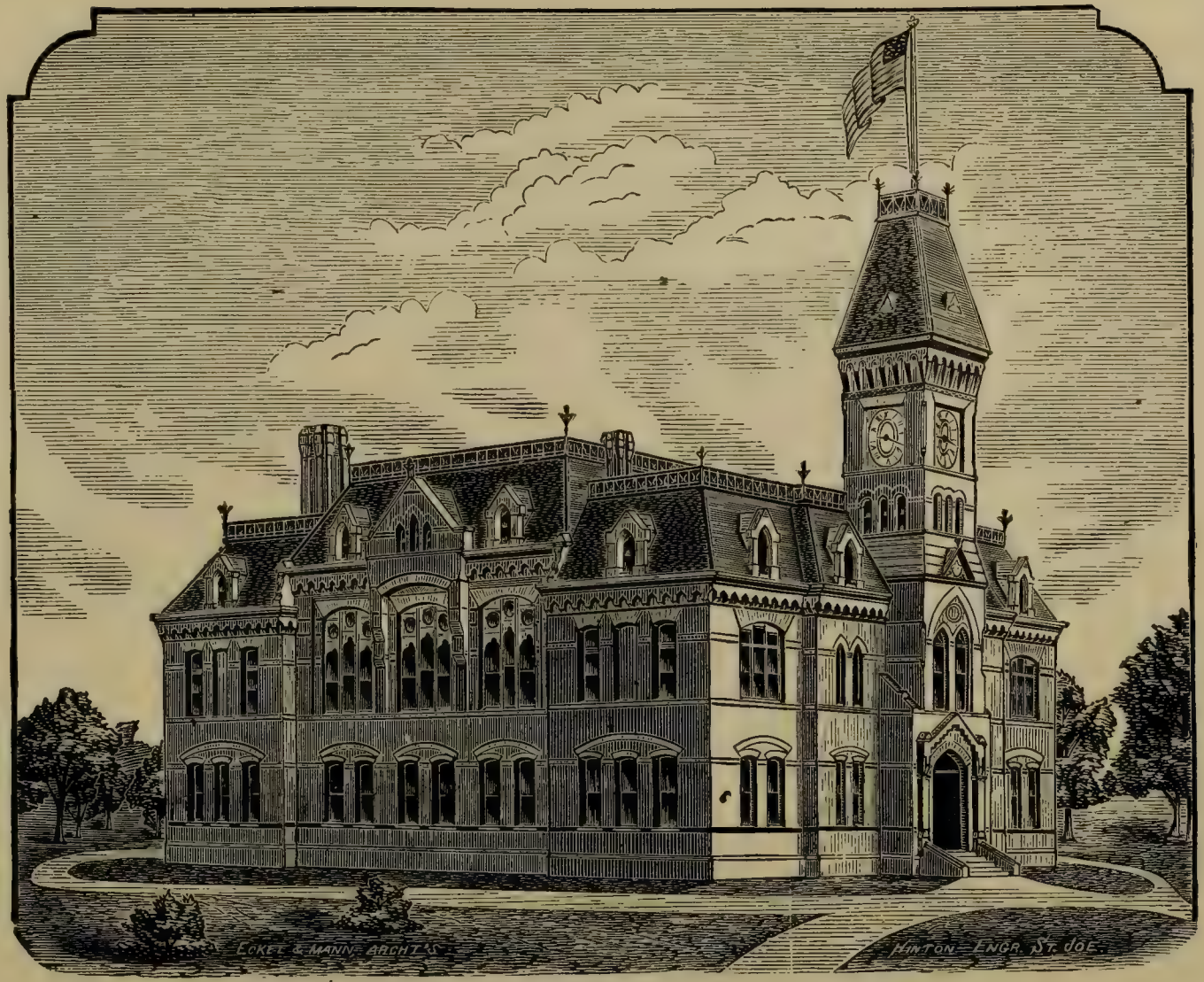
On the 27th of June T. W. Collins, Esq., attorney for Rock Port, filed a motion asking the court to rescind its order in reference to hearing testimony concerning illegal votes. His motion was sustained, the order was rescinded, and the court proceeded to count the votes. It was ascertained that a majority of forty-eight votes had been cast in favor of Rock Port. The law then required but a majority of those voting. This, in brief, is the history of the removal of the county seat from Linden in 1855 and 1856.

The county court held its first term at Rock Port on the 19th day of August, 1856.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

At its August term, in 1857, the court ordered the building of the present (1882) court house, and appropriated the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars for that purpose. The building, however, at its completion cost the county about twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

The superintendent of this building was William H. Dunbar, who received his appointment from the court, and was called "commissioner of the seat of justice." Mr. Dunbar, under the instructions of the court, proceeded to Oregon, Holt County, where he drew a plan of the court house at Oregon, and also a plan prepared by himself, and submitted them, with the probable estimated cost, the court selecting the plan prepared by him, which differed in some respects from the plan of the Oregon court house. In the construction of this building there were several contractors. It appears from the record that Isaac N. White laid the foundation and did the excavation, Jonas D. Murphy did the tin work, George A. Thomas and Granville Johnson the wood work, and F. L. Moore the brick work. The court house was located on parts of blocks seventeen and eighteen, in Nuckolls & White's Addition to Rock



PROSPECTIVE COURT HOUSE OF ATCHISON COUNTY.

Port, and contains altogether seven rooms, which have been occupied as offices and jury rooms. It is two stories high, and was considered when first built, a handsome and stately edifice, and is even now not an unattractive building. It is not only large, being about fifty by sixty feet, but is well lighted and ventilated. The windows are large, and sufficiently numerous to give an abundance of light and air on all sides. It is situated on a lofty hill on the west side of the city, where, from its graceful cupola (which was destroyed by wind a few years since) could be seen a broad stretch of country in many directions. The building was roughly used during the war. It was seized by the ruthless and iconoclastic hands of soldiers, who occupied the upper story themselves, and used the lower story as a stable for their horses. It is now in a dilapidated condition, and was condemned in 1880, as being unsafe, the circuit court and a majority of the county officers vacating some months since.

PLANS FOR A NEW COURT HOUSE.

On the 26th day of December, 1881, the county court made the following order:

"Ordered that the plans and designs for a new court house, presented to the county court for examination, by Messrs. Eckel & Mann, architects, be adopted upon the following conditions: Said Eckel & Mann are to prepare full and complete specifications and designs, and deliver by the 9th day of January, A. D. 1882, for said court house, in accordance with said design, and to enter into bond and contract similar to the one in case of building court house and jail in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri. That said court house shall not cost more than $40,000, including commission of said architects. Said architects, in case the pending proposition to build a new court house be adopted by the people, to have the contract of furnishing said plans, and superintend the work of building said court house at the price of five per centum of the amount of the cost of such building, but in case said proposition be not adopted by two-thirds of the qualified voters of said county, and said court house in consequence be not built, then said architects to claim no compensation for said plans, designs and specifications. The county clerk and the county attorney are authorized to see that the contract and bond are properly prepared."

The architects who filed the above mentioned plan and design, were Eckel & Mann, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE PROPOSED NEW COURT HOUSE.

Having alluded to the fact that the present court house was deemed unsafe for further occupancy by the courts and county officials, we shall now present in as brief a manner as we can the history of the last enterprise of the county in its efforts to erect a new, a more costly and more substantial edifice—a court house that will be more in keeping

with the present wants and necessities of a progressive and intelligent people. We find that the county court at its November term, 1881, made the following order:

"Ordered that an appropriation of $5,000 be made out of the expenditure fund for the purpose of building a fire-proof building for the offices of the circuit clerk and the clerk of the county court, said building to be located in the southeast part of the court house square; each office to be provided with a fire-proof vault sufficient to contain all the records of each office; and it is further ordered, that A. E. Wyatt be appointed the superintendent to superintend the construction of the same, and the said A. E. Wyatt being present, has taken an oath to faithfully discharge the duties enjoined upon him by said appointment."

The above order was made in pursuance of a petition presented to the court, asking the erection of fire-proof buildings for clerk's offices and safety vaults for the public records. The order was published and created considerable comment. A petition was then circulated and signed by a respectable number of tax-payers asking the court to rescind its former order, it appearing to have been the desire of the petitioners to have an opportunity to vote upon the proposition of building a new court house, out and out, rather than have the county funds used in building vaults and offices.

Another strong petition, containing the names of two hundred and eight tax payers, was presented at the same term asking that a proposition to build a new court house be submitted to the voters of the county. In consideration of this petition the court ordered an election to be held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1882. Below we give the order for the election:

"SPECIAL ELECTION.

Now on this 17th day of December, A. D. 1881, during a continuation of the regular November term of this court for that year, comes Lott Watts, and many others, in all more than one hundred in number, of the qualified voters, who are tax-payers residing in Atchison County, State of Missouri, and present to this court their petition in writing, by them duly signed, praying the court to call a Special Election for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to appropriate forty thousand dollars ($40,000) with which to build a new court house at the county seat of said county, and to incur an indebtedness to that amount for that purpose by issuing the necessary amount of bonds therefor, and the court having fully examined the matter, and being satisfied that said petitioners are legal voters and tax-payers, residing in said county, that there is urgent need of a new court house in said county, and that forty thousand dollars ($40,000) will create an indebtedness less than seven-tenths of one per centum of the assessed valuation of said county.

It is therefore ordered by this court that a proposition be and the same is hereby submitted to be voted upon and authorized by the qualified voters of said Atchison County, at a special election to be held for that purpose at the usual voting precincts of said county, on the 31st day

of January, A. D., 1882, to incur an indebtedness of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) to be used for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting a new court house at the county seat of said county, such court house, when completed, not to cost exceeding forty thousand dollars ($40,000), including all expenses of every nature and kind. The indebtedness to be incurred for building such court house shall be paid in the bonds of said county, to be in denominations varying from one hundred to five hundred dollars ($100 to $500), to be issued by the county court as the exigencies upon the work of said building may require, and to mature as follows, that is to say: Ten thousand dollars in three years; four thousand dollars respectively in four, five, six, seven and eight years; five thousand dollars in nine years and five thousand dollars in ten years after dates of such bonds, in all eight installments; all of said bonds to be made payable at the office of the county treasurer of said county, in lawful money of the United States, and each and all of said bonds to bear interest from date at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of said county treasurer; said interest to be evidenced by coupons attached to each bond and numbered seriatim from one to each number as will equal twice the number of years for which said bonds shall be respectively issued. And all of which said bonds shall be sold and disposed of, as now provided by law in such cases, at not less than their par value. For the payment of which said bonds as they shall fall due and the interest as aforesaid, the usual tax levy of said county shall be increased as follows: Four cents on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added annually to provide for the payment of interest, and six cents on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added annually to create a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the principal of said bonds as they mature. At the special election to be held as aforesaid, those of the qualified voters who favor the creation of the indebtedness for the purpose aforesaid shall have written or printed upon their ballots the following words: "Appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting court house—Yes." And those who are opposed to the creation of said indebtedness shall have written or printed upon their ballots the following words: "Appropriation of forty thousand dollars for purpose of erecting court house—No." And if it appear from the returns of such election, that two-thirds of the qualified voters voting at such election voted in favor of incurring said indebtedness by issuing such bonds, the county court of said county at its first regular term, held after such election, shall make an order reciting the election and the result of the vote, and directing the issue of bonds for the amount of said debt in accordance with this order, and shall at such term appoint some suitable person to superintend the erection of said building, according to the plans, drawings and specifications adopted and selected by the court, and which shall be and remain on file in the office of the clerk of this court during the twenty days next preceding the day of such election. Said superintendent shall, with the court, proceed to let the contract or contracts for erection of said building in the manner prescribed by law, requiring all contractors to give bond with security, to be approved by this court, in double the amount of their contracts.

It is further ordered by the court that notice of such election and of the proceedings contained in this order be given by publication in the

Atchison County *Journal*, the Atchison County *Mail*, the *Sun*, the Tarkio *Blade* and the Tarkio *Republican*, all newspapers published in said county and state, for the period of twenty days next before the day of said election. A true copy. Attest. M. L. LEE,
[L. S.] Clerk of the County Court.

After ordering the special election above mentioned, the court issued the following address to the people of the county:

To the Citizens of Atchison County:—At the regular November term of the county court, a petition was presented, asking the erection of fire-proof buildings for clerk's offices and safety vaults for the public records. The law calling for such a proceeding was, to the court, a new statute, our attention being called to it for the first time. Upon careful examination, the court became well convinced not only that the situation of public affairs was such as to make such a proceeding necessary, but that, under the law, it became our positive duty to carry it out or take some other step for the protection of the public property. An order of appropriation was made, a superintendent appointed and the matter continued until December 12, to which day the term of court adjourned. In the meantime petitions were circulated remonstrating against the measure, or rather asking the court to rescind the order. On the 12th these petitions were presented and the court allowed parties time to fully discuss the matter pro and con, which was ably done. The parties opposing the measure suggesting the building of a new court house instead of the improvement contemplated by the court, and promising to present a petition praying for a special election for that purpose. The agitation calls forth much expression of public sentiment. Many who signed the remonstrance expressed themselves in favor of building a new court house out and out, and others wrote the words "new court house" opposite their names upon the paper. This diversity of opinion as to the best manner of meeting an urgent necessity, of necessity, placed the court in an embarassing situation.

The superintendent's report and plans now on the files of the court, show that if new buildings are erected separate from the court house, $3,500 will be required; if new buildings are attached to the old court house, with such other repairs as must be made, in order to that end, $7,600 will be required, upon the outside only, which will leave the entire inside of the building to be worked over and repaired at heavy expense. In open court a workman was ordered to raise a part of the floor in the court room, that the court might examine the condition of the joists, which it did, and deem them unsafe. In company of Mr. Eckel, an architect by profession, the court made thorough examination of the entire building, and found it to be in such an unsafe and dangerous condition, that we have no hesitancy in declaring that to attempt to hold circuit court in said building, with any considerably crowded house, would be but little short of criminal negligence. The public records are piled here and there, exposed to the mice and rats, the wear and tear of tossing to and fro, new and old alike, in one general haphazard want of arrangement and protection. The public school fund, amounting to $135,000 are secured by bonds and mortgages which must be kept at the court house in this condition of things, more or less exposed. The entire probate records of the county, containing the evidence of the settlement of

estates, involving thousands of dollars, as well as the bonds of administrators, executors and guardians, are badly exposed ; the records of the entire landed interests of the county, together with the public law libraries, are in the same condition.

The assessed valuation of the county is something over five and one-half millions of dollars. Seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars, or the three-fourths of one per cent, will raise $41,250, or more than is necessary to build a court house worthy of the people of this county, and sufficiently commodious to protect her material interests.

An election has been ordered upon the petition of many tax-paying citizens, and the court hopes that every legal voter who visits the county seat between now and the day of election, will make careful examination and learn for himself whether the condition of things is as we have herein represented. Should this be done, we feel assured of the result of the election.

Should the election carry, it will be the duty of the court to issue bonds for the amount of money, running for a number of years, bearing interest at not more than six per cent per annum ; after the first year the court will have the option to pay off all, or a part of said bonds at any time before maturity. Provided it is thought best to allow the bonds to run for eight or ten years before paying them ; it will be the duty of the court each year to levy a small proportional part of the amount thereof as a sinking fund with which to pay them off in the end. By adopting this plan the tax would scarcely be felt.

Should the court be compelled to repair the old building, which must of necessity be done, if the election fails to carry, the amount of money for that purpose will be an instantaneous draft upon the treasury.

Speaking as citizens and tax payers only, we deem it far wiser to build anew than to expend the necessary amount of money to repair the old building and provide safe depository for the records of the county and have nothing but an old dilapidated building in the end.

The court desires to take no step in a measure so important without the full approbation of all good citizens in every section of the county, but should the people decide not to build a new court house, we see no honorable means of escape from the necessity of protecting and preserving the public property, and making such repairs upon the old court house as will render it reasonably safe. We have reached this conclusion through careful study of the law, and a personal examination of the facts, and cannot clear our consciences as public servants by any other course.

J. T. WELLS, President.

WILLIAM CAMPTON, }
ALBERT GERDES, } Associates.

The election occurred on the 31st day of January, 1882, as ordered by the court. The whole number of votes cast was 2,918 ; the number of votes in favor of the proposition, was 1,878, and the number against it was 1,040. The law required a two-thirds majority, to carry the proposition to build, or in round numbers, 1,945 votes. It failed therefore, in round numbers by sixty-eight votes.

We give below the official vote of every precinct in the county on the proposition to erect a new court house in this county, as polled at the election on Tuesday, January 31, 1882:

TOWNSHIPS.	YES.	NO.
Clay	563	——
E. Clark	95	74
W. Clark	195	50
Benton	132	——
Templeton	147	14
Nishnebotna	120	79
W. Buchanan	38	1
E. Buchanan	55	4
Polk	278	40
Lincoln	135	247
E. Tarkio	16	139
W. Tarkio	31	246
Dale	73	146
Total	1878	1040
	1040	
Majority for	838	

Number of votes necessary to carry the proposition, 1946. Actual majority No—68.

Not satisfied with the result of the first election, another petition was presented to the county court on the 9th day of February, 1882, nine days after the first election, containing the names of 1,090 taxpayers, asking that body to submit the proposition again to the people of voting the sum of forty thousand dollars for the erection of a court house at Rock Port.

After due consideration, another special election was ordered, to be held on the 7th day of March, 1882. Following will be found the order of the court in reference thereto:

"SPECIAL ELECTION.

Now, on this 9th day of February, A. D. 1882, during the regular February term of this court for that year, comes David McNeal, John Stoner, A. S. Noblitt, Simpson Finnell, W. B. Houts, Thomas H. Oliver, H. L. Davis, Harmon Cooper, R. M. Rhodes, P. A. Thompson, James W. Granger, W. T. Hunt, Sam Proud and one thousand and seventy-seven others, the same being more than one hundred in number of the qualified voters, who are taxpayers, residing in Atchison County, State of Missouri, and present to this court their petition in writing, by them duly signed, praying the court to call a special election for the purpose

of voting upon a proposition to appropriate forty thousand dollars ($40,000) with which to build a new court house at the county seat of said county, and to incur an indebtedness to that amount for that purpose by issuing the necessary amount of bonds therefor, and the court having fully examined the matter and being satisfied that said petitioners are legal voters and taxpayers residing in said county, that there is urgent need of a new court house in said county, and that forty thousand dollars ($40,000) will create an indebtedness less than seven-tenths of one per centum of the assessed valuation of said county.

It is therefore ordered by this court that a proposition be and the same is hereby submitted to be voted upon and authorized by the qualified voters of said Atchison County, at a special election to be held for that purpose at the usual voting precincts of said county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1882, to incur an indebtedness of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) to be used for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting a new court house at the county seat of said county, such court house when completed not to cost exceeding forty thousand dollars ($40,000) including all expenses of every nature and kind.

The indebtedness to be incurred for building such court house shall be paid in the bonds of said county, to be of denominations varying from one hundred to five hundred dollars ($100 to $500), to be issued by the county court, as the exigencies of the work upon said building may require, and to mature as follows, that is to say: Five thousand dollars ($5,000) in one year; seven thousand dollars ($7,000) respectively in two, three, four, five and six years after the dates of such bonds—in all, six installments; all of said bonds to be made payable at the office of the county treasurer of said county in lawful money of the United States, and each and all of said bonds to bear interest from date at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of said county treasurer; said interest to be evidenced by coupons attached to each bond and numbered seriatim from one to such number as will equal twice the number of years for which said bonds shall be respectively issued. And all of which said bonds shall be sold and disposed of as now provided by law in such cases, at not less than their par value. For the payment of which said bonds as they shall fall due and the interest as aforesaid, the usual tax levy of said county shall be increased as follows:

Nine cents and one mill on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added to provide for the payment of the principal, and four cents and four mills on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added to provide for the payment of the interest for the first year. Eleven cents on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added annually thereafter to create a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the principal of said bonds as they mature, and three cents and five mills on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added to provide for the payment of the interest for the second year.

And two cents and eight mills on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added to provide for the payment of the interest for the third year.

And two cents and one mill on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added to provide for the payment of the interest for the fourth year.

And one cent and four mills on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added to provide for the payment of the interest for the fifth year.

And seven mills on the hundred dollars valuation shall be added to provide for the payment of the interest for the sixth year.

At the special election to be held as aforesaid, those of the qualified voters who favor the creation of the indebtedness for the purpose aforesaid, shall have written or printed upon their ballots the following words, "Appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting Court House—Yes." And those who are opposed to the creation of said indebtedness shall have written or printed upon their ballots the following words, "Appropriation of forty thousand dollars for purpose of erecting Court House—No."

And if it appear from the returns of such election, that two-thirds of the qualified voters voting at such election, voted in favor of incurring said indebtedness by issuing such bonds, the county court of said county at its first regular term, held after such election, shall make an order reciting the election and the result of the vote, and directing the issue of bonds for the amount of said debt, in accordance with this order, and shall at such term appoint some suitable person to superintend the erection of said building according to the plans, drawings and specifications adopted and selected by the court, and which shall be and remain on file in the office of the clerk of this court, during the twenty days next preceding the day of such election.

Said superintendent shall with the court proceed to let the contract or contracts for the erection of said building in the manner prescribed by law, requiring all contractors to give bond with security to be approved by this court, in double the amount of their contracts.

It is further ordered by the court that notice of such election, and of the proceedings contained in this order, be given by publication in the *Sun*, a newspaper published in said county and state, for the period of twenty days next before the day of said election. A true copy.

Attest: M. L. LEE,

[L. S.] Clerk of the County Court.

After making the above order, the court issued another address to the people setting forth their reasons for having done so. The following is the address of the court:

At the recent court house election in this county, there were 1,878 ballots favoring the proposition, and 1,040 opposed.

At the regular February term of our court another petition is presented, signed by more than 1,040 legal voters, tax paying citizens of the county, praying another special election upon the proposition. As we understand it, one hundred petitioners may petition the court at any regular term of the court, and the court must submit the proposition in compliance with such petition. Actuated by the result of the last election, the report of the last grand jury, and realizing that such building when built must be done by the sovereign authority of the people, we have fixed the day of the election at the earliest possible day in order that the citizens engaged in agricultural pursuits may fully represent their desires in the matter without too great interference with their spring work.

The costs of these special elections must be paid out of the county treasury, but the expenses to that end we deem light and trifling compared with the regular running monthly expense of our present condition of things. We have no word of reproach for anyone for the course pursued at the last election. As a grand jury taken from the body of the people, have given in a sworn report upon our old court house, and in that report have suggested the course in their judgment we should pursue, and as the men who composed the grand jury are all well known in various parts of the county, we do not desire to add anything, or call any further attention to our present deplorable condition.

In order to meet the best view of the people enmass, as nearly as possible, as best we have been able to ascertain those views, we have changed the time of the indebtedness from ten to six years and have the matter so arranged that the levy of taxes for each year will only be sufficient to pay the interest and the bonds maturing for that year; by this means as the money comes into the treasury it will be paid out in the liquidation of the debt from year to year, and will not accumulate and lay idle in the treasury.

We have the honor to be your well-wishing but humble servants,

J. T. WELLS, President.

WILLIAM CAMPTON, } Associates.
ALBERT GERDES, }

In the meantime the friends of the two rival towns were busy, preparing for the second struggle, which was to occur on March 7. The newspapers of the respective places did much to fire the hearts of their followers and sympathisers, and the citizens who were in the habit of public speaking canvassed the county in every direction and addressed the people upon the all-important issues which were then pending. February 25, 1882, the town of Tarkio, through its agents, J. H. Davis and James Anderson, made oath to the following, which appeared in an extra of that date, issued by the Tarkio *Republican*:

"This 25th day of February, 1882, personally appeared before me James Anderson and J. H. Davis, and, being first duly sworn, on their oaths state that they, on the 25th day of February, 1882, presented to M. L. Lee, clerk of the County Court of Atchison County, for filing, a certain bond guaranteeing the building of a court house at Tarkio, together with the plans and specifications accompanying the same, and that M. L. Lee refused to place the same on record, or file the same among the records of his office or to certify to the receipt of the same and contents thereof as a private citizen, or even give a receipt for the same to us, and on this refusal we left the bond and plans and specifications with him and in his care and custody. JAMES ANDERSON,
J. H. DAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1882.
[Seal.] S. P. BAILEY,
Com. expires Oct. 30, 1883. Notary Public."

Following were the comments of the editor of that paper:

"As will be seen from the above, we have been acting in perfect good faith. The Rock Port papers and speakers, during the other can-

vass, told the people all over the county that we had no bond and that we never intended to file a bond, and when we published a copy of the bond they made numerous objections to its validity. We changed the bond somewhat in order to quiet their objections, and as you will perceive Ex-Gov. Hall, one of the most eminent jurists in the state, certifies that it will bind all parties executing or signing it. The county clerk, of Rock Port, not of Atchison County, refused to file it; refused to give even a receipt for it. Actions speak louder than words. They well knew that the bond was as nearly perfect as human ingenuity and skill could make it, and that their only hope lay in refusing to allow it to be filed at all. We couldn't compel him by force of arms to make it a matter of record, therefore the bond, together with the plans and specifications of a better court house than the forty thousand dollar building which they purposed erecting, were left in the clerk's office.

The signers of the bond will wait upon the clerk next Monday, the 27th inst., and insist on the bond being filed. In case of refusal a second time, legal steps will be taken to compel him to act. In case he consents, a copy of the bond, with his certificate, will be published immediately, so that all can see it. The plans and specifications are entirely too lengthy to publish, but a synopsis will be given. The bond, as published in this extra, is an exact copy of the original bond now in the county clerk's office."

Below will be found the bond which was contained in the same extra, and also the opinion of Willard P. Hall:

THE BOND.

Know All Men by These Presents:

That we, the undersigned, in consideration of the sum of one dollar paid to us, and for other considerations and conditions hereunder written, are bound and indebted to Atchison County, in the State of Missouri, in the sum of forty thousand dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly, we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

Witness our hands and seals, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1882.

The conditions of this bond are such that if within twelve months after the legal and final removal of the county seat of justice of said Atchison County, from its present location, to, and location permanently, by due course of law, within the present limits of the town of Tarkio, pursuant to a vote of the citizens and legal voters of said county at the next general election held in said county, the undersigned shall erect and deliver to said county finished and complete, a court house of the dimensions and materials and built according to the plans and specifications hereto attached, and made part hereof, as fully as if written at length herein, and with said building deliver to said county, through its commissioner or agent, a deed conveying in fee simple title and free from all liens, charges or claims, the ground upon which such building shall be located, a piece of land 220 feet by 206 feet, within said town of Tarkio, to be selected and conveyed in the manner provided by law in such cases, and shall deliver said ground and building to said county free of cost, and at the sole cost of these obligors, then these obligations shall

be void, otherwise to remain of force. This obligation to be delivered into the custody of the clerk of the County Court of said county before said election.

C. E. PERKINS,
per H. B. SCOTT, [SEAL.]
D. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
D. A. MOORE, [SEAL.]
J. F. HANNA, [SEAL.]
R. M. STEVENSON, [SEAL.]
J. A. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
A. CRAIG, [SEAL.]
W. A. RANKIN. [SEAL.]
W. O. MILLER, [SEAL.]
W. H. VAN LEUVEN, [SEAL.]
W. F. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
JOHN P. STEVENSON, [SEAL.]

EX-GOVERNOR HALL'S OPINION OF THE BOND.

"The within bond is in due form, and in my opinion, will bind all those who may execute it." WILLARD P. HALL, [SEAL.]

On the 27th day of February, 1882, appeared the following extra, issued by the *Atchison County Journal*, published at Rock Port, reviewing the bond referred to, and containing also the statement and affidavit of M. L. Lee, County Clerk of Atchison County :

THE TARKIO BOND AGAIN.

Know All Men by These Presents :

That we, the undersigned, in consideration of the sum of one dollar paid to us, and for other considerations hereunder written, are bound and indebted to Atchison County, in the State of Missouri, in the sum of forty thousand dollars, for the payment of which well and truly, we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

Witness our hands and seals this 20th day of February, A. D. 1882.

The conditions of this bond are such that if within twelve months after the legal and final removal of the county seat of justice of said Atchison County from its present location to, and location permanently by due course of law, within the present limits of the town of Tarkio, pursuant to a vote of the citizens and legal voters of said county at the next general election held in said county, the undersigned shall erect and deliver to said county, finished and completed, a court house of the dimensions and materials and built according to the plans and specifications hereto attached and made part hereof, as fully as if written at length herein, and, with said building, deliver to said county, through its commissioner or agent, a deed conveying in fee simple title, and free from all liens, charges or claims, the ground upon which such building shall be located, viz : A piece of land 220 feet by 206 feet within the town of Tarkio, to be selected and conveyed in the manner provided by

law in such cases, and shall deliver said ground and building to said county free of cost, and at the sole cost of these obligors; then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in force.

This obligation to be delivered into custody of the clerk of the county court of said county before said election.

C. E. PERKINS,
Per H. B. SCOTT, [SEAL.]
D. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
D. W. MOORE, [SEAL.]
J. F. HANNA, [SEAL.]
R. M. STEVENSON, [SEAL.]
J. A. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
A. CRAIG, [SEAL.]
W. A. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
W. O. MILLER. [SEAL.]
W. H. VAN LEUVEN, [SEAL.]
W. F. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
JOHN P. STEVENSON, [SEAL.]

The following is the endorsement on the back of the bond:

"The within bond is in due form, and, in my opinion, will bind all those who execute it. WILLIARD P. HALL."

That the above is a clumsy device to hoodwink and deceive the voters, must be evident to every man who carefully reads the document.

There is form enough about the instrument, in fact, more form than anything else—formality and validity are very different things.

First—Even if the bond were not void as against public policy, it is not executed and cannot be executed until delivered, for a bond must be "signed, sealed and delivered" before it is fully executed, and it can not be delivered unless some one is authorized to accept it. Neither the county clerk nor the county court would have a right to accept a proposition to move its county seat, for a county seat can not be moved except at a general election, by two-thirds of the qualified voters. So the bond could not be accepted until the two-third vote is had, and consequently is not yet executed and is not a complete bond. So that Mr. Hall is safe enough when he says "The bond will bind those who execute it," for the reason that it is not and can not be executed.

Second—If it be considered a proposition it is no better, for a proposition is not a contract until it is accepted, and if valid in every other respect, which is denied, yet it could not be accepted until next general election, and that too, by a two-thirds vote, and every one knows enough of business to know that a proposition can be withdrawn at any time up to the last minute before the other party accepts it. So there is nothing to prevent any or every man from withdrawing from the bond at any time before two-thirds of the voters vote to move the county seat.

Third—With two or three exceptions, there is no man on the bond able to pay the $40,000 without breaking him up entirely, yet each one binds himself, jointly and severally, for the entire amount. Is it likely they would sign such a bond if they had the slightest idea of having to pay it?

Fourth—There are not now, and never were, any plans or specifications attached to the bond as recited. So they are not after all bound

to build any particular kind of a house, of any particular size nor of any particular value. True, Mr. Scott, the agent of the town site company, on the 22d of February, brought to Tarkio, a set of cheap, incomplete plans and specifications that no mechanic could work by, to use as campaign documents, but they are not now, and never have been, attached to the pretended bond.

Fifth—Without mentioning numerous other objections that could be raised to the bond, it must be evident to every man who has thought at all upon the subject, that the county seat can not be moved at the next general election, which will be held next fall, and nobody knows this better than the men who signed the bond; yet the bond by its own terms is *void* if the county seat is not then moved. Undoubtedly they know they are safe in signing such a bond; but why did they sign it at all? There can be but one answer. Their only object is, if possible, to deceive the people and induce them to vote against the proposition. The motive is either not an honest one, or the parties to the measure are indulging in mere child's play. Any school district or village could make such a proposition, and any man could with impunity sign such a bond.

There is no more to prevent the makers of this instrument from withdrawing and destroying it as soon as the present election is over, than there was to prevent them from destroying the one they pretended to have filed prior to the last election.

Since printing the above the Tarkio people have come in and withdrawn their bond. For further particulars see statement of Mr. Lee.

ROCK PORT, Mo., February 27, 1882.

To the People of Atchison County: In an extra issued by the Tarkio *Republican*, under date of February 25, I am charged with having refused to receive from Messrs. J. H. Davis and James Anderson, certain papers purporting to be a bond and plans and specifications for a building at Tarkio, to be erected there for the purpose of a court house.

Now, in justice to myself and the people of the county, it is proper for me to make the following statements of the facts in the matter, under oath, as follows. Very respectfully, M. L. LEE.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
County of Atchison. }

I, M. L. Lee, upon my oath, state that I am the clerk of the County Court of said county, that on the 25th day of February, 1882, James Anderson and John H. Davis came to my office and brought with them two papers and a roll, one paper purporting to be a bond to build a court house, on condition that the county seat was removed to Tarkio at the next general election—another purporting to be specification for a court house at Tarkio, and the roll purporting to be plans for such court house, and they required me as clerk to file and certify to the bond. I informed them that I knew of no law authorizing me to receive or file such papers, and that I could not see that they had anything to do with the county business, I declined therefore to file them in an official capacity, but told Anderson that I would take charge of the papers as an individual and

use due diligence in taking care of the same and that I would present them to the County Court for their action when they met again, but declined to do anything further with the papers, considering them, as I then did and still do, the private property of parties owning or controling them. On the 27th day of February, following, James Anderson and two other persons I did not then know, but who I afterward learned were Mr. Rankin and Mr. Miller, appeared again and Anderson requested me to file the papers, but I still insisted that I knew no law authorizing the proceeding, and Mr. Anderson, though an attorney, failed to offer any law or authority for filing them. He then says: "You folks say the court house is liable at any time to fall down and burn up, and so I guess the papers will be safer in our hands than in yours, and I think we had better take charge of them," or words to that effect. I thereupon showed him where the papers were in the safe and he took possession of and carried them all away with him from my office. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February, 1882.

STOKELEY S. HUGHES, Notary Public.

Commission expires November 11, 1882.

The bond mentioned in the *Tarkio Republican* extra was submitted by the people of Rock Port to Ex-Governor Woodson, Hon. John S. Crosby and Vinton Pike, Esq., of St. Joseph, Missouri, and their opinions solicited as to its validity. On the 28th day of February, 1882, these gentlemen submitted their opinion as follows:

"After duly considering the questions presented and an examination of the authorities upon the subject, we answer:

First—That it does not purport to be a contract between the county of Atchison and the persons who sign the bond. It is simply a *proposition* to the county, not accepted by it, and one which the county has no power to accept. It is then, for two reasons at least, worthless, first, because no consideration is expressed in it—more than a nominal one—and consequently must be regarded as voluntary; second, because it cannot be binding upon the obligors until accepted by the county, even if there were a sufficient consideration to support it. Consequently the persons signing said bond may repudiate it at any time before it is accepted and acted upon in such a manner as to estop the obligors from denying its binding force.

But there is another objection to the bond, that we regard as insurmountable and that would always prevent its legal enforcement, independent of the reasons already suggested. Hence, we hold in the second place, that no such obligation or agreement as that embraced in the bond under consideration could under any circumstances be made binding upon the bondsmen. The very essence of the agreement is contrary to public policy and such as to render the pretended obligation utterly void.

The bond recites: "The conditions of this bond are such that if within twelve months after the legal and final removal of the county seat of justice of said Atchison County from its present location to, and location permanently, in due course of law," etc., "pursuant to a vote of the citizens and legal voters of said county at the next general election," etc., "the undersigned shall erect and deliver to said county

finished and completed a court house" of dimensions described, "then this obligation to be void." Disguise the matter as you may, it is patent on the face of the bond that it is intended as a bribe, and only a bribe, to induce the voters of Atchison County to change the location of the seat of justice.

County seats can only under the law be changed by the qualified voters of the county, and the same laws, qualifications and rules that govern in respect to the election of public officers at a general election are applicable to the election of a permanent county seat. Persons not possessing the constitutional qualifications of a voter for senators, representatives, etc., have no right to vote that this or that named place shall be the county seat. And the casting of illegal or fraudulent votes in favor of, or against a change of the county seat of Atchison County would vitiate the selection of a county seat, just as certainly, and upon the same terms, as the casting of such votes would vitiate any other election. All votes in favor of a change of the county seat to Tarkio, which should be induced by the bond under consideration would be clearly illegal and void, and as the only purport and object of the bond is to induce such votes, it is illegal and also void and the courts do not permit actions to be maintained upon such obligations.

That we are correct in these views will be seen by reference to the authorities, some of which are here cited :

In the case of the State of Wisconsin on the relation of J. E. Newell against Purdy, reported in 36th Vol. Wisconsin Reports 213, it appeared that Newell was a candidate at a county election in Wisconsin, for the office of county judge, the salary of which was fixed by law at $1,000. Newell, in a published card, which was placed in the hands of voters generally, offered and pledged to perform the services required by said office for $700 a year, in case the voters would elect him to the office. In a subsequent contest between him and his opponent at the election (Purdy) the supreme court of Wisconsin held that the offer of Newell "was within the spirit of the laws of bribery."

The court said: "The proposition of the relator (Newell) to the electors of the county, was simply an offer that if they would elect him county judge, he would give the county $300 per annum"—the difference between the salary fixed by law, and the salary for which he proposed to serve.

After citing and quoting many authorities to show that the law denounces such an offer as Newell's as unlawful, the court uses this language: "The grounds upon which this doctrine is based, are so clearly and fully stated in the above extracts from the authorities, that it seems unnecessary to repeat them. Indeed, every intelligent person knows that free, unbiased, and (in the language of some of the books) indifferent elections, are absolutely essential to the existence of free institutions."

Among the cases cited by the court, illustrating the principle announced by it, is the following:

"A very notable case in which the same principle was applied by the Legislature of Massachusetts, occurred in the year 1810. It seems that certain towns were each entitled to several representatives in the legislature, and, among them the town of Gloucester was entitled to six representatives. Each town was required by law to pay its own member, and for economical reasons the town of Gloucester usually returned

but two instead of six. For political reasons it was thought desirable that the town should elect a full delegation, and therefore certain individuals, with a view to induce the town to do so, gave a bond for the use of the inhabitants, conditioned that the whole expense of a full representation should not exceed the pay of two members, and six members were acordingly elected. Although the members elected had no agency in procuring the bond to be given, the house of representatives, by a vote of 224 to 125, declared the election void, and the seats of the whole delegation from Gloucester vacated. (Reports of Controverted Election Cases, by Cashing, Story & Josslyn (Massachusetts) 97, Gloucester Case).

This decision by the highest court in Wisconsin, has been approved and adopted by the supreme court of this state, in the recent case of State on the relation of the attorney general against Collier, reported in 72 Missouri Report, page 13, in which a similar question arose. In referring to the Wisconsin case, our court quotes and approves the following language:

"The doctrines which we think established by the foregoing authorities, and which we believe to be sound in principle, is that a vote given for a candidate for a public office, in consideration of his promise in case he shall be elected to donate a sum of money, or other valuable thing to a third party, whether such party be an individual, a county, or any other corporation, is void."

In the case of Webb vs. Albertson, decided by the Supreme Court of New York, and reported in Fourth Barbour's Reports, page 51, a question similar to the one we are considering, was presented. It was an action brought upon a bond, "taken in the name of the commissioners of highways of the town, not for their own benefit individually, but for the benefit of the town in its corporate capacity, and was intended, as would seem, from the recitals, and from the averments in the declaration, to relieve the taxable inhabitants from the payment of a tax for a public improvement;" provided the highway in question was opened or extended, or extended in a particular way, to suit the desires of the obligors in the bond. Of this bond the court said: "In all of this proceeding the commissioners ought to have no other inducement for action than their regard for the public good. It is their duty to decide whether public convenience requires a new road or highway to be laid out or not. They have no business to be tampering with parties and making conditions. They have no right to say that if they order a highway to be laid out, individuals shall assume or become bound to pay the expense. If the convenience or interest of the public require it, and the commissioners are honestly of that opinion, the expense should be left where the law places it, a public charge upon the town. On the other hand, if in the opinion of the commissioners, it does not require the laying out of a new road, as applied for, they ought not to swerve from their opinions by the offer of individuals to bear the expense. Such a step would look very much like surrendering their judgments and opinions to the highest bidder."

In the case of the Pacific Railroad Company vs. Seely, 45 Missouri Reports, page 212, the Supreme Court of this state held that an agreement between a person and railway corporation, that the corporation would locate a freight and passenger depot on his land, was void against the public policy; that the *public* had an interest in having the

fittest location selected, and that the corporation had no right to agree to a location to suit the interest of individuals. The court said: "It is easy to perceive how such a transaction might be perverted so as to operate most injuriously to the public. Speculators and land proprietors, for the purpose of enhancing their property, would always be on hand to obtain locations and forcing people to their premises, regardless of the consideration, whether they were the most fit and convenient. And the companies tempted by the prospect of gain, would accede to their propositions and thus the general welfare and good of the public would be sacrificed to subserve mere private interests."

As we have before said, the county seat of Atchison County can not be changed without an election by the legal voters of the county, and, when called upon to vote at such election, the voters should be controlled only by considerations of public interest and convenience. But the proposition embraced in this bond disregards such considerations, and all others, except the expense of erecting new buildings. Stripped of the verbiage in which it is clothed, the proposition of the signers of this bond to the taxpayers of Atchison County is simply this:

"If you will vote to change the county seat from its present location to Tarkio we will pay all the taxes required of you to build a court house at the new seat."

Let us suppose the taxpayers of Atchison County should endeavor to comply with the conditions imposed upon them by the proposition of the signers of this bond. To do so an election must be held and the removal of the county seat authorized by the requisite majority of the legal voters of the county. The county seat is then formally removed to and established at Tarkio. A new court house must be erected at that place, and let us suppose further that the signers of this bond fail and refuse to "erect and deliver" to the county the new court house. What would be the county's remedy? It could not compel them to build; it could only bring an action for damages for breach of the bond. What could the county show in its behalf? It would have lost nothing by reason of the removal, or have paid nothing for the agreement contained in the bond. The only consideration, therefore, which the county could show would be that the taxpayers of the county had been induced by the execution of the bond to vote for the removal and by reason of such inducement the county seat had been removed. The county would then be in the attitude of alleging that its taxpayers had been bribed to vote, so as to comply with the wishes, and subserve the interests of the signers of the bond, and of asking damages for failure to deliver the consideration for their votes. Such a proposition is too absurd to require further argument or illustration to refute it.

SILAS WOODSON,
JOHN S. CROSBY,
VINTON PIKE.

DEFEATED.

The election occurred on the 7th day of March, 1882, as ordered, and notwithstanding the large vote polled, and the general interest taken in it, the proposition was again defeated by thirty-seven votes. The Rock Port *Sun* of March 8th, in speaking of that election, said:

"Once more the people have been defeated. The great body of the tax payers, the unterrified sovereigns, came nobly to the front, but landlordism and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad met them at the polls and the result is, the will of the great majority is strangled out. But we'll hold the fort. We have enlisted for the war. We want to proclaim that our motto will be, "Lay on McDuff." We represent the best interests of the county and will never bow down and do the bidding of railroad kings and grasping landlords. It is high time the people were aroused to a realization of the true situation. Following is the result:

TOWNSHIPS.	YES.	NO.
Clay	601	
W. Clark	125	15
Fairfax Precinct	228	106
Benton	165	
Templeton	173	14
Nishnebotna	157	77
E. Buchanan	61	14
W. Buchanan	46	
Polk	289	40
E. Lincoln	11	95
W. Lincoln	101	187
Colfax	13	140
Tarkio	34	267
Dale	101	153
Total	2105	1108
Majority		37

The vote shows an increase over the last election of 295.

We simply insert the above to show the manner in which the defeat of the proposition to vote the $40,000 and the building of the court house was received by the papers and people of Rock Port. Of course the people of Tarkio, and its friends, were elated at the result, not because the question of the removal of the county seat to Tarkio had thereby been settled or even impliedly determined, but because the vote taken showed that the new court house was not to be erected yet awhile, which meant to them—not at Rock Port.

CONCLUSIONS.

From these orders and controversies involved in the efforts of 1881 and 1882, to erect a second court house at Rock Port, we draw the following conclusions:

First—That the building heretofore in use has for some time past been insufficient and unsafe for both persons and property.

Second—That the county court, believing it to be their duty, under the Statutes of the State, so far as possible to protect the valuable records of the county from destruction, loss or injury, undertook to provide, as far as they could reasonably do, with the revenues at their command, for the protection of the county records and property, by building fire-proof clerk's offices and vaults.

Third—That a rivalry had sprung up between the new town of Tarkio, on the Tarkio Valley Railroad, and the old county seat, growing out of the hope of the former place being able some time to remove the county seat from Rock Port to Tarkio, so that while perhaps a large majority of the people of the county actually preferred building a new court house, yet very likely the opposition would have taken no tangible form, but for the special exertions of the people of Tarkio, who looked upon the enterprise as inimical to their expected efforts towards moving the county seat. The petition to the court to rescind the order to build offices and vaults, was presented and argued with great force by the attorneys and agents of Tarkio, and the order was as vigorously sustained by the attorneys at Rock Port.

Fourth—The general discussion called forth among the people of the county, led many to believe that the people were in favor of building a new and respectable court house, and as the ordinary revenue did not seem to permit, a petition was presented in the manner required by the constitution and laws of the state, requesting the court to submit to the voters of the county, the question of incurring an extra indebtedness of $40,000, to be used in building a court house at Rock Port, which was accordingly done, the court fixing the day of election on January 31, 1882, and fixing the time of paying the proposed indebtedness at periods ranging from three to ten years.

The contest, while ostensibly involving only the building of the house by the means proposed, was really very bitterly fought upon the county seat question. Though in most of the townships there were more or less votes against the measure, yet it is plain enough on examining the vote of the townships most interested in the respective towns, that the opposition was not so much against a court house, as against one at Rock Port. The majority in favor of the new court house was very large, lacking only a few votes of the necessary two-thirds majority.

Fifth—The large majority of the first election in favor of the proposition naturally led to the belief among the friends of the measure that the opposition would not very seriously urge any further their county seat pretensions, as it took a two-thirds majority to move the county seat, and the opposition to the court house in the first proposition had only been slightly over one-third of the votes of the county. A second petition was presented and another election ordered and held upon substantially the same terms, with the exception of shorter pay-

ments than the first election. The result was a largely increased vote, both for and against the proposition to build, still lacking a few votes of the necessary two-thirds majority. The last election was more bitter than the first. In these contests David Rankin, C. E. Perkins and other, being land owners in and about Tarkio, proposed to the people of the county that they would build a new court house as good as the one proposed at Rock Port, if the people would move the court house there and offered bonds to that effect. The Rock Port people questioned the sincerity and legal morality of their proposition and the validity of their proposed bonds. What the result may ultimately be is hard to foretell. Certainly, while the people of Atchison County may well feel proud of her fertility and natural resources, they are not to be envied for the unpleasant and disastrous controversy which we fear has only fairly begun.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

The county poor farm is located about one mile north of Rock Port, on sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, containing about 200 acres. The first tract of 103 acres was purchased from John W. Golden, on the 26th day of February, 1875, at a cost of $4,767. The next tract of eighty acres was purchased from the Miller estate (E. J. Miller), and twenty acres have been added since. The entire farm, implements, expenses, etc., cost the county, during 1875 and 1876, about $14,000. The superintendents of the poor farm have been J. B. Gray, A. S. Jones, John F. Hurn and Alexander Ely. The paupers average about seven persons annually. The farm is a good one, and in excellent repair. The house is brick, and contains a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate the paupers, who are well taken care of.

COUNTY JAILS.

The old jail at Linden was a rude structure, made of wood. The present jail was built with the new court house, after the county seat was located at Rock Port. It is also of brick, and served its purpose for many years after its erection, but the present requirements of the county demand something more substantial, more commodious, better ventilated, and more in keeping with the modern style of architecture.

CHAPTER XIX.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

ATCHISON AS AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTY—CORN—WHEAT—BARLEY—LIVE STOCK—HOGS CATTLE — SHEEP—THE PEOPLE—FRUIT INTEREST—LETTER OF R LYNN—ATCHISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—FAIRS—SALE OF LOTS—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Among the agricultural counties of the state, there are none, all things considered, that are superior to Atchison. In fact, in the production of some of the cereals, the county ranks among the best to be found anywhere, not even excepting the famous corn and wheat growing districts in Illinois.

McLean County, Illinois, according to the United States Census Report for 1880, produced 11,976,581 bushels of corn, which was more than any other county in any of the states produced. To produce this enormous yield, 297,191 acres were planted, which averaged a little more than forty bushels per acre. The same number of acres in Atchison County would have produced 13,012,106 bushels, or 2,035,525 bushels more than the McLean County crop. There were in Atchison County, in 1880, 113,589 acres in corn, which yielded per acre nearly *forty-four* bushels, or 4,977,476 bushels in the aggregate. Nodaway is the only county in the State of Missouri, that produced more corn than Atchison. Nodaway, however, had nearly 46,000 acres more in corn than did Atchison. To further show what Atchison County did in 1880, in the production of corn, it is only necessary to say, that the corn crop was larger than that produced in the following states and territories:

	Bushels.
New Hampshire	1,350,248
Rhode Island	372,967
California	1,993,325
Colorado	455,908
Utah	163,342
Nevada	12,891
Washington Territory	39,183
Oregon	126,862
Idaho	16,408
Montana	5,649
Arizona	34,746
Aggregating	4,551,430

Atchison County produced 4,977,476 bushels, or four hundred and six thousand more bushels than eleven states and territories produced.

WHEAT.

The county seems to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than any of the contiguous counties. The bluff land, being rather hilly, is not generally cultivated, but the slopes from the bluffs to the bottoms are very rich, owing much of its fertility to the marley "bluff" clays, which have been washed from above. This land is excellent for wheat. Mr. McDonald, living in the south part of township 66, states that in 1860, he raised twenty-eight bushels per acre, but the usual average is eighteen bushels.

BARLEY.

Atchison County raises more barley than any other in the state, the crop for 1880, being 62,589 bushels. Barley is by no means one of the staple products of the county. Its cultivation, like the oat crop, may be considered as a mere incident to successful farming. The acreage sown, however, exhibits the perfect adaptability of the soil to its successful growth, and shows what might be expected in this direction, if the demand for this cereal in the market were greater and more urgent.

LIVE STOCK.

We have spoken in a former chapter of the abundant supply of water that may be obtained in any part of the county, either from the streams which flow the entire year, or from wells at a depth of from eighteen to thirty feet. We have also mentioned the grasses, which grow rapidly and in great luxuriance, and of their nutritious properties. We have given in figures, the enormous yield of corn—reaching as it does away up into the millions of bushels—and would now naturally conclude that Atchison County was a favorable region for the growth of live stock.

HOGS.

From the assessor's books for 1882, the present year, we find that for that year, there were 57,429 hogs in the county, and comparing this with other counties taken from the agricultural report of 1880, Atchison County is the fourth in the state in the number of hogs, Nodaway, Andrew and Ray each producing more than Atchison. The valuation of these hogs $136,755, which is certainly a low estimate, when compared to their real market price. Even this estimate, however, shows the large revenue accruing to the farmers from this one source alone.

CATTLE.

The number raised in the county in 1881 was 32,826, which were assessed at $136,735, being the same valuation set upon the hogs. In 1871 there were only 14,762 cattle in the county, which was less than half the number now raised, and showing an increase in ten years of more than fifty per cent.

SHEEP.

The growth and care of sheep have engaged the attention of the farmer to only a limited extent. There are no reasons, however, why the county is not as well adapted to sheep raising as any other county in Northwestern Missouri, and we believe the day is not far distant when it will be made more of a specialty. The number of sheep in the county is less than 7,000.

THE PEOPLE.

The population of Atchison County represents all the leading western and middle states, as well as some of the nationalities of the old world, among whom are large settlements of Germans and Irish, constituting a people sufficiently homogenious in habits, thoughts and modes of life, not only to make them proud of their county, but to cause them to labor unitedly for their common interest and their common welfare.

FRUIT INTERESTS.

The growing of fruit in Atchison County is not so far advanced, neither is it so general as in Holt. The orchards there are older and more numerous, and the success with which fruit growers met in their earliest attempts in this direction, induced farmers to turn their attention to the planting and cultivation, especially of apple orchards, and the result is, that Holt County now ranks among the best fruit counties of Northwest Missouri.

There are a number of good orchards in Atchison County, and in the course of a few years these will be multiplied, as experience has demonstrated that the climate and soil are as well adapted to fruit growing as other counties similarly located. Below will be found an exceedingly interesting letter from Mr. R. Lynn, of Atchison County, who has had many years experience as a nurseryman and fruit grower. Among fruits, he treats of the apple as being the surest and the best paying, while the peaches and small fruit, although hardly rugged enough to withstand the severe winters to which this climate is subject, will compensate for the outlay of labor and expense of planting by the yield of a single good crop:

FRUIT GROWING ON THE OPEN PRAIRIES IN NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

To the Missouri Horticultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—I do not propose in this paper to give an essay on horticulture, but merely a report of my experience and observation on fruit growing on the open prairies of Northwest Missouri.

Twelve years ago I left my narrow acres of hard clay (the scene of twenty years of diligent toil and close habits) and was carried out here on a westward wave to broader fields and more generous soil. After bidding adieu to kindred hearts and kind neighbors, my chief regret was for the flourishing young orchard I had planted among the stumps sixteen years before, which I had underdrained, subsoiled, fertilized, washed and pruned, till every tree was a crony and every limb an acquaintance, whose yearly tribute of St. Lawrence and Snows, Rambos and Russets, Pippins and Greenings, Baldwins and Spys were the delight of my eyes, and the cause of a trifle of conscious pride.

I came here to make a home, and "what is home without an orchard?" But to my frequent inquiry of the old settlers, "How does fruit grow on the prairies?" the almost invariable reply was: "Trees may grow on the prairies; but if you want fruit, you will have to go into the timber." However, I was charmed with these beautiful, rich rolling pastures, dotted with springs and checkered with perpetual rivulets; their fertile soil a fathom deep, already subsoiled and underdrained by the hand of nature. After twelve years acquaintance, I am charmed still. For with all the other bounties of nature, she has yielded me a bountiful supply of choice fruits.

I first inclosed sixteen acres, and planted it with fruit and forest trees. On the first appearance of fruit, I planted ten acres more.

THE APPLE.

As the apple is more important than any other, or all other fruits, I shall give it the most attention. It may be true that trees do not bear as young on the prairies as they do in the timber, or on the thin soils of the east; but they grow faster, make as mature wood, and are as free from all accidents of climate or of insects as they are anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. And in six to ten years they are prepared, by their size and vigor, to bear a larger crop than they could at that age with a slower growth. I have not lost one per cent of apple trees here yet by climate or insects.

I cannot report as large a crop as my happy friend Mr. Evans, of Clay County, can of his precocious Ben Davis; but I can report Ben Davis and Winesap trees, five years from planting, yielding one bushel to the tree; in the seventh year, five bushels, and the tenth year nine bushels.

I plant about one hundred trees to the acre. I intend to thin out when they get too close. I prefer moderately low heads formed on the second year's growth. I aim to prune only just enough to give proper form to the head and direction to the branches. I cultivate each year, till the seventh or eighth, from April to July, planting four rows of corn late for fodder between each row, where I do not use the spaces for small fruits. When the trees are forming spurs and fruit buds, I drop

the plow and cultivator and use the "stalk cutter" twice each summer. This cuts the weeds and keeps the surface sufficiently open. Any weeds under the trees not reached by the stalk cutter are cut with the scythe. At the same time I begin to manure the surface, not to make the trees grow, but to supply the organic matter needed to perfect the flowers and the fruit. The decaying weeds, prunings and leaves also supply this defect.

I planted shelter belts of forest trees, varying in width from sixty to 200 feet, at the same time that I planted the fruit trees. Decidedly the best trees for shelter are the European larch and Scotch pine. The soft maple is the best of our native trees. The cottonwood is the worst for shelter. But the larch is perfect in beauty, utility, growth and shelter. Mine, planted eight years ago, two thousand to the acre, are now sixteen to twenty feet high, as dense as heather and as straight as rushes. The Scotch pine, along the inside edge of the larch grove, gives it a warm, comfortable look. But to return to the apple, I must say something about sorts, confining myself to experiments made here on the prairie only. I have fruited here over thirty kinds, but have not had time to test the slow bearing sorts. Some of these have not yet fruited, such as Northern Spy, Yellow Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening and Golden Russet.

Of early summer sorts, Red June and Summer Pippin do the best. Early Harvest and Red Astrachan are tardy. Of late, Summer Duchess and Early Pennock are ahead. These two bear abundantly while young. St. Lawrence comes next with a full crop. Blush and Rambo bear moderately, but the fruit is splendid. Snow has done nothing yet but grow.

For early winter, Jonathan is unrivaled for productiveness, flavor and color. The tree is hardy, and though small in the nursery, is one of the best growers in the orchard. The Dominie is of equal value for family use. Grimes' Golden gives good satisfaction. It is a very good apple and a good bearer. Milam is scarcely up to its reputation. Late winter acknowledges Ben Davis as king. His rivals, Winesap and Janet, have hid their diminished heads. And yet Ben Davis is only a third-class apple. But its money value is what does it, and money now-a-days makes the apple as well as the man. The tree is a model for size, symmetry, cleanliness, hardiness and an annual crop. The Janet is second in rank. It does not bear as early nor grow as rapidly as the Winesap, but it is a good, abundant bearer, and in seasons, such as the past, with a late spring frost, it supplies most of our apples. It is a slander on the Janet that "it bears only on alternate years." The nearest old orchard to mine has in it about fifty Janet trees that have borne nine heavy crops in twelve consecutive years. The average crop on these fifty trees for twelve years has been at least ten bushels to the tree per annum. The average price has been about ninety cents per bushel in the orchard. The Janet lacks in color, but its color is improved by late picking, as is also its flavor. It should be picked generally two weeks later than the Jonathan or the Milam. There are undoubtedly two varieties called Janeton, Janet, etc., one of them a small, tough, red, conical bad cooking variety, and is the cause of much of the prejudice existing against the grand old never-fail Rawles Janet.

Winesap disputes the rank with Janet, and some years is the leading apple. It is a sure bloomer, but its bloom is tender, and the apple

is liable to spot or scab like the White Winter Pearmain, which does moderately well here, but it is not a paying apple.

Limber Twig and Little Romanite, though small and inferior apples, are among the paying varieties. They are good, constant bearers and the fruit brings a good price in spring.

Willow, Stark and Talman Sweet are a prey to twig blight and will be grafted over. I fear my row of Spys will share the same fate.

To sum up on the apple: The best paying orchard here would consist of Ben Davis, Janet, Winesap and Jonathan. The great northwest is our market and a good price is always certain. Janets have never sold here for less than seventy-five cents per bushel.

PEACHES.

I suppose my experiments with the better sorts of peaches were the first on these prairies. I cannot now enter on a detailed statement of my successes and failures; suffice it to say, I have raised three good paying crops in seven years. The first crop being the third year from planting. My best crop was in 1878. My peaches that year were the finest I ever saw, east or west. Hale's Early were showy, but insipid, some of them weighing eight ounces. Honest John—Fine flavor and large, but not uniform. Stump the World—Every peach good, some weighed eleven ounces. Smock—Over-bore, heaviest crop of any. They were all killed by last winter's freeze. Ward's Late Free—Very heavy crop. Some specimens thirteen inches in circumference and weighed thirteen and a half ounces each. Salway was my best late; trees tender.

I plant peach trees close, and do not cultivate after the second year. The peach bears as early on the prairie as in the bluffs, but it grows too rank and is liable to winter kill. However, one crop will pay here for planting and growing a peach orchard.

Pears? Yes! "Tell it not in Gath." I planted one hundred and fifty, mostly standards. Magnificent growth for four years. And then? Ah! the result: Expensive fuel, and about as many pears as there are patriots in power.

Plum trees grow well, and are hardy here, but do not produce a paying crop.

Of cherries only two kinds out of nine that I have tried are worth planting, namely: Early Richmond and English Morello. Even the Dukes are too tender to live; but the Morellos seem as hardy as hazel, and bear annually a fair but not a heavy crop.

Grapes, especially Concords, do as well here as the most sanguine can desire. The Concord gives a full crop every year where it gets any chance. I have not had even a partial failure in eight years. Hartford does well, but only a few vines are needed as the Concord is better. Delaware is a good family grape, but don't pay for market. Norton is a failure; Ives, ditto. Roger's Hybrids are interesting, but not certain. The newer sorts are not tested yet.

Blackberries—The Kittatinny does well nearly every year, though last year was a failure. The Lawton is a failure.

Raspberries—The Blackcaps only do well, but they bear heavily nearly every year. Doolittle is absolutely necessary to every family on the prairie.

ATCHISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The articles of incorporation for this association were filed at the February term of the county court in 1867. The preliminary organization was effected on the 18th of March following, at a mass meeting held at the court house in the town of Rock Port, by the election of nine directors, composed of Richard Buckham, of Benton Township; Nelson O. Hopkins, of Polk Township; Solomon H. Hackett, of Nishnebotna Township; John W. Enoch, of Clay Township; Joseph Cellers, of Buchanan Township; William Van Leuven, of Tarkio Township; William E. Hurst, of Clark Township, and J. D. Dopf and P. A. Thompson for the county at large.

On the first day of April, 1867, the following officers were elected: Richard Buckham, President; John D. Dopf, Secretary; P. A. Thompson, Treasurer, and J. W. Enoch, Collector.

The first fair was held on the 16th and 17th days of October, 1867, under the auspices of this association, which was in every way an unqualified success. The premiums offered amounted to about $550, and were awarded to the following persons: James Buckham, Andrew McCollister, P. A. Thompson, A. S. Campbell, A. Purcell, E. W. Caudle, B. F. Dragoo, A. S. Noblitt, John H. Swan, William N. Thompson, S. H. Hackett, Joseph Flack, M. J. Porter, S. K. Lewis, Thomas Angel, William Mc. Holliway, Charles Borchers, John W. Enoch, S. Brown, O. G. Hale, David Bertram, W. H. Van Leuven, John Bain, Andrew Buckham, Thomas Lytle, T. N. Morrow, J. W. Dunn, Miles Sickler, G. F. Smith, A. E. Robertson, Amos Lewis, J. Y. Bird, A. B. Durfee, Thomas Mitchell, Capt. Hope, Thompson & Ruland, O. R. Strong, Mrs. E. E. Peck, William King, C. Spurlock, O. A. Holland, Mrs. T. Morgan, James A. Carms, G. Cloepfiel, John Fox, J. C. Crosley, Mrs. M. Kime, Mrs. Rhoda Parker, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. J. A. Curry, Mrs. C. Hurst, Charles Renner, Mrs. E. Baccus, F. A. Gibbons, Mrs. F. Farmer and Mrs. Belle Bush.

The benefits of such an organization, when rightly conducted, are varied and manifold. The society places right ideals before the people, and by various incentives, calls them to a higher plane of thought and action. The best thoughts of the world, the results of much study, experiment and investigation are transferred from all lands and brought into the homes of the people. The premium list covers the whole circle of human industries, and every family in the country feels the benefits incident to emulation. The gathering of people in masses, and the annual display of the best products for examination, comparison and study, carries higher ideals and new thoughts to every home. Farmers discuss these matters around the fireside, and their farm begins to show improvement in every way. Improved breeds of stock are introduced,

better seed is sown and new cereals tried, improved implements are bought, farm houses are constructed on better plans, and the home is furnished with many comforts and luxuries which would never have been thought of without the fair.

The same officers were elected for 1868. The directors for that year were: Thomas Lytle, Richard Buckham, John S. Morgan, P. A. Thompson, S. Brown, W. H. Van Leuven, Robert Ferguson, George E. Steck, and John D. Dopf.

Same directors for 1869. Officers for 1869 were: Richard Buckham, President; P. A. Thompson, Treasurer; E. M. Hurst, Collector; John D. Dopf, Secretary; A. E. Wyatt, Superintendent; O. G. Sparks and George Steck, Assistant Superintendents.

The officers for 1870 were: A. E. Wyatt, President; Leopold Sanders, Secretary; A. B. Durfee, Treasurer; John D. Dopf, Superintendent; George Steck and James Wood, Assistant Superintendents. The directors for 1870 were the same as the preceding year.

The directors for 1871 were: J. P. Holliway, Leopold Sanders, John Richards, W. H. Van Leuven, George F. Smith, P. G. Morgan, B. M. Bailey, John Hosfield, Richard Buckham.

The officers for 1871 were: George F. Smith, President; A. E. Wyatt, Treasurer; Leopold Sanders, Secretary; John D. Dopf, Superintendent; George Steck and James Wood, Assistant Superintendents.

The last fair was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1871, and the premiums awarded amounted to nearly nine hundred dollars. The ground (seven and a half acres) owned by the stockholders, which is located in the southern part of the city, became an addition to the city in 1872, and was divided into lots, from the sale of which there has been realized the sum of $3,041.67, which paid the stockholders about $45 each. There were thirty-three shareholders. The shares were ten dollars each. Their names were:

John W. Enoch, Wm. H. VanLeuven, Wm. E. Hurst, A. B. Durfee, F. M. Thompson, Richard Buckham, James Buckham, A. E. Wyatt, W. M. Blake, Jeremiah Purdum, Charles Goss, Henry Beurhen, Fred. Traub, J. J. Ebner, James F. Cooper, Leroy Cooper, Paul Kern, P. A. Thompson, Hunter & Smith, George Deuser, C. H. Imhoff, L. H. Ruland, R. Sommerheisher, George Traub, M. McKillop, John Dozier, J. H. Swan, H. E. Robertson, B. F. Dragoo, J. O. Crosley, J. D. Dopf, J. Y. Bird, A. S. Noblitt.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

[Contributed by a farmer]

Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry were first organized in this county by the State Deputy, (F. R. Allen), in April, 1873. The first State Grange which met at Knob Noster, in June following, contained

two delegates from this county, viz : George Steck and C. E. Treadwell, and the former was then appointed deputy for this county. The movement extended so rapidly that early in the next year the county contained twenty-four granges and about one thousand members. In July, 1874, delegates from the various granges met in Rock Port, and organizee a County Council, for the purpose of promoting more thorough co-operation in all that pertained to the financial, educational, social and moral advancement of the farming population of the county. A business agent was elected, who gave bonds in $20,000. Merchants at that time took large profits, and much was saved for a time by shipping direct throught our St. Louis and Chicago agents. A co-operative store was projected, and much of the stock subscribed. An elevator, a mill and a packing house were seriously talked of, and no doubt some of these would have become a fact if farmers had been wise enough to attend to their own business.

In September, 1874, a grand picnic and mass meeting was held in a grove, at which sixteen granges attended, with banners, regalia, etc. Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, was the willing orator of the day, and made a characteristic oration, ostensibly patriotic and farmer like, but really demagogic and political. That shrewd political ruse called the "People's Movement" was just then being hatched, and Coleman was brooding over one of its biggest eggs, which he supposed contained the governorship of Missouri. It did produce the sub-governorship, and gave him an empty title. That day was the climax of the grange movement in this county, and also the first move in a rapid decline. All true grange work was for a time interrupted. Many became allured by the phantom of office, and being disappointed, withdrew in disgust.

About half of the granges revived in 1875 and 1876, and many continue true to their principles, and hope yet for a permanent revival.

Patrons have accomplished much in this county, although they have not realized half that they had hoped for. Hundreds have learned to think for themselves, and to express their thoughts publicly. Many have learned to do business by written orders and correspondence who formerly had to do everything of that sort through what were called "Business Men,"—one design of the Grange being to make every farmer who had any capacity a business man ; wives ditto.

The Grange caused a far larger circulation of the best metropolitan newspapers among farmers. More books were wanted, and wherever the Grange has prospered circulating libraries have been begun. As farmer's wives and daughters had equal rights in the Grange with their husbands and fathers, good taste and domestic comfort was discussed and cultivated.

CHAPTER XX.

NEWSPAPERS, RAILROADS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

ROCK PORT WEEKLY BANNER—ROCK PORT HERALD—MISSOURI EXPRESS—ROCK PORT WEEKLY SENTINEL—ROCK PORT NEWS—GRANGERS' ADVOCATE—ATCHISON DEMOCRAT—THE SUN—THE DEMOCRATIC MAIL—ATCHISON COUNTY JOURNAL—REAL ESTATE REGISTER—PHELPS CITY RECORD—TARKIO BLADE—TARKIO REPUBLICAN FAIRFAX INDEPENDENT—WATSON TIMES—RAILROADS—QUINCY AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD—QUINCY, MISSOURI AND PACIFIC—KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS—TARKIO VALLEY—WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC—TAXES MILES OF TRACK—GRAIN AND STOCK—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—ENUMERATION—COUNTY, STATE AND TOWNSHIP. FUNDS—SUPERINTENDENTS—EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

NEWSPAPERS.

The pioneer newspaper of Atchison County was the *Rock Port Weekly Banner*, the publication of which was commenced in July, 1857, about the time the county seat was changed from Linden to Rock Port. It was Democratic in politics, and was edited by J. R. Van Natta, and published by L. C. Kulp & Co., who continued to publish it until 1859. Van Natta moved to Holt County, Missouri. Silas Puyear, a young lawyer of Rock Port, became the editor about the 1st of July, 1858.

The Rock Port Herald was the second paper (weekly) published in Rock Port. It was established about the last of November, 1859, and was continued until the summer of 1861. George W. Reed was the editor and proprietor, and had his office in the northeast corner of the court house. At the time the paper was discontinued, it was published on the corner of Rock and Water Streets. Reed is now in Mississippi, where he is still engaged in the newspaper business. The *Herald* was Democratic in politics.

Rock Port Weekly Sentinel.—On the 16th day of December, 1870, the Sentinel Publishing Company began the publication of the *Rock Port Weekly Sentinel*, with John C. Turk as editor. It was a seven column paper, Democratic in politics. On the 3d day of February, 1871, P. T. Smith became the editor, and on the 24th of the same month, the paper was purchased by J. D. McNickle, who continued until March 23, 1872, when it was bought by F. H. Brooks, who changed the name to the *Missouri Express*. Brooks operated the paper until the 3d of February, 1874, when Hasness & Willard became the editors and proprietors, changing the name to *Rock Port News*, which name it continued to bear

until the 17th of the same month (February) when it was called the *Grangers' Advocate.* Willard retired from the *Advocate* on the 8th of May following, and Hasness continued its publication until about the 10th of July, 1874. Hasness is now publishing the *Holt County News*, at Oregon, Missouri.

The *Atchison Democrat* was established August 14, 1876, by Burt Venable, Democratic in politics. As early as March 4, 1878, the paper espoused the Greenback cause, and on July 21, 1881, the paper went into the hands of the Sun Publishing Company, composed of a number of farmers. James McCartney was president, and Burt Venable editor and business manager. The name of the paper was then changed to *The Sun.* It continues under the same management, and although Greenback politically, *The Sun* shines for all. It is the only paper in the county that is printed entirely at home.

The Democratic Mail.—The first issue of the *Democratic Mail* was on the 29th day of August, 1878, by Briggs, Kelso & Co., and, after six issues, Briggs & Co. retired, having disposed of their interest to M. Asbrook Kelso. The paper was conducted by Mr. Kelso until August 7, 1879, when it was purchased by Van Pelt & Blake, the present proprietors. On July 15, 1880, the paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio and appeared in a new dress, with the name changed to the *Atchison County Mail.* It is the recognized organ of the Democratic party of Atchison County.

The *Atchison County Journal* was established September 19, 1863, the first number being issued on that day. The office was owned by a stock company, of whom P. A. Thompson, Bennett Pike, A. B. Durfee, and F. M. Thompson were members. The paper was edited by Colonel P. A. Thompson, and its financial and mechanical management was in charge of John D. Dopf. At that time there were only thirteen country newspapers in the state, and but one or two news papers published in the ninth congressional district. The *Journal* was the official paper for Holt, Andrew, Nodaway and Atchison Counties. In the fall of 1864 the stockholders in the *Journal* office, sold out their interest in the same to John D. Dopf, who continued to edit and publish the paper until the summer of 1865, when he sold an interest in the office to A. B. McCreary, who remained in the business till April 1, 1881, when he was superseded by Steele Morehead and Henry Coggins. The paper is now conducted under the firm name of Dopf, Morehead & Co., and is six-quarto in size. During the entire period of its existence—nineteen years—it has made its appearance regularly and has steadily increased in circulation and in influence. It is the recognized Republican organ of Atchison County.

In July, 1870, the *Real Estate Register*, a monthly paper, was established by Durfee, McKillop & Co., and continued by that firm for twelve

months, when it was conducted by John D. Dopf, who operated it for two years longer. The above papers were all established and published at Rock Port.

Phelps City Record: Scarcely had the town of Phelps City been laid out and the work of improvement commenced, before the printing press was set to work as one of the aids in the upbuilding of the place. The first number of the *Record* was issued on September 12, 1868, by John D. Dopf, who was at the time, and is now the editor of the *Atchison County Journal.* The paper was a seven column folio, and Republican in politics. It continued to flourish for the space of about four months, after which time it ceased to exist.

Tarkio Blade came into existence in 1881, under the management of M. A. and L. M. Kelso, Democratic in politics. After a few months, J. G. Scott, now of Linden, purchased the paper, and in a short time, sold out to L. M. Kelso, who published one or two issues and sold to Robert Simons, who changed the name of the paper to the *Tarkio Republican.* About the last of January or December, 1881, Simons sold the paper to its present owners—Cowick & Robertson.

Fairfax Independent was established in February, 1882, by F. M. Lowe, who is the editor, and Charles T. Taylor, who is the publisher. Independent in politics.

Watson Times.—The first number of this paper was issued in the summer of 1876, by Dr. Clark. It survived only a few months.

RAILROADS.

The earliest railroad enterprise in which the people of Atchison County engaged was that projected in the spring of 1868, by what was then known as the Mississippi and Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company. A proposition to subscribe $100,000 to the building of the road through the county was submitted by the County Court to the people, to be voted upon on the 28th day of April, 1868. Although the population of the county was at that time a little more than half its present number, and its taxable wealth but about one third of the amount shown by the assessor's books of to-day (1882), yet the people determined to secure, if they could, the advantages to be derived from having a railroad through their county, and voted with alacrity the amount of stock demanded. They were destined, however, to be disappointed in their expectations, for the railroad, to the building of which they had so liberally subscribed, was never built within the limits of the county.

QUINCY AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

The next enterprise of the kind was the Quincy and Nebraska Railroad. A mass meeting was held at the court house on June 19, 1869.

We do not know what was done towards voting bonds to this railroad, or whether anything was done, further than to hold one or two meetings in reference thereto.

QUINCY, MISSOURI AND PACIFIC.

Although having been defeated twice in their efforts to secure a railroad the people were not discouraged, and on the 14th day of June, 1870, another proposition to vote seventy thousand dollars was submitted to be voted upon by the three following townships: Clay, Templeton and Tarkio, the first and second twenty thousand each, and the latter thirty thousand. The proposition carried in Clay and Templeton, but was defeated in Tarkio. This vote was taken in behalf of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad, which, like its predecessors, was never constructed in or through any portion of Atchison County.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Other railroad enterprises may have been projected, but were never consummated until in 1868, when the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad was begun and completed, entering the county at section 13, township 63, range 41, and running in a northwest direction through the county, and passing out at section 34, township 67, range 42. This road was build at the company's expense, exclusively, the county not subscribing one dollar in the way of bonds, or doing anything to aid in its construction. The number of miles of track now owned and operated in the county by this railroad company is $24\frac{74}{100}$, about equally divided between Clark, Benton, Templeton, Nishnebotna and Buchanan Townships. This line has stations at Nishnebotna, Phelps City and Watson, where the company has erected good and commodious depot buildings.

TARKIO VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Tarkio Valley Railroad is a branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and was built in 1881 by the company. It has twenty-four and a half miles of road in the county, including about a mile of side tracks, and has erected depot buildings at Tarkio, Fairfax and Westboro.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

This road is now known as the Council Bluffs and St. Louis, and was built in 1879. It enters the northeast corner of the county at section 33, and passes out at section 32, and has but a little less than a mile and a half of road in the county.

AMOUNT OF TAXES AND NUMBER OF MILES OF TRACK.

For the sake of convenience we give the amount paid in taxes by each one of the roads passing through the county, and the number of miles owned and operated by each road:

K. C., St. Joe and C. B. paid taxes in 1880	$2,977 42
Tarkio Valley (Approximated)	1,400 00
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	91 12
Total	$4,468 54
K. C., St. Joe and C. B., miles of track	$24\frac{74}{100}$
Tarkio Valley	$24\frac{52}{100}$
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	$1\frac{143}{1000}$
Total number of miles	$50\frac{403}{1000}$

BUSINESS DONE IN 1881 BY RAILROADS IN THE COUNTY.

No. of cars of grain shipped from Phelps City	237
No. of cars of cattle and hogs shipped from Phelps City	260
No. of cars of grain shipped from Tarkio	513
No. of cars of cattle and hogs shipped from Tarkio	378
No. of cars of grain shipped from Fairfax	59
No. of cars of cattle and hogs shipped from Fairfax	29
No. of cars of grain shipped from Nishnebotna	40
No. of cars of cattle and hogs shipped from Nishnebotna	170
No. of cars of grain and live stock shipped from Watson	821

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following history touching the schools, early churches and ministers, we have found most difficult to write, owing to the difficulty in obtaining full and accurate information. It should be the most interesting of all the chapters in the book. We have endeavored to remain in the realm of the real, and deal as little as possible in the ideal and imaginative. Comparatively little has been made a matter of record relating to the early schools and churches of the county. What has been made a matter of record and what has been remembered by the old settlers whom we have seen is here given.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the newsboy's bundle, the title of the universities of the poor. The close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more men and women better fitted for business and usefulness than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of our public schools afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people and not among a caste or class, and since

the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which people are the only factor, the education which the public schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard reached in this county, do fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools and academies.

The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is so intensely American. They are the colleges of democracy, and if this goverement is to remain a republic, governed by statesmen, it must be from the public schools they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge that the masses here receive is important beyond measure, and forms the chief factor in the problem of material prosperity; but it is not so much the practical knowledge, which it is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart, that makes this system the sheet anchor of our hopes. It is rather the silent, social influence which the common schools incidentally exert.

It is claimed for our country that it is a land of social equality, where all have an equal chance in the race of life; and yet there are many things which give the lie to this boasted claim of an aristocracy of manhood. Our churches are open to all, but it is clear that the best pews are occupied by the men of wealth and influence. The sightless goddess extends the scale of justice to all, but it will usually appear that there is money in the descending scale. It requires money to run for office, or, at least, it takes money to get office.

The first experience of the American citizen of to-day, however, is in the public school. If he is a rich man's son, his class mate is the son of poverty. The seat which the one occupies is no better than that occupied by the other, and when the two are called to the blackboard, the fine clothes of the rich man's son do not keep him from going down, provided he be a drone, neither do the patches on the clothes of the poor man's son keep him down, provided he has the genius and application to make him rise. The pampered child of fortune may purchase a diploma at many of the select schools of the land, but at the public schools it is genius and application which win. That state or nation which reaches out this helping hand to the children of want will not lack for defenders in time of danger, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually expended for the common education of children is but money loaned to the children, which they will pay back with compound interest when grown to manhood.

In a modest, unassuming way, our schools inculcate lessons of common honesty. The boy hears his father make promises, and sees him break them. Mr. Jones is promised twenty dollars on Monday. He calls on Monday and again on Tuesday, and finally gets the twenty dollars on Saturday. The boy goes with his father to church, and frequently

gets there after the first prayer. In vain does that father teach his boy lessons of common honesty, when the boy knows that the father disappointed Jones, and never reaches the church in time. The boy soon learns at the public schools, that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues: that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to be absent a day is to get a big black mark. A public school in which punctuality and promptness are impartially and fearlessly enforced is a most potent conservator of public morals.

It has been often said that the State of Missouri has not only been indifferent to the subject of education, but that she has been hostile to the cause of common schools. To prove that these are gross misrepresentations, and that her attitude toward an interest so vital and popular does not admit of any question, it is only necessary to say that the constitutions of 1820, 1865 and 1875, make this subject of primary importance and guard the public school funds with zealous care.

The fact is, the constitution of no state contains more liberal and enlightened provisions relative to popular education, than the Constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1875. During the past sixty years of her existence, not a solitary line can be found upon her statute books inimical to the cause. No political party in all her history has ever arrayed itself against free schools, and her governors, each and all, from 1824 to the present time (1882), have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education. As early as 1839, the state established a general school law and system, and in 1853, one-fourth of her annual revenue was dedicated to maintenance of free schools. Her people have taxed themselves as freely for this cause as the people of any state. With the single exception of Indiana, she surpasses every other state in the Union in the amount of her available and productive permanent school funds, the productive school fund of Indiana being $9,065,254.73, while that of Missouri is $8,950,805.71, the State of North Carolina ranking third. The State of Indiana levies a tax for school purposes of sixteen cents on the hundred dollars of taxable values, and does not permit a local tax exceeding twenty-five cents on that amount. The State of Missouri levies a tax of five cents, and permits a local tax of forty cents, without a vote of the people, or sixty-five cents in the country districts, and one dollar in cities and towns, by a majority vote of the taxpayers voting.

For the year ending April, 1880, only two counties in the state reported a less rate of local taxation than the maximum allowed in Indiana, only one the amount of that maximum, and the average rate of all the counties reported, was about thirty-nine cents, or fourteen cents more than the possible rate of that state.

It may not be known that Missouri has a greater number of school houses to the population than Massachusetts, yet such is the fact. The

amount she expends annually for public education is nearly double the rate, on the amount of her assessed valuation, that the amount expended by the latter state is on her valuation, while the public school funds of Missouri exceed those of Massachusetts $5,405,127.09.

The Missouri system of education is, perhaps, as good as that of any other state, and is becoming more effectively enforced each succeeding year. The one great fault, or lack in the laws, in reference to common schools, is the want of adequate executive agency within the county. The state department should have positive and unequivocal supervision over the county superintendent, and the county superintendent should have control over the school interests of the county, under direction of the state superintendent. When this is done, the people of the state will reap the full benefits that should accrue to them from the already admirable system of free schools, which are now in successful operation throughout the state.

ENUMERATION.

From the report of 1881 we find there are in the county, between the ages of six and twenty years, a grand total of five thousand and eighteen. The county contains seventy-eight school-houses, and has in operation seventy-nine schools. The value of the school property is about $60,000. This sum is being added to at the rate of $3,000 per year, which amount is now annually expended for the purpose of erecting new buildings. For the successful operation of these schools 121 teachers are employed, sixty-nine males and fifty-two females, at an average salary of $33.35, the males receiving $38 and the females $28.70 per month. But few counties in the state pay higher salaries to teachers than Atchison. The amount paid out annually now to teachers approximates $22,000. In addition to this amount the sum of about $1,700 is paid out for fuel, $1,070 for rent and repair, $1,800 to incidental expenses and $280 for salary of district clerks. The average number of pupils, attending each day in summer, is 1,538; in winter, 1,696; general average of attendance, 1,617.

The county school fund amounts to	$ 86,643.10
The township school fund amounts to	46,827.34
Aggregating	$133,470.44
The school fund for the year 1882 approximates	139,000.00

The above amount, which is the sum total of the township and county funds, is excelled by only one county in the state, and by the city of St. Louis. Jasper County has something over two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and St. Louis something more than thirteen hundred thousand dollars of a school fund. Saline ranks third, having one hundred and thirty-two thousand. Considering the age of Atchison County and its population, this is certainly a remarkable showing and augurs well for the future of her public schools.

The amount on hand at the beginning of the school year for 1881 was $13,685.20; received from public funds, $14,144.13; received from taxation, $11,478.74.

Atchison County educational affairs are in a flourishing condition. The county has now become well supplied with comfortable, commodious school houses and good schools are taught in all the townships and towns, sufficiently numerous and convenient for the accommodation of all parts of the county. Educational interests are considered of the highest importance, and means have not been spared to make the public schools a success, and under the efficient management of those who have held the office of superintendent the schools are attaining a high standard.

The county teachers believe in the interchange of thought, also in the community of effort, and are making the profession of teaching a study as well as a practice. Teachers' institutes are now becoming of regular and frequent occurrence, and are well attended by those who take special interest in the work. The superintendent's examination grades are now of such a standard, that all applicants do not attain them, and for those who are successful after diligent study and preparation, it shows a more creditable standing, besides furnishing a much more efficient class of teachers.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

An act was passed by the Legislature on the 27th of March, 1845, for the organization, support and government of the common schools, and in 1846 Atchison County was divided into several school districts, a commissioner appointed by the county court for each district.

The first county superintendent, or commissioner of common schools for the county, so far as we have been able to obtain from the records, was Solomon Wyatt, in 1853. His successors were Silas Puyear, William H. Dunbar, H. T. Trimble, George F. Bixby, Ephraim L. Clark, Malcolm B. Nicholson, W. F. Drake, John W. Tate. D. McCall is the present incumbent.

EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The banner of the cross of the Christian religion was first unfurled in the new county of Atchison by the Methodists. As early as 1842 the late lamented Enoch L. Marvin, Bishop of the M. E. Church South, says, in his letter, published in the history of Holt County, that he passed St. Joseph, in 1842, on his way to the frontier counties, and said that his field of labor embraced all the territory west of the Nodaway River. Atchison County then must have been partly

the scene of his early efforts in behalf of the cause of Christ, and many of the earliest settlers of the county, no doubt, heard the poor young preacher, whose plain garb and unostentatious manners gave no evidence at that time of the outcome that was in him, and of the exalted position he afterwards achieved as a minister of the gospel. The Bishop's letter, to which we have alluded, treats largely of pioneer times and is well worth perusing. About the same time, or perhaps one year later, the Rev. Benjamin R. Baxter, another minister of the M. E. Church, held meetings at stated periods in Atchison County. His first services were held at Calloway Millsaps, who resided at that time on the Nishnebotna River, two and a half miles west of the present town of Rock Port. He also preached in the neighborhood of Harmons. Mr. Millsaps, who now resides in Rock Port, informed us that the congregation which assembled at his house was composed of his neighbors, some of whom lived many miles, and that it was a rare occurrence to see a greater number than ten persons in the audience. The pioneers were fond of attending religious services and held the ministers in high esteem, but that was a time when there were no bridges; and when the inhabitants were few in number and separated from each other many miles, the nearest neighbors oftentimes living at a distance of five miles.

The Rev. Mr. Baxter afterwards officiated as pastor of the M. E. Church South, in St. Joseph, in the fall of 1844.

The next denomination to proclaim the Word of Life in the county was the Baptist—the Hardshell—through its representative, the Rev. Isaac Odell. He came from Caldwell County, Missouri, in 1843 or 1844, and held two or three meetings in a school house, which had just been erected on Mr. Millsaps farm, and returned to his home.

Then came the Rev. Jesse Allen, from Saline or Howard County, Missouri, and held the first protracted meeting in the county—a union protracted meeting—at or near Hunter's Bridge. This was about the year 1846. Mr. Allen, sometime afterwards, usually held services at what was known as the Rock Creek Church, located about one mile southeast of Hunter's Bridge, on the road leading from Rock Port to St. Joseph.

The early ministers of the Christian Church were Richard Buckham and John Mullins, the former from Kentucky and the latter from Indiana. They reached the county about the same time. Mr. Buckham settled in Iowa, thinking that he was in Atchison County, as the date of his coming was sometime previously to the settlement of the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. Mr. Mullins preached at what was then known as Fowler's Mill.

There was another minister of the gospel whose name was Forman, who should be classed among the earliest who came to the county. He

was killed by being thrown from a horse at the house of Mr. E. D. Scammon, in this county.

The above then, perhaps, constitute the pioneer preachers who were the first to officiate as such in the limits of Atchison County. They braved the hardships and dangers of a new country, to carry the gospel of peace to their fellow men, and sharing as they did the common perils and common privations which fell to the lot of all who came to the county at that early day, their names are deserving of far more extended mention than we have given, but for want of reliable facts and data concerning these good and brave men our mention of them has been necessarily brief.



CHAPTER XXI.

BENCH AND BAR.

HON. JOHN P. LEWIS,

the oldest of a family of ten children, was born March 10, 1843, in Montrose, Lee County, Iowa, of parents in humble circumstances in life, the father being a Pennsylvanian by birth and his mother from Vermont. They were of the hardy, vigorous class of pioneers, well acquainted with the trials of the poor, wanting in the refinements of older communities, but stronger for all that in that character and energy that make good and valued citizens. Young Lewis remembers well when his father studied medicine, of the close economy that was necessary in the young family to enable the father to attend medical lectures at the Louisville Medical College, during the days when many medical celebrities were in charge of that institution. He remembers at five years of age, being at Keokuk, and going down to look at the Mississippi River, the awe with which he gazed upon the "Father of Waters."

At thirty-five years of age, he stood for the first time upon the shores of the Atlantic, and was surprised to find the great ocean less wide and wonderful than his childish dream of the Mississippi, and who has not felt the same? The rivers, the mountains, and the great oaks, had dwindled to hills, brooks and small trees.

From five until seven years of age, his parents resided in Clark County, Missouri, as tenants on the farm of Dr. Wayland, who lived on the Des Moines River, six miles above. During the winters of these years, his father attended the medical college. In the fall of 1852, the family moved to Atchison County, Missouri, where the mother and the most of the family now reside. The father died in January, 1869, after an arduous and useful life in his profession.

The subject of this sketch, who was always called by his second name, Perry, had no school advantages outside of the county school, and what he could do for himself by home study, until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced teaching school—teaching two first schools at Fancy Bottom, in the winters of 1862 and 1863.

In 1863 and 1864 he was for seven months a student at Tabor Institute, in Iowa. After that more school teaching was necessary. In the fall of 1865, at the age of twenty years, he entered the law department

of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in March, 1867, being one of the three youngest of a class of 150. Then other years of school teaching followed, when he commenced the practice of law at Rock Port, in May, 1868, where he has since been engaged with splendid success. February 6, 1870, he was married to Miss Caroline VanMeter, second daughter of John VanMeter, an old resident and large farmer and stock raiser of Atchison County. Two children, boys, have been born to the family, the elder, Charles Winfield, died in January, 1875, aged four years. The younger, Edgar Albert, is five years of age.

Mr. Lewis was elected to the state legislature in 1872 and served during two sessions of that body. He ran the second time in 1878, but was defeated by fifty votes. He is a Republican in politics, has held no other official position, except in school matters, with which he has been closely identified for twelve years. Few men enjoy a better reputation for integrity, firmness and sound judgment than the Hon. John P. Lewis.

JAMES M. OSBORN, ESQ.,

was born March 15, 1853, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and is the son of Samuel and Rachel Osborn. He resided there until he was thirteen years of age, and until the death of his mother, which occurred the 7th of July, 1865. In 1867 he came with his father to Fairfield, Iowa, where he spent two years attending school, and where he finished his education. In 1869 he went to Mills County, Iowa, where he lived with his uncle one year and a half. He then removed to Saline County, Nebraska, where he continued to reside until September, 1876, during which time he was principally engaged in teaching school. He arrived in Missouri in September, 1876, and continued to teach and at the same began the study of law with his brother, S. J. Osborn, at Rock Port, Missouri. After applying himself closely to the study of law for two years, still teaching school all the time, he was admitted to the bar in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1878, and in the spring of 1879 he commenced the practice which he has followed ever since at Rock Port. His father was a native of West Virginia, and his mother a native of North Carolina. Mr. Osborn is a single man.

MALCOLM M'KILLOP

was born April 17, 1837, in Inverness, Megantic County, Province of Quebec, Canada. His father, Donald McKillop, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America about the year 1830, settling in Canada. He was by occupation a farmer. Flora McEchren was also a native of Scotland. Malcolm McKillop was reared on a farm, but his educational advantages were of the best character. His literary course was com-

pleted at the University of Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in 1861. The expense of his collegiate training, was maintained principally by himself, he earning the means by teaching school at intervals. After leaving college, he took charge of the academy at Morrisville, Vermont, and was employed there as an educator for about two years. In 1863, he went to Windsor, Canada West, and obtained a government appointment of the Sandwich Grammar School, which institution he conducted for about two years. During these latter years, he employed his leisure hours in the study of law, and in 1865, he was admitted to the Canada bar, at Windsor. In January of that year, he took up his residence in Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, where he continued his legal studies in the office of Judge P. Goodwin. He applied himself closely to study for one year, when in February, 1866, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, by the supreme court of that state, sitting at Springfield. In the following April he located at Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession. He was successful from the first, and soon secured an extensive and remunerative practice. In the fall of 1868, he was elected county surveyor, and held the office four years. In 1867, he was appointed superintendent of common schools by Governor Thomas E. Fletcher, and held the office during 1867–68. In 1875, he was elected to represent the First Senatorial District in the State Constitutional Convention, and although in a political minority, he wielded a fine influence in that body.

In the year 1862, he was made a Master Mason in Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 8, Morrisville, Vermont. In 1867, he became a member of North Star Lodge, No. 157, Rock Port, Missouri, of which he has been W. M. for several years. In 1873, he took the Royal Arch degree in Zerubbabel Chapter No. 59, at Phelps City, Missouri, of which Chapter he is now a member. About the same time he took the Council degree in Adoniora Council, No. 12, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is now the Thrice Illustrious Master. He now holds, and has held for several years, the position of District Deputy Grand Lecturer of the Fifteenth Masonic District of Missouri, composed of the counties of Atchison and Holt. In 1874, he was made a Knight Templar in Hugh De Payne Commandery, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and is now a member of St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar.

In December, 1881, he was made a pilgrim knight of the Oriental Order of the Palm and Shield, of which order he is now a divisional chief. In 1880 he joined Northwest Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W., and was one of the charter members of Rock Port Legion, No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W., of which he was elected Select Commander at its institution, and to which position he has since been twice elected. He was elected Grand Commander of the States of Missouri and Kansas, at the session of the Grand Legion of S. K. A. O. U. W., held at St. Joseph, Missouri, in Feb-

ruary, 1881, and is the present Grand Commander for Missouri and Arkansas. He was elected Vice Supreme Commander of the Supreme Legion of S. K. A. O. U. W., at the session of the Supreme Legion, held at Chicago, in September, 1881, which position he now holds. He was married December 19, 1868, to Miss Carrie L. Thurbur, of Como, Whiteside County, Illinois. They have three children : Ella L., Ethel M. and Eva.

JOSIAH W. PECK

was born in Mount Bridges, Canada West, September 28, 1856. His parents were also natives of Canada. His father's name was E. E. Peck. When at the age of five months his parents removed with him to Atchison County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was reared on a farm and continued agricultural pursuits until the age of sixteen years, when he began to teach school. After teaching several terms he then attended the State University at Peru, Nebraska, where he remained nearly three years. In September, 1876, he entered the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, remaining there until June, 1877. He commenced the study of law in June, 1879, with M. McKillop, and was admitted to the bar at Rock Port, Missouri, in 1880, and during the winter of 1880-'81 he attended the law department of the Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri. In the spring of 1881 he became a law partner of M. McKillop, of Rock Port. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 157, A. F. and A. M., a member of Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 59, a member of Northwest Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W., and a member of Rock Port Legion, No. 12, S. K. A. O. U. W.

HON. FRANK M. JOSLYN

was born in DeKalb County, Illinois, March 30, 1845. His father, Harry Joslyn, was a native of New York, and married Lucy Waterman, a native of Providence, Rhode Island. He resided in DeKalb County, working on the farm and attending school, until the age of seventeen, when he went to California. He remained there for about eight years, engaged in mining. He then moved to Jewell County, Kansas, where he took a homestead claim and began the study of law, purchasing his own books. Here he lived two years, and came to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, and was engaged in teaching school in that vicinity until the fall of 1877, when he located in Phelps City, Atchison County, Missouri. In the following fall he became a resident of Rock Port, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar of Atchison County, in 1880. He has been judge of the probate court since the fall of 1880. He is a member of the Masonic order. Was married November 29, 1881, to Miss Ida Buckham, who is a native of Atchison County, Missouri, where she was born March 23, 1858, and is the daughter of Dr. Richard Buckham.

JOHN C. HUNT

was born in Randolph County, Indiana, in 1851. His father, Mills Hunt, a native of Bath County, Kentucky, married Mary E. Botkin, of Knox County, Tennessee, moved to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1869, and in 1870 John entered Thomas J. Lee's Academy, at Loxa, Coles County, Illinois, where he remained until May, 1874. He commenced the study of law June 20, 1874, with his brother, O. P. Hunt at Tuscola, Douglas County, Illinois, and entered the Law School at Ann Arbor, Michigan, October, 1876, from which he was graduated March 30, 1878. He commenced the practive of law in Edgar County, Illinois, in June 1878, under the suvervision of Hon. B. N. Bishop. He left that county in April, 1879, for Texas; left Texas for Atchison County, Missouri, in August, 1879. Here he taught school until September, 1880. Was elected prosecuting attorney of Atchison County, in November, 1880. He has since formed a law partnership with Judge F. M. Joslyn.

JUDGE JOHN D. CAMPBELL.

Like many of his contemporaries in the practice of law, the subject of this sketch is a self-made man, struggling on up to manhood from childhood, battling with many adverse circumstances, but never ceasing his labors until success crowned his efforts. John D. Campbell is the son of A. P. and Susan Campbell, and was born on the first day of February, 1846, near Greenville, in Green County, Tennessee. He commenced the study of law at his home in 1865, and when about twenty years of age, became a resident of Greenville, the home of Andrew Johnson, once president of the United States. Upon his arrival at the age of twenty-one years he was licensed to practice law and was enrolled as a member of the bar at Greenville. He removed to New Post, Cocke County, Tennessee, with the intention of entering into practice, but in lieu thereof taught school for two terms in the academy at that place, continuing to prepare himself for active practice. January 1, 1868, he was married at Bull's Gap, Tennessee, to Lavinia J. Myers, and on the 10th of March following left for Rock Port, Missouri, where he located in May, 1868. His wife died in 1871, and he was married again October 23, 1873, to Miss Jennie K. Hunter, of Atchison County, Missouri. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Atchison County in 1872 and re-elected in 1874, and has since 1868 been engaged in active practice.

L. D. RAMSAY.

The subject of the following sketch is a native of Missouri, having been born in Andrew County. When only fifteen years of age he chose

the profession of law, and applied himself at once with great dilligence to that study, for a number of years. He was admitted to the bar of Atchison County, Missouri, during 1874, by Hon. H. S. Kelley, Judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. January 7, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Ramsay, daughter of G. R. Ramsay, of Atchison County. He located in the town of Rock Port, in 1876, and in June, 1878, formed a law partnership with Hon. John P. Lewis, and is still a member of the firm of Lewis & Ramsay. He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Atchison County, in 18 , and filled the position in a manner satisfactory to all. He has a good practice, but makes a specialty of the criminal part of it, in which he takes great delight. Mr. Ramsay is a self made young man, possessing great energy of character and most excellent habits. His father, L. L. Ramsay, at one time resided in Lafayette County, Missouri, and built the first house that was erected in Jefferson City.

A. B. DURFEE.

Mr. Durfee is a native of Marion, Marion County, Ohio, where he was born October 26, 1834. His father, Joseph Durfee, was a native of Fall River, Rhode Island. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Moore, was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He lived in Marion, attending the common schools of his county, and a college at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained three years, then entered a college at Athens, Ohio, remaining two years. In 1852, he came to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he followed the pursuit of civil engineering, and at the same time applied himself diligently to the study of law, being admitted to the bar at that place. In the fall of 1858, he went to Nebraska, and in the following spring he came to Rock Port, Atchison County, Missouri, where he has lived ever since, engaged in the practice of his profession. From 1870 to 1882, he was a partner in the Atchison County Bank. From 1862 to 1866, he was treasurer of Atchison County. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders, and also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in May, 1851, to Miss Sallie Todd, of Atchison County, Missouri, who died March 22, 1881. Four children have been born unto them: Charlie, Joseph, Abbie and Sallie.

JUDGE L. W. CAMPBELL

was born in Greene County, Tennessee, July 15, 1855. His father, Archibald S. Campbell, who now resides near Watson, Atchison County, Missouri, is a native of Tennessee. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Jones. She was also a native of Tennessee. When L. W. Campbell was two years of age, his parents and family moved to Atchison County, where he has since resided. He received the advantage of a common

school education in Atchison County, Missouri, and in 1873 he entered the State Normal School at Peru, Nebraska, where he was a student for three years. He then began the study of law, under J. D. Campbell, of Rock Port, Missouri, and in the spring of 1878, was graduated in the law department of the State University of Missouri, after which time, he began the practice of law with John D. Campbell, continuing as a partner with him till October, 1879, when he was appointed probate judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Templeton, his term of office expiring January, 1880. He has acted as justice of the peace since the fall of 1881. He was married September 8, 1880, to Miss Alice A. Squire; who was born in Kansas September 4, 1860. Her father, Albert Squire, was a native of Connecticut, and her mother, Charlotte Longenecker, of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Lottie.

PIONEER ATTORNEYS.

The following attorneys were enrolled at the first term of the Circuit Court held in the county: John Wilson, James B. Gardenshire, T. D. Wheaton, Levi Carr, John C. Morris, D. G. Price, P. L. Hudgens, James Foster, John W. Kelly, James Craig, Francis M. Warmcastle, Willard P. Hall.



CHAPTER XXII.

CRIMES, INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS.

FREEMAN HALSEY—DANIEL LAFOLLETT—MURDER OF CAPTAIN S. A. HUNTER—ROBERTSON HUNG BY A MOB—BILL LEWIS—A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—DESPERATE AEFRAY—HIGH WINDS AND STORMS—EARTHQUAKE.

FREEMAN HALSEY.

While Atchison County cannot boast of many grave or noted criminal trials, there are a few crimes which have been committed within her borders, that are of sufficient interest and importance to be mentioned in this work. We regret exceedingly that the facts which constitute the following chapter are so meagre; such as they are, however, we shall now present them:

Though not the first homicide, Freeman Halsey was the first man tried in the county for murder. In 1856, and for some years prior, Freeman Halsey and Harrison Davis had resided in the northwestern part of the county as neighbors, in the vicinity of a place called El Paso, on the Nishnebotna River. Just previously to the circumstances which we are about to relate, they became enemies. They were men of rough habits and manners, and in the spring of 1856, before the county seat was moved to Rock Port from Linden, they happened to meet at the latter place, where, by the use of liquor, they renewed their quarrels. At the time, both parties were in the street on the north side of the public square. After an altercation of words, Halsey drew his knife, rushed upon and stabbed Harrison, and cut him so terribly that he died in a short time.

Halsey was indicted for murder in the first degree, by the first grand jury that was empaneled at Rock Port after the removal of the county seat, and was tried at the same term of court. The indictment was returned into court on the 27th, and he was tried, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to a term of ten years in the penitentiary, on the 29th of October, 1856—very strikingly in contrast with the delays of most subsequent trials of a criminal character.

Elijah H. Norton, one of the Judges (at the present time) of the Supreme Court of the State, was the judge, and James N. Burnes, acting at the time as circuit attorney, tried the case. Richard Rupe, Valentine Livingston, William Woolsey, Robert Anderson, Henry M. Bush, John

Handley, L. White, Jacob Hughes, George Rader, Andrew Tribble, Jonathan Shepherd, L. Young, James W. Garrison and Isaac Law, were the grand jurors who indicted him, and John G. Sutton, John Harrington, William King, Calvin Strange, P. R. Christian, Thomas S. Ely, William McK, Reuben Hawkins, B. F. Reynolds, James Roberts, John W. Elliss and William Barber, were the trial jurors who found him guilty. One-third of the grand jurors and two-thirds of the petit jurors are still living. The case was not appealed, and Halsey was sent to the penitentiary. He was a man of perhaps more than ordinary intelligence, but was of the long haired, frontier, dare devil tpye.

DANIEL LA FOLLETT.

The next homicide that resulted in a conviction for murder occurred November 7, 1864, near Stafford's Mill, in the southwestern part of the county, in which Daniel LaFollett, a drunken desperado, shot and killed an inoffensive German, by the name of Charles Baker, almost without provocation. The difficulty arose out of a controversy, involving the sum of seventy-five cents. The tragedy occurred at a time of great excitement, when men were familiar with blood and crime, when the motives of base men were scarcely under restraint when afforded an opportunity to come to the surface. It was during the war and on the day of Lincoln's second election. LaFollett was permitted to escape and was not even indicted by the grand jury until the April term of court, 1866. William Herron was the judge and I. C. Parker circuit attorney, the latter drawing the indictment. Parker was afterwards judge of the circuit court, then representative in Congress from this district, and is now Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, residing at Fort Smith. LaFollett fled the country and his whereabouts were long unknown. During 1874, in the early part of the year, the officials ascertained that he was living in the state of Illinois. The necessary requisition was made on the Governor of Illinois and Jas. Tate was appointed messenger to take and bring the criminal to Missouri.

When found, LaFollett had settled down and reformed from his past life. Instead of a wild, reckless, drinking, swearing desperado, he had become a quiet, industrious and respected citizen, and had become a member of the church. During his trial and subsequent imprisonment in the penitentiary, he has sustained his quiet, unobtrusive Christian character, taking his punishment as his merited desert.

He was brought to the county at the May term, 1874, and was tried at the September term following, resulting in a conviction for murder in the second degree, and a sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary. Under the three-fourths rule, his good behavior will entitle him to a dis-

charge in September, 1883. He was defended by Messrs. Durfee & McKillop, Judge Henry S. Kelley on the bench, and John D. Campbell, prosecuting attorney.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN S. A. HUNTER.

Under head of "Another Murder," the *Atchison County Journal*, of March 31, 1866, thus refers to the deed: "On Thursday last, the 22d, Captain S. A. Hunter, late of the Ninth Missouri Cavalry, was brutally murdered near the Missouri River, in Buchanan Township, by William R. Robertson. The immediate cause of this sad affair we learn from rumor, was a quarrel between the parties respecting the sale of some cord wood. Captain Hunter had purchased a lot of wood from Robertson, who afterwards sold the same to a boat passing up the river. Hunter went to see him, and an altercation was the result. Hunter started off as if going home. Robertson thereupon used some abusive language, which caused Hunter to return. He took Robertson by the collar and gave him a shake. Robertson then drew his revolver and shot him. Hunter turned round and Robertson shot him a second time. Hunter died almost immediately. Robertson at once took to flight, and has not yet been captured, though pursuit has been kept up, and the friends are offering large rewards for his capture. Captain Hunter is well and favorably known in Northwest Missouri, and his loss in the community will be deeply felt. Robertson does not enjoy a very good reputation in the neighborhood in which he lived, which fact will go hard with him if taken.

This is the third murder that has been committed in this county since the commencement of the present year, and the fact that no one of the murderers has yet suffered the penalty of their crime, goes far towards making these affrays so numerous. Let the grand jury at once find bills against these parties, and one or all suffer as the law directs, and there will be less violence and bloodshed. In the days of the rebellion, even, such outrages in our community were not so common, and this, in a measure, results from the fact that honest and upright citizens have long since ceased to carry weapons of defense, those who retain them being mostly of a class that need watching."

The same journal in its issue of April 7, 1866, says: "From Sheriff Wyatt we learn that William Robertson, who murdered Captain Hunter on the 22d of March last, was arrested in Linn County, Missouri, a few days ago and taken to Iowa, where the officer who captured him will receive the reward offered for him, and that Sheriff Wyatt will start at once for him and take him to Oregon, Holt County, for confinement until his trial. Thus must another convict render an account of his inhuman acts. We hope that law and justice will attend to his case

well, and if he be found guilty to make an example of him. It is high time that a stop should be put to this nefarious work, and it only remains with our civil courts to do this thing."

The *Journal* of the 14th of April of the same year contains the following account of another bold murder in the county :

ROBERTSON HUNG BY A MOB.

"As we stated in our last issue, William Robertson was captured and on Friday last brought to this place in custody of Sheriff Wyatt. Saturday morning he was taken to Buchanan Township for examination, as we learn, at his own request. 'Squire Cellers being absent from home and not returning till late in the day, the trial was not over until late in the afternoon. Robertson waived an examination and was committed. The sheriff and his posse were stopping at the house of Captain Woolsey, half a mile below the site of the old town of El Paso, and directly after dark the house was suddenly surrounded and entered by a band of armed men who took Robertson away and doubtless hung him, as he was found next day hanging from a tree in the neighborhood.

The sheriff and his posse did all in their power to save their prisoner from his impending doom, but resistance was useless with a band of persons, perhaps one hundred armed and determined men, and it is fortunate that further bloodshed was not the result of these men taking the law into their own hands.

We regret that any portion of the people of Atchison County should so far lose confidence in the ability of the law to punish the guilty as to undertake its enforcement, in violation of law. And now that four lives have been lost and many others made unhappy for life, and society been disturbed and disorganized, we hope to see our officers renew their vigilance and show a determination that the guilty shall not go unwhipt of justice. To the bad management of the first murder (that of the murder of Johnson) may be traced the origin of this affiair, or the origin of the facts which caused these men to think and act as they did."

The mob is believed to have been headed by the notorious Bill Lewis, a noted character in that day, and though endowed with some good traits of character, turbulent and overbearing in his demeanor. He was arrested, with others, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Robertson. He managed as did others concerned in the outrage, to have his trial moved from place to place, at great cost to himself, until finally the matter was worn out, and he escaped justice.

BILL LEWIS.

Many stories are told of Bill Lewis as a practical joker. Many of of these jokes, it appears, savored as much of malice as of fun. On one

occasion, it is related that he offered the captain of a boat on which he happened to be traveling, ten dollars for the privilege of ringing the bell. This diversion he kept up, to the annoyance of the passengers, till the captain was glad to return to him the money and pay him, besides, a bonus to induce him to forego his contract. In another of his drunken moods, he is said to have mounted the drum of a large stove on the fore wheels of a wagon, in the semblance of a cannon. With this planted on the river bank, at the Sacramento landing, he hailed and ordered a passing boat to round to and land—a command with which the captain of the craft, apprehensive of being blown out of the water, promptly complied, when he discovered, to his infinite disgust, the nature of the formidable fieldpiece, and recognized one of Bill Lewis' practical jokes.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The following well illustrates the power of circumstantial evidence: W. King, who resides two and a half miles south of Rock Port, on the farm originally settled by the Fowlers, in the summer of 1878, had in his employ two men, Barney Gordon and Hiram Phillips, the latter twenty-five or thirty years of age, and the former a young man barely grown. Both were engaged at work in the timber. Hiram was chopping and Barney was hauling with a team. Both had endeavored to pay their compliments to the same young lady, who was living at Mr. King's.

They went out into the timber one day to work, as usual. In the afternoon or evening Hiram came home, went to the well, drank two or three cups of water, seemed somewhat excited, and finally asked if Barney had come back. The answer was, he had not. He then stated that Barney's team was up in the woods, fast, and that the tongue of the wagon was broken. Mr. King went after the team and found the wagon and other things as stated. That evening, or some other time previously thereto, he told the girl that he had or would kill Barney.. He was a sullen, solitary, morose appearing individual. Barney failed to return that night. Suspicion began to be aroused. Search discovered a few drops of blood on the fresh chips, near a newly cut stump. Barney had only taken with him in the morning his every day clothes, but left his valise and principal clothing, and a dollar and ten cents in money, at Mr. King's. Mr. King was owing him, besides, almost a month's wages. Hiram had been seen to go into the woods the next day after Barney was missing. Suspicion grew stronger until he was finally arrested on the charge of murder, the supposition being well founded that a foul crime had been committed, and that poor Barney had been murdered and his body secreted by his comrade.

Vigorous search through the hills and woods was made for the missing man, but as Hiram had had several days in which to dispose of the body, but slight hopes were entertained of finding it. Thirty or forty

persons at different times, explored the woods, the streams and old wells, but found not the missing man. A large club, about three feet in length, was found in the hollow of a tree, supposed to have been secreted there. A place had been discovered where the ground had been dug up and filled again, but examination revealed nothing, though it was thought that a slight stench was detected, which led some to suppose Barney had at first been buried there, and then removed. At the end of a week quite a number of buzzards were seen sailing above the woods ; a doctor, high in his profession, who had been used to the dissecting room, in passing through the woods got two or three scents from some decaying body, which he said, must be that of a human being. But all search seemed unavailing ; the body itself could not be found. Word was sent to Barney's friends who lived in Kansas ; they had heard nothing of him. His father came up to be present at the preliminary trial, before the justice. Hiram could give no bond ; in fact the case was not a bailable one. After ten days the case came up for trial, and strange as it may seem, the justice discharged the prisoner, and he left the country. In a few days afterwards, Barney's body was found in Trent County, Iowa, walking around in perfect health, unconscious of the furore and commotion his silent disappearance had made. If he ever gave any account of his mysterious action, we have not been informed.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

The *Atchison County Journal*, of February 24, 1866, says: "This little town of Sonora was thrown into quite an excitement on the 12th instant, over a stabbing affray, the parties being John Stinson and Joseph Smith. The first bad feature in the affair was that it originated in a grocery, or as Father Doyle calls it, a gate to hell. It appears from the sworn evidence that Smith made a challenge to fight any g— d— man in Sonora. Stinson considering himself that sort of a man, accepted the challenge, so they went at it, Stinson striking the first blow and knocking his antagonist down, then seizing him by the hair of the head, commenced the work of annihilation, Smith claiming that he was whipped. About this time knives were seen in both their hands. Stinson at this time stabbed Smith, inflicting a mortal wound, at the same time thrusting the fatal instrument into his lungs to make the work sure. The weapon he used was a bowie knife, the blade six inches long. Stinson was taken off Smith. Smith then ran for his life, but his conqueror not being satisfied with the work he had done, swore that he would kill him, and seizing a wagon neck yoke, pursued Smith, overtook him, and would have ended his life there, had not a spectator interfered and prevented him from beating his brains out, Smith all the time claiming that he was whipped. In all the annals of the four years' war that we have passed

through, I have never read anything more cruel. Stinson was arrested by Justice Morgan and brought to trial, and because he is bound over in the sum of $2,000, some of his Christian neighbors claim that the justice of the peace committed a great error, and did not exercise impartial justice."

HIGH WINDS AND STORMS.

The *Atchison County Journal*, of June 24, 1865, says:

"The court house, owing to the great weight of the cupola, during the late high winds, has been considerably damaged. A crack in the east wall, something like an inch in width is visible in the clerk's office. Something should at once be done to strengthen the walls."

The same paper of July 1, 1865, says:

"On Wednesday evening last, June 28, 1865, a terrific storm came up from the west, which in its course struck the court house, completely unroofing the same. The damage done is not less than $3,000, and perhaps the total loss of the building. Fortunately, the clerks had left their offices but a few minutes before. The storm seems to have been somewhat extended in its effects. We hear of many smaller calamities in its wake."

EARTHQUAKE.

The *Journal* of April 24, 1867, says: "The building occupied by Messrs. Hunter & Hurst and L. B. Stivers, on Main Street, we are told, rocked backward and forward like a cradle, causing the inmates to suddenly vamoose. Dr. Dozier's drug store, on the opposite side of the street, was jarred considerably, causing several bottles to fall from the shelves. The same was the result at Mr. E. L. Clark's store, only the shock was more perceptible. Other buildings were shaken to a considerable degree, including the court house, which received a very severe shock. The *Journal* office did not escape without some damage, as a considerable amount of live matter was knocked into pi. The appearance of an earthquake in this county is decidedly a new feature, as the oldest inhabitant can attest."

The *Missouri Express* says: "On the 15th of June, 1872, a heavy storm of wind and rain visited Rock Port and vicinity. Holliway & Bro. and Deuser's fine store houses were unroofed and the tin rolled together like a scroll. The rafters of the new Baptist Church were thrown over and several other houses damaged. If the storm was as severe in the country as here, barley and other grain and fruit must be seriously damaged."

CHAPTER XXIII.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

Abstract of the valuation of Atchison County, Missouri, for the years hereinafter named :

1855.

KIND OF PROPERTY.	No.	Valuation.
Polls	526	
Land	64,655	$ 400,682
Town Lots	335	24,488
Slaves	51	21,725
All other property		173,216
Total		$620,111

1857.

Polls	684	
Lands	192,199	$ 1,120,753
Town lots	710	55,687
Slaves	75	37,780
All other property		226,769
Total		$1,441,169

1859.

Polls	858	
Lands	275,252	$ 1,207,317
Town lots	1,131	67,430
Slaves	68	29,600
All other property		335,857
Total		$1,640,204

1860.

Polls	927	
Lands	337,723	$ 1,415,649
Town lots	1,072	64,895
Slaves	60	26,325
All other property		298,730
Total		$ 1,805,599

1864.

KIND OF PROPERTY.	No.	Valuation.
Polls	743	
Lands	317,937	$ 833,996
Town lots	1,093	27,934
All other property		247,275
Total		$1,109,205

1867.

Lands	258,194	$ 891,323
Town lots	802	37,577
Horses	2,744	162,012
Mules and asses	576	38,565
Cattle	10,037	111,122
Sheep	9,326	18,585
Hogs	23,537	71,942
All other property		249,342
Total		$1,580,468

1870.

Lands	310,686	$1,678,641
Town lots	1,665	50,072
Horses	3,868	194,892
Mules and asses	704	42,091
Cattle	12,466	165,045
Sheep	8,500	8,500
Hogs	34,089	87,786
All other property		344,040
Total		$2,571,067

1875.

Lands	319,704	$ 2,406,562
Town lots	1,957	111,711
Horses	6,005	257,328
Cattle	21,463	227,512
Sheep	5,988	5,988
Hogs	52,160	139,079
Mules and asses	1,184	58,553
All other property		481,728
Total		3,688,461

1880.

Lands	330,615	3,374,956
Town Lots	1,877	180,639
Horses	7,009	238,622
Mules	2,049	88,402
Asses	37	1,755
Cattle	27,472	309,883

KIND OF PROPERTY.	No.	Valuation.
Sheep	6,661	6,963
Hogs	69,461	113,899
All other property		783,564
Total		5,098,683

1882.

Lands	330,183	$3,847,850
Town Lots	2,010	209,562
Horses	7,791	302,331
Mules	2,481	114,589
Asses and Jennets	28	1,590
Cattle	32,826	454,599
Sheep	6,456	7,141
Hogs	51,429	136,755
All other property		1, 023,134
Total		$ 6,097,551

The above figures show the rapid increase in value of personal and real property in the county, since 1855, and gives an evidence of material growth and prosperity that should be highly gratifying to every citizen of Atchison County. The county has no bonded indebtedness of any kind, and in fact, no debts that cannot be paid at any time.

The amount of outstanding warrants is $3,482.65, $800 of which belong to the diking fund. These debts are merely nominal, and can be paid at any moment. The school fund approximates $139,000. The pauper fund reaches about $3,000, and is constantly increasing, as the poor farm pays its own way, being now entirely out of debt.



CHAPTER XXIV.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Solomon L. Leonard was appointed Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, by John C. Edwards, Governor of Missouri, on June 13, 1845, and served to the April term, 1851.

William R. Almond was elected Judge in August, 1851, and presented his commission as such at the October term, 1851, and served to the April term, 1852.

E. H. Norton, from 1852 to 1860.

Silas Woodson, from October, 1860, to October, 1863.

William Heven, from April, 1864, to November, 1868.

Isaac C. Parker, from May, 1869, to September, 1870.

Bennett Pike, from January, 1871, to January, 1872.

Henry S. Kelley, from May, 1872, to the present time and is the present incumbent.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS.

At the September term, 1846, the court appointed Willard P. Hall Circuit Attorney, *pro tem.*

Isaac N. Jones, from 1846 to 1848.

L. Archer, from 1849 to 1852.

Thomas Ward, from 1852 to 1853.

James Craig, from April, 1853, to 1856.

J. M. Bassett, from April, 1857, to October, 1860.

Thomas Thoroughman, from 1860 to 1861.

Joseph P. Grubb, from 1862 to 1865.

Isaac C. Parker, from 1865 to 1868.

Jeff. Chandler, from 1868 to 1869.

B. K. Davis, from 1869 to 1872.

T. C. Dungan, from May, 1872, to September, 1872.

John D. Campbell, from 1873 to 1876.

Stephen J. Osborn, from July, 1876, to January, 1879.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Alexander A. Bradford, appointed clerk, by Henderson Young, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, on the 26th day of April, 1845, and served until the November term, 1849.

Joseph D. N. Thompson, elected clerk August, 1849, and served as clerk to November term, 1853.

James M. Templeton, from 1853 to 1866.

A. F. Tiffany, from 1866 to 1874.

John W. Smith, from January, 1875, and is the present incumbent.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Alexander A. Bradford, from 1845 to 1850.
Joseph D. N. Thompson, from 1850 to 1853.
James M. Templeton, from 1853 to 1875.
Lewis C. Christian, from 1875 to 1879.
Martin L. Lee, from 1879 to 1883.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Probate business was transacted by the county court until 1872. The first probate judge was Jeremiah Purdum, 1872 ; re-elected. James M. Templeton, Landon W. Campbell, Frank M. Joslyn, present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

L. T. Tate, from 1845 to April, 1846.
John W. Freeman, from June, 1846, to August, 1846.
B. M. George, from 1846 to 1849.
John Hays, from 1849 to 1850.
Thomas J. Jones, from 1850 to 1855.
F. S. Moore, from 1855 to 1858.
Charles F. Miller, from 1858 to 1860.
John W. Smith, from 1860 to 1862.
A. E. Wyatt, from 1862 to 1866.
William M. Blake, from 1866 to 1869.
Don A. Colvin, from 1869 to 1873.
Henry Warneke, from 1873 to 1877.
Thomas H. Oliver, from 1877 to 1880.
James B. Gray, from 1880 to 1882.

COUNTY COURT JUSTICES.

Appointed March 13, 1845, Alexander McElroy, Daniel Hunsaker, Elijah S. Needles.

From 1846 to 1848, Charles McDonald, Daniel Hunsaker, Richard Rupe.

From 1848 to 1849, Richard Rupe, Charles McDonald, John C. Scott.

From 1849 to 1850, Richard Rupe, Charles McDonald, George Borchers.

From 1850 to 1852, D. Lamb, H. C. Cawler, Henry S. Hill.

From 1852 to June 1852, D. Lamb, Henry S. Hill, Joseph F. Still.

From June, 1852 to 1854, D. Lamb, William Woolsey, Joseph H. Jamison.

From 1854 to 1857, Michael Kime, E. S. Needels, N. W. Swift.

From 1857 to 1858, N. W. Swift, Samuel B. Tate, E. S. Needels.

From 1858 to 1861, William Hunter, Samuel B. Tate, Thomas M. McAdams.

From 1861 to 1864, William Hunter, James A. Taylor, Thomas M. McAdams.

From 1864 to 1865, William Hunter, Elijah S. Needels, Franklin Merrill.

From 1865 to 1866, Franklin Merrill, Henry P. Moore, James Hunter.

From 1866 to 1871, James Hunter, David Bertram, James Carms.

From 1871 to 1872, James Carms, James Hunter, Leonard R. Sanders.

From 1872 to 1873, James Carms, James Hunter, Adolph Bertram.

From 1873 to 1875, James Hunter, Adolph Bertram, Ezra M. Hurst.

From 1875 to 1877, Adolph Bertram, Ezra M. Hurst, W. H. Morgan.

From 1877 to 1879, Ezra M. Hurst, W. H. Morgan, John F. Sly.

From 1879 to 1881, John T. Wells, J. J. Denny, Wm. B. Houts.

From 1881 to 1883, Albert Gerdes, J. T. Wells, William Campton.

TREASURERS.

Frank M. Warncastle, from 1845, but declined to serve.

Moses Beal, appointed May, 1845, to April, 1847.

Edward Hall, from April, 1847, to February, 1849.

Stephen F. Nuckolls, from February, 1849, to February, 1855.

W. L. Van Doren, from February, 1855, to August, 1855.

John Y. Bird, from August, 1855, to 18—.

E. M. Hurst, from November, 1866, to 1869.

Robert Hunter, from July, 1869, to November, 1872.

John Wright, from November, 1872, to November, 1880.

J. E. Spurlock, from November, 1880, to November, 1882.

ASSESSORS.

Henry Watts from April, 1845, to August, 1845.

William Sparks from September, 1845, to June, 1846.

Moses Beal from July, 1846, to 184–.

John Jones.

U. S. Hightower, 1854.

In 1857 the county was divided into five assessment districts :
First District—Nathan W. Swift, Assessor.
Second District—Pharis Millsaps, Assessor.
Third District—Samuel Tate, Assessor.
Fourth District—Franklin Merrill, Assessor.
Fifth District—Harvey Williams, Assessor.
L. C. Christian assessed half the county from 1859 to 1860.
Jeremiah Purdum half from 1859 to 1860.
U. S. Hightower, 1862.
Jeremiah Purdum, 1867.
Frederick Marlatt, 1869.
Ephraim L. Clark, 1871.
William J. Harrington, 1876.
William Bently, 1881, present incumbent.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Solomon Wyatt, Silas Puyear, William H. Dunbar, H. T. Trimble, George F. Bixby, Ephriam L. Clark, Malcolm B. Nicholson, W. F. Drake, John W. Tate, Dougal McCall, present incumbent.

SURVEYORS.

— Bruce, appointed in 1845. Cornelius Schubert, William H. Dunbar, John D. Dopf, M. McKillop, S. S. Hughes, James S. Howell, S. S. Hughes, present incumbent.

REPRESENTATIVES.

F. M. Warmcastle, 1846 ; Dr. Aull, 1848 ; Isaac Wilson, 1850 ; Solomon Wyatt, 154 ; Nelson O. Hopkins, 1856 ; R. K. Crandall, 1858 ; Dr. William Arnold, 1860 ; John W. Enoch, ; James M. Templeton, ; John P. Lewis, 1873 ; Charles V. Snow, ; A. S. Campbell, ; Ezra M. Hurst, 1880, present incumbent.

SENATORS.

[See history of Holt County, official directory, chapter XX.]

CHAPTER XXV.

BRIDGES, POST OFFICES, OLD SETTLERS, CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

If Atchison County is abundantly watered with streams of various magnitude and importance, the enterprise of her people has amply provided the highways crossing the same with substantial and well-kept bridges. These continue to be supplied from time to time as the necessities of the case demand, and there are at the present time (March, 1882) one hundred and nineteen of various dates and dimensions completed and in use within the limits of the county, besides three others now under contract. These are distributed among the ten municipal townships, into which the county is divided, as follows: Buchanan Township, eleven bridges; Polk Township, nineteen and a half; Clay Township, fifteen and a half; Nishnebotna Township, one-half; Templeton, one and a half; Benton, one and a half; Clark, six and a half; Dale, twelve; Tarkio, twenty and a half; Lincoln, thirty and a half.

The following is a full and correct statement of the different numbers by which these bridges are known, as well as of the dimensions and materials of which they are constructed, together with different sections, townships and ranges in which they are located:

Name of Bridge.	Number.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Length in feet.	Material.
Groh	1	4	63	41	130	Wood
Burnett	2	21	64	41	130	Combination
Needle	3	17	64	41	130	Iron
Colvin	4	30	65	41	130	Iron
Watson	5	1	65	42	126	Iron
Lewis	6	3	66	42	140	Iron
State Line	7	35	67	42	125	Iron
Milton	8	9	63	40		Combination
Milton	9	9	63	40		Combination
Campbell	10	27	64	40	60	Wood

COUNTY BRIDGES—*Continued.*

Name of Bridge.	Number.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Length of feet.	Material.
Gilkerson	11	9	64	40	60	Wood
Ranney	12	27	65	40	60	Combination
Wright	13	36	66	40	60	Wood
Deal	14	3	65	40	.	Wood
Van Leuven	15	3	65	40	.	Combination
Kime	16	6	66	39	.	Wood
Tarkio	17	14	65	40	.	Wood
Fanning	18	23	65	40	.	Wood
Baker	19	12 & 13	66	40	60	Combination
Nuckolls	20	7	65	39	60	Combination
Woolsey	21	16	65	39		
Clement	22	4	65	39	60	Combination
Miller	23	24	65	39	.	Wood
Hurst	24	7	66	38	60	Wood
Hall	25	31	67	38	60	Wood
Andis	26	31	65	40		
Centre Point	27	2	65	40		
Bartlett	28	32	66	39	.	Wood
Westboro	39	16	66	39	.	Combination
Day	30	16	66	39	.	Wood
Hugh Long	31	10 & 15	66	39	.	Combination
Upper Tarkio	32	3	66	39	.	Combination
Trotter	33	18	66	39	40	Wood
Perry	34	7 & 18	66	39	40	
Essex	35	7 & 8	66	39	40	Combination
Davis	36	7 & 8	66	39	40	Combination
Davis	37	7 & 8	66	39	40	Combination
Peck	38	8	66	39	40	Combination
Davenport	39	35 & 36	66	40	.	
McCollister	40	24	66	40	40	Wood
J. Christian	41	24	66	40	.	Wood
J. Rankin	42	9 & 10	66	39		
New Westboro	43	15 & 16	66	39	22	Wood
Cow	44	19	65	40	.	Combination
Murphey	45	32	65	40	.	Combination
Beck	46	18 & 19	65	40		Wood
Whalen	47	7	65	40		Wood
Whalen	48	8 & 17	65	40	.	Combination
Hunter	49	9	64	41	60	Wood
Sutton	50	3	64	41	60	Wood
Hughes	51	34	65	41	50	Combination
Rock Port	52	27	65	41	84	Iron
Geiger	53	23	65	41	50	Combination
Not named	54	15 & 22	65	41	40	Wood
Not named	55	15 & 22	65	41	40	Wood
Walters	56	11 & 24	65	40		

COUNTY BRIDGES—*Continued.*

Name of Bridge.	Number.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Length of feet.	Material.
Stevenson	57	2	65	41	.	Wood
North	58	1	65	41	.	Wood
Deats	59	20 & 29	66	40	.	Wood
Laumon	60	8 & 17	66	40	.	Wood
Quince	61	10 & 11	66	41		
Quince	62	10 & 11	66	41		
Upper Rock Creek	63	4 & 9	66	40		
Not named	64	17 & 20	64	39		
Vogler	65	35	65	41	60	Combination
R. C. Church	66	22	64	41	24	Iron
Beal	67	20	66	41	60	Wood
Shelley	68	22	66	41	.	Wood
Van Meter	69	13 & 24	66	41	.	Wood
Zook	70	10 & 15 8 & 17	66	41		
W. Wallace	71	17 & 22	66	41	.	Combination
Westman	72	22	66	41	40	Combination
Hopkins	73	17 & 18	66	40	40	Wood
Moore	74	20	66	41	.	Wood
Zook Cowen	75	13	66	41		
Clayton	76	7	66	41	40	
Beatte	77	36	67	42	40	Wood
Lower Iler	78	35	67	42	40	Combination
Upper Iler	79	35	67	42	40	Combination
Robinson	80	35	67	42	48	Combination
Stoner	81	28	66	41	20	Wood
Mile Creek	82	2	63	41	20	Wood
Hamilton	83	36	64	41	40	Wood
Blevins	84	32	64	40		
Pebley	85	4	63	40		
Bona	86	18	63	39	.	Wood
Chyle	87	6 & 7	63	39	60	Combination
De Arnon's	88	31	64	39	.	Wood
Quinn	89	31	64	39	40	Wood
Wolf	90	30	64	39	40	Wood
Turner	91	9 & 16	64	39	40	
Grant	92	9	64	39	40	
Bigley	93	3 & 4	64	39	40	
Powers	94	34	65	39	40	
Zook or York	95	26 & 35	65	39	20	
Read	96	26	65	39	40	Wood
Wisherd	97	5,6,7,8	65	38	40	Wood
Pelton	98	6	64	38	40	Wood
Walkup	99	35	64	39	60	Wood
Creed	100	16	63	39		
Latelle	101	2	63	39		

COUNTY BRIDGES—*Continued.*

Name of Bridge.	Number.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Length of feet.	Material.
Trout	102	13	65	40	.	Combination
Homer	103	30	65	39	.	Combination
Fish	104	8 & 9	65	39	40	Combination
Woolsey	105	8	65	39	.	Combination
Long Branch	106	19.20,30,40	66	38	.	Wood
Wood	107	20 & 29	66	38		
No Name	108	19 & 20	66	38	.	Combination
Bristle	109	8 & 17	66	38	.	Combination
Willow Slough	110	4	66	42		
Gooch	111	10	66	41		
Griffen	112	3	66	41		
Cies	113	9 & 16	64	39		
Little Lewis	114	3	66	42	40	Wood
No Name	115	16	66	38	40	Wood
Edwards	116	24	65	39	40	Iron
Ellmore	117	7	63	39	50	Iron
Greer	118	2	65	41	40	Wood
Second Greer	119	2	66	41	40	Wood
Barger	120	31	65	40	40	Wood
Fleming	121	31	64	39	40	Wood
Daniels	122	5	66	39	40	Wood

It must be inferred from the foregoing that the bridges of Atchison County, because of their great number and the character of their construction generally, constitute an important item of expense to the county. During the year 1880 there was expended for the erection of bridges and repairs, the sum of $6,798.49, and in 1881 the sum of $16,-167.77. The average amount annually expended for this purpose is about $7,000.

POST OFFICES.

For the sake of convenience, we have arranged in their order the names of the different post offices in the county:

Dothan, Dale Township, Van Dunn, Postmaster.

Elk Dale, Dale Township, Mrs. Benson Bond, Postmistress.

Fairfax, Clark Township, S. P. Jewell, Postmaster.

Hope Chapel, Dale Township, D. P. Kyle, Postmaster. Discontinued.

Langdon, Benton Township, L. H. Ruland, Postmaster.

London, Tarkio Township, H. J. Hendricks, Postmaster.

Magnet, Polk Township, A. Millsaps, Postmaster.

Homer, Tarkio Township, Ezra D. Johnson, Postmaster.
Milton, Clark Township, Samuel Van Gundy, Postmaster.
Nishnebotna, Clark Township, O. A. Bopst, Postmaster.
Phelps City, Templeton Township, N. B. McCreary, Postmaster.
Powellton, Lincoln Township, E. F. Powell, Postmaster.
Rock Port, Clay Township, John D. Dopf, Postmaster.
Tarkio, Tarkio Township, Mrs. E. A. B., Postmistress.
Watson, Nishnebotna Township, S. C. Danford, Postmaster.
Westboro, Lincoln Township, Mrs. E. A. Coe, Postmistress.
York, Tarkio Township, F. Greenlee, Postmaster.

OLD SETTLERS FROM 1840 TO 1850.

Below will be found the names of 167 of the earliest settlers in the county, alphabetically arranged:

Amen, Ralph.
Acord, Jacob.
Applegate, John.
Argyle, A. H.
Applegate, James.
Aull, Dr.
Allen, J. W.
Brown, J. M.
Bradford, A. A.
Burns, J. P.
Bruce, H. H.
Beale, Moses.
Barker, D. H.
Brown, William.
Bethard, S.
Bush, F. C.
Buckham, R. S.
Boler, John.
Branston, John.
Baird, John.
Borchers, George.
Borchers, August.
Benoist, F.
Booth, T. P.
Brown, C. P.
Bird, J. Y.
Bull, A.
Cooper, Stephen.
Cornogg, William.
Curry, Edward.
Cooper, J. W.
Chap de Lain.
Cook, J. K.
Cloepfield, C.
Caudle, Hugh.
Clasbey, James D.
Comfort, S. J.
Cowles, C. H.
Cole, Jesse.
Carter, J. F.
Chamberlain, J.
Cummins, J.
Copeland, John.
Daniel, William.
Dailey, William.
Evans, F. M.
English, D. M.
English, Caleb.
English, Margaret.
Farmer, Thomas.
Fulkerson, M.
Fowler, James.
Fugitt, S. C.
Farmer, Jere.
Fish, Walter.
Freeman, John W.
Forsythe, Enoch.
Fren, William.
Freers, John.
Farmer, Joshua.
Flanagan, Richard.
Gemecker, A.
Garrison, A. E.
Gilhan, Rachel.
Gaunts, S.
George, B. M.
Greenwood, Thomas.
Graves, W. E.
Harbin, James.
Hunter, William.
Harness, Peter.
Hanley, J. R.
Hunsaker, D.
Helm, J.
Hawkins, R.
Hitchcock, R.
Hayes, H.
Hall, E.
Hawkins, Reuben.
Happt, Fences.
Hull, Edward.
Hull, J. C.
Jackson, Asa.
Jones, John.

Jesse, A. C.
Johnson, J. T.
Jones, M. M.
Jones, David.
James, John.
Jones, G. F.
Kime, A.
Killison, J.
King, Samuel.
Kennedy, J. F.
King, William.
Lovelady, T. N.
Livingston, V.
Lambert, William.
Lowber, D. D.
Lee, Giles.
Lacy, E.
Lowe, Nicholas.
Lowe, Isaac.
McKissock, J.
McLaughlin, P. L.
McDonald, C.
McLane, —.
Moberly, James.
Millsaps, C.
Markwood, R.
Miller, J. W.
Meek, N.
McElroy, A.
Martin, John.
Martin, James.
Norris, Leo.
Needels, E. S.
Nuckolls S. F.
O'Neal, H.
Oliver, J. W.
O'Flanegan, —.
Poites, William J.
Pillkinton, L.
Parman, W. G.
Parman, James.
Poor, Edward.
Plitt, L. W.
Rafferty, S. B.
Robertson, J. W.
Roberts, James.
Rupe, R.
Roundtree, H. O.
Rhodes, L. P.
Scammon, E. D.
Skeen, A.
Stewart, A.
Singleton, A. J.
Scott, J. C.
Stafford, William.
Smith, Sampson.
Sparks, William.
Sisher, E.
Stephern, Jesse.
Silva, E.
Stapleton, Esther.
Slusher, Eli.
Stoner, J.
Standford, P. M.
Still, J. F.
Sipes, John.
Skidmore, M. K.
Snow, C. V.
Tate, L. T.
Tate, L. S.
Thomas. W. C.
Teague, William.
Thompson, J. T.
Venable, J., Dr.
Van Leuven.
Watts, H.
Warmcastle, F. M.
Wolf, George.
White, Hes.
Whipple, P.
Wade, Jeff.
Wells, William.
World, Joseph.
Whitehead, J. H.
Wolsey, William.
Wallis, J. F.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

Atchison County, like almost every section of the country in the United States, during the years 1849 and 1850, was afflicted with the gold mania, and so prevalent did it become, even in the salubrious and sparsely settled county, that, perhaps, one-half of the adult male population caught the infection and took up their line of march for the golden shores of California. Among the pioneers who wended their way thither, braving the dangers of the long and lonely route, were the following:

Henry Bush,
Daunt Helm,
Leander Seymour,
John Wallace,
James Helm,
Davenport Helm,
Turner Helm,
Vernal Thompson,
Doctorman Helm,
John Hank,
John Hank, (cousins),
James Thompson,

George Thompson,
William Ward,
Henry Hampinstall,
—— Clinger,
John Hawk,
William Farmer,
Martin Cozine,
Welcome Fowler,
Jack Thompson,
—— Lansfield,
James Hunter,
Thomas Akins,
Marble Jones,
James Worl,
Burly Vaughn,
Crighton Hays,
Jacob Richley.

Samuel Beck,
Henry Ward,
Rodney Hopkins,
Jake Hawk,
George Klaus,
Justis Hall,
William Price,
Samuel Fowler,
Joseph Garrison,
—— Marlin,
John Beard,
James Akins,
James Low,
James Hays,
—— Yates,
James Sandford,

Frank Beck,
Samuel Hampinstall,
—— Clinger,
Ham Hawk,
Dr. J. Y. Bird,
N. O. Hopkins,
John Bender,
Thomas Fowler,
—— Schubert,
Alexander Handley,
Alexander McElroy,
Nathen Meeks,
Conrad Cloepfield,
John Cole,
Mark Buckham,
H. M. Hays,

Oil Era Base Line, pp. 204, 261, 304

Prince & Hudgens, p. 543

Porter, Key giant 583

South Blanchard & Bernice City, p. 795

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